

# UNITED KINGDOM



OUR ENGLISH AND IRISH ANCESTORS - VOLUME 3

Brian A. Smith, D.C. © 2020

# Dedication

This work is dedicated to all those who will endeavor in the future to find the answer to some of those questions that have remain unanswered in this and the previous two volumes.

Future researchers will also, undoubtedly uncover and correct errors found within these pages for the better understanding of the answer to a question that countless millions have thought or asked before:

*Who am I?*

*Where do I come from?*

It is to these people that I end my research on these ancestral lines from the United Kingdom that started in 1985 and continued with only the briefest of interruptions until 2020.

Well, almost.....

There is the work on The Crusades that will be finished....

And of course the extensive research into the Southworth family has to be brought together in a sensible form ....

And then there is the Magna Carta book which I believed to be finished but it required a second edition and, in all likelihood, a third edition will be needed to update that work ...

So the end of my research is definitely not here; just how much will end up in book format is for the future to know.

And of course there are plenty of ancestral lines from Italy, Hungary, Slovakia ...

There are the Amazigh lines in Southern Morocco, clustered in four villages with a family library – or that's the rumor coming out of France....

And speaking of France, there's a couple of dozen lines that, other than the barest information – a name and a town – maybe two generations – that are all new lines to explore....

And then there's *Roger the Moor Eater* ... can't forget him.....

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## Introduction

This work represents information that has come to the author's attention since the completion of Volume 2 in 2014.

WILLIAM THOMAS and MARY HOLMAN are the first couple in this volume. They are my 4<sup>th</sup>-Greatgrandparents .... AND my 5<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandparents! To see why, just take a peak at Pedigree Chart # 1. This couple has been updated with new research finds and replaces page 92 in Volume 2.

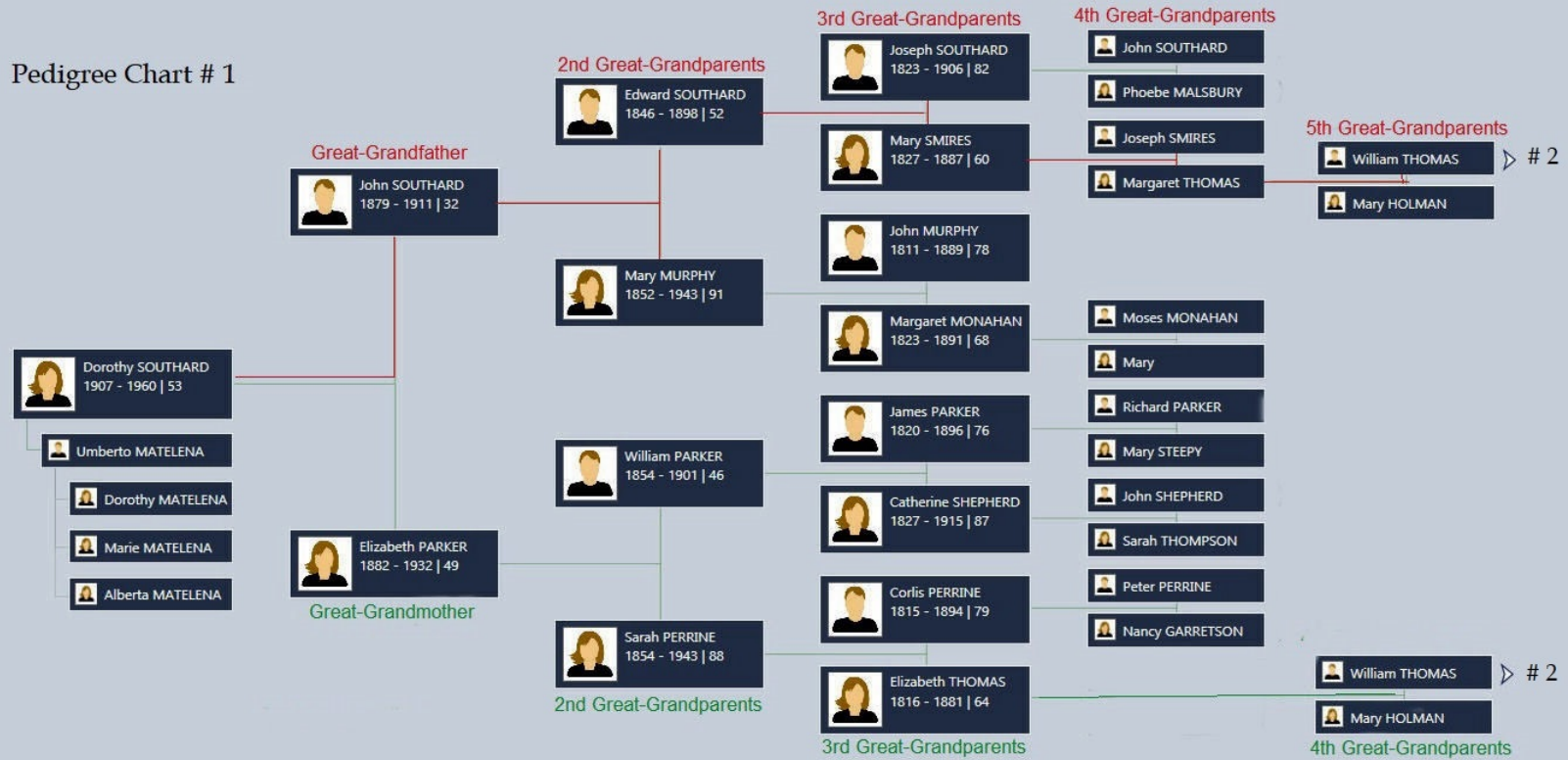
Comparing the information in Volume 2 with that found in this volume you will notice some changes to their life story. One of the strongest 'brick walls' encountered in my thirty years of research is finally beginning to crack – I am certain enough that Holman is Mary's surname that it is now included, in italics. As for William, he was not born in New York City as stated on the death certificate of their son Ezekial. The chance discovery of the following entry: *WILLIAM son of ROBERT and MARY THOMAS was born the 22<sup>nd</sup> of 9<sup>th</sup> Mo. 1789* in the Minutes of the Burlington Monthly Meeting (Quaker) corrected this error. It was pure chance that I stumbled on this entry; until discovery of that single-line entry, I had no idea they were affiliated with the Society of Friends.

This entire volume is just the information obtained on one set of 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup>-great grandparents. We have 32 different sets of 4<sup>th</sup>-great-grandparents and 64 sets of 5<sup>th</sup>-great-grandparents. Each couple will generate just as much, if not more, information on our ancestors so to those who read this in decades and centuries to come, you have your work cut out for you.

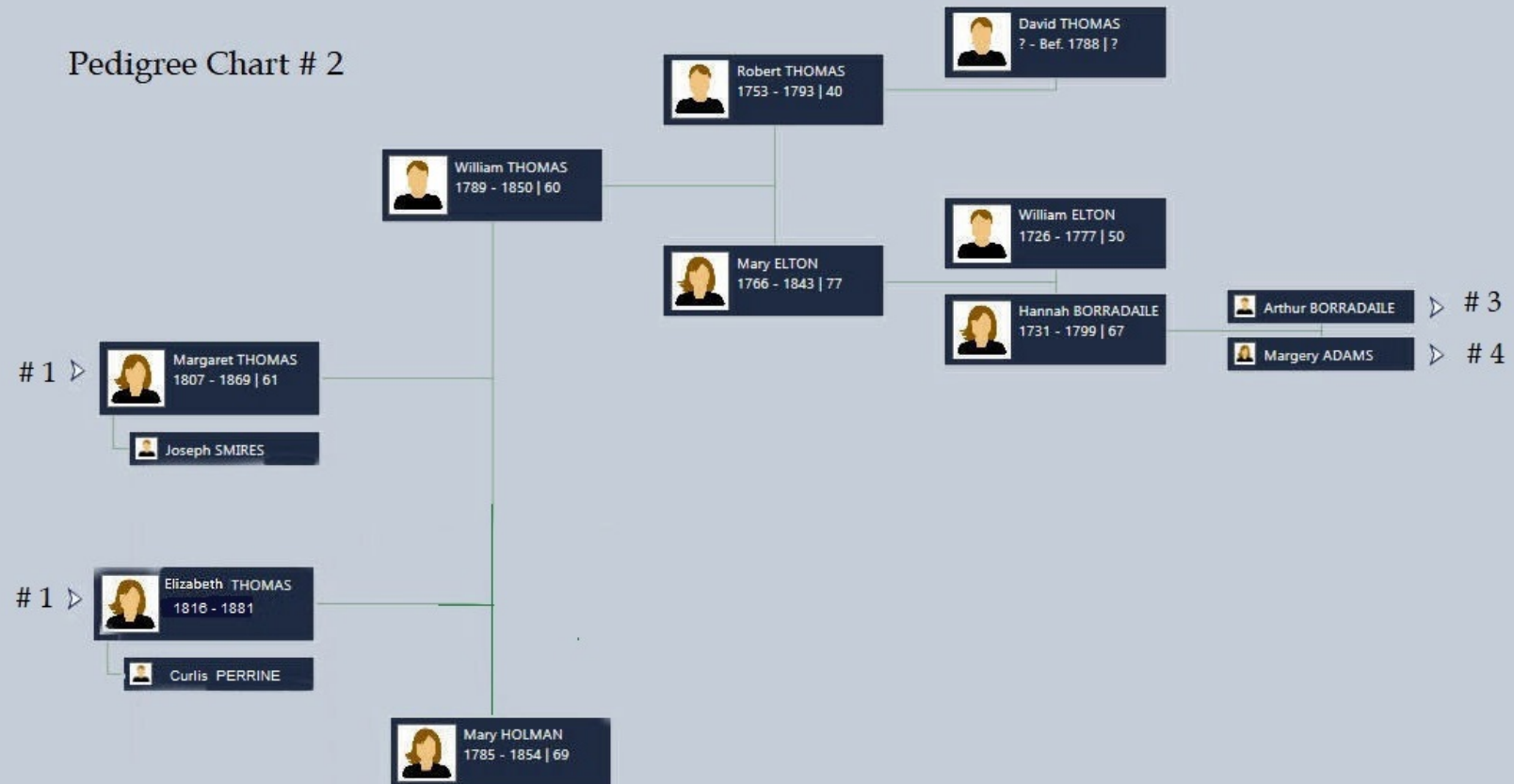
Enjoy!!!



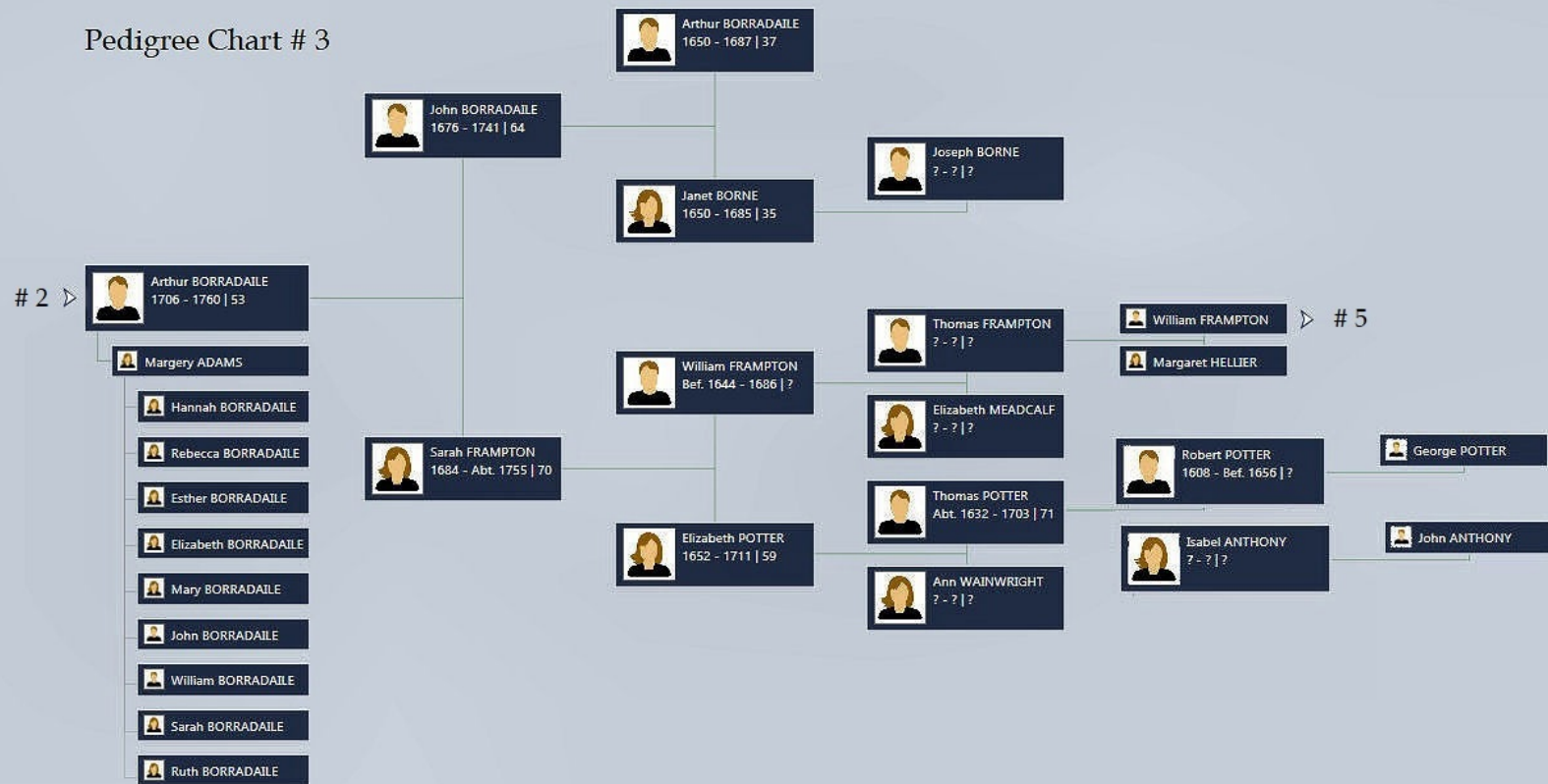
Pedigree Chart # 1



### Pedigree Chart # 2

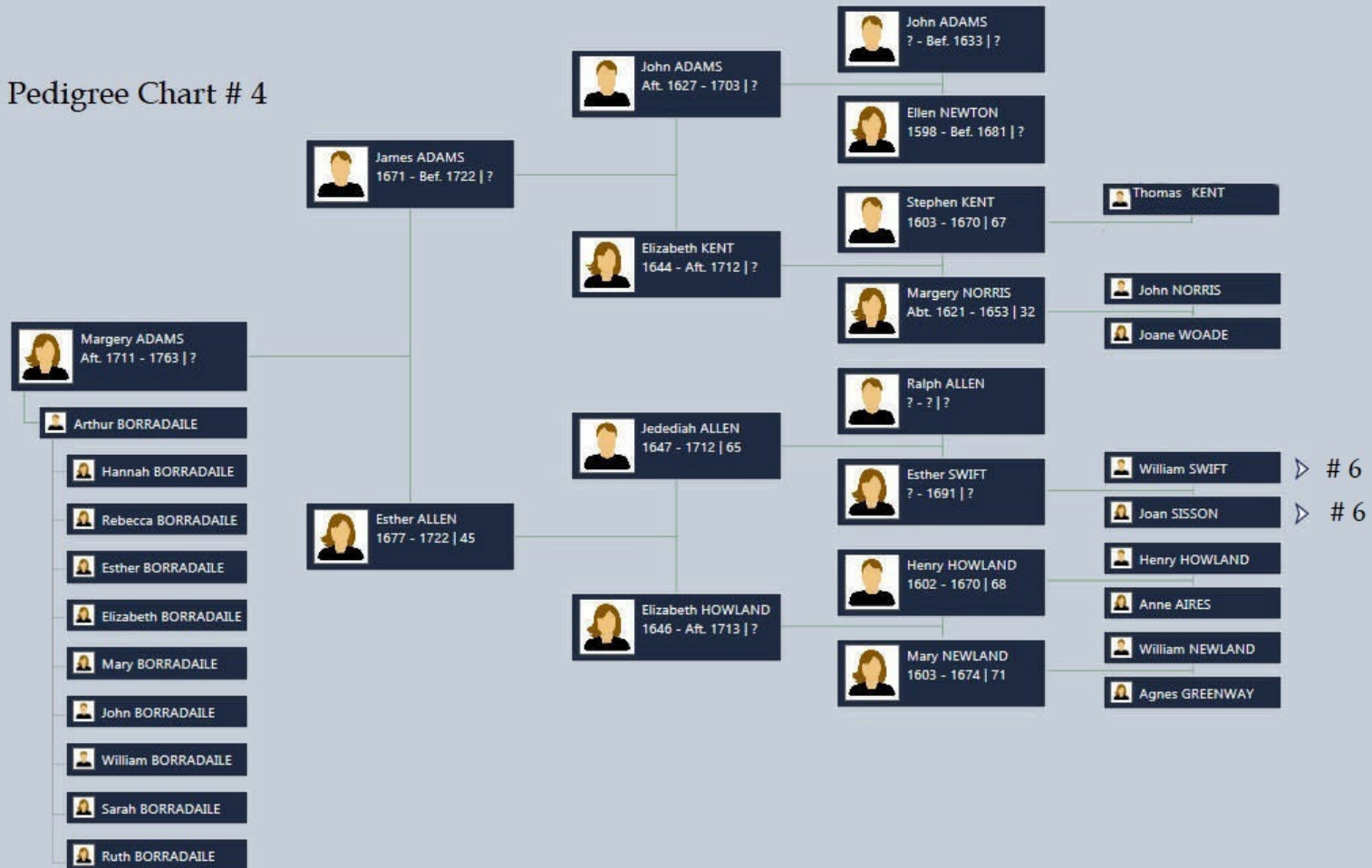


### Pedigree Chart # 3



## Pedigree Chart # 4

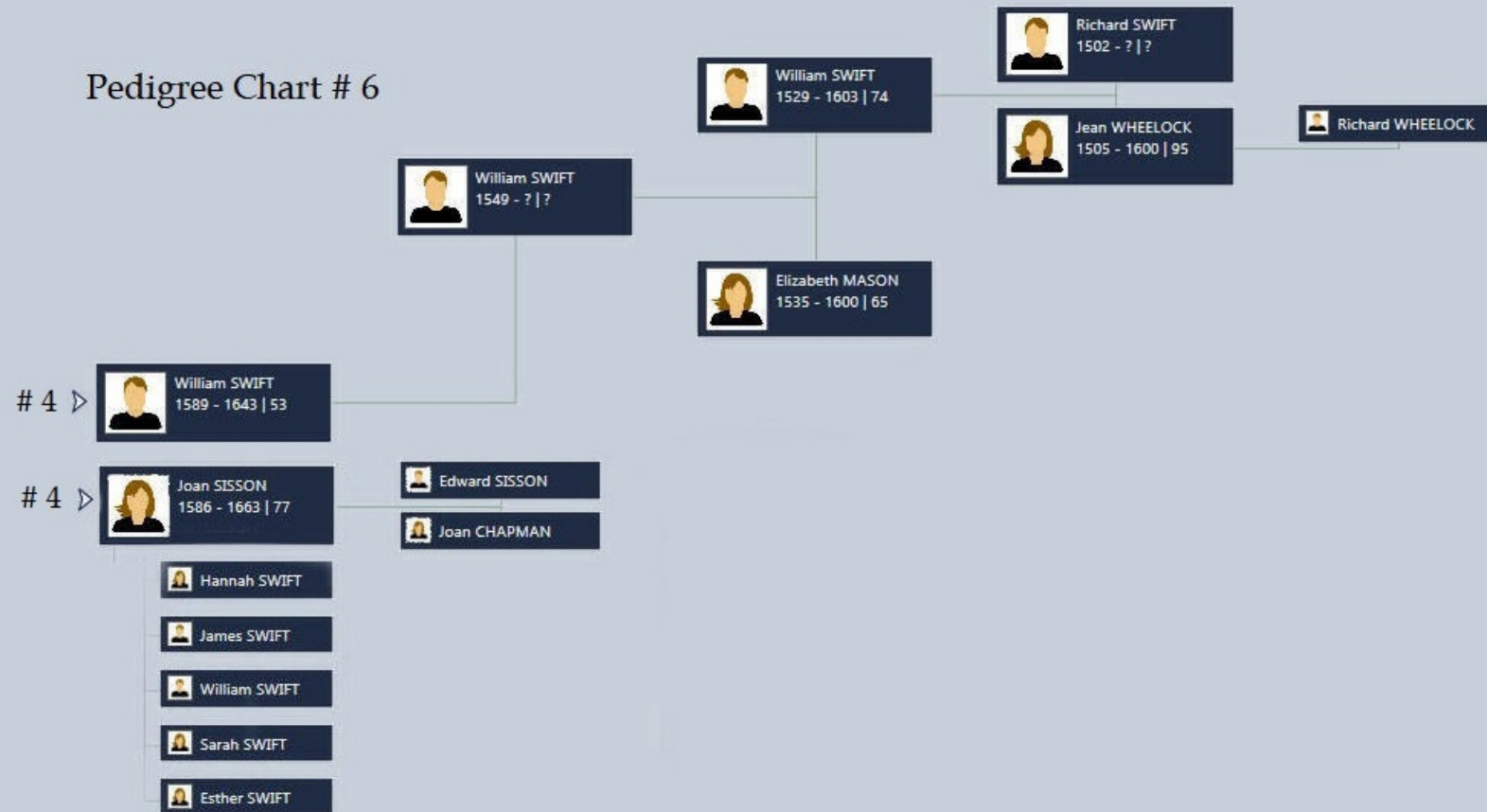
# 2 ▷



Pedigree Chart # 5



## Pedigree Chart # 6



**Thomas**

Husband: **WILLIAM THOMAS, SENIOR**  
 Born: 26 September 1789 Burlington County, NJ<sup>1</sup>  
 Married: 1805 – 1806  
 Died: 20 March 1850 Millstone Township, Monmouth County, NJ  
 Buried: *Robbins Burial Ground (Covill Hill)*, Upper Freehold Township, NJ  
 Father: ROBERT THOMAS (1753 – 1794)  
 Mother: MARY ELTON (1766 – 27 December 1843)

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) <i>MARY E. THOMAS</i>	1804	<i>Monmouth County, NJ</i> <sup>2</sup>

Wife: **MARY HOLMAN**  
 Born: 1785 Pennsylvania?  
 Died: 13 September 1854 Monmouth County, NJ  
 Buried: *Robbins Burial Ground (Covill Hill)*, Upper Freehold Township, NJ  
 Father:  
 Mother:

Issue:	Born:	Place:
2) EZEKIEL S. THOMAS	13 October 1806	<i>Monmouth County, NJ</i>
3) <b>MARGARET THOMAS</b>	<b>10 DECEMBER 1807</b>	UPPER FREEHOLD TP., MONMOUTH CO.
4) RACHEL THOMAS	1808	<i>Monmouth County, NJ</i>
5) CHARLES K. THOMAS, <i>JUNIOR</i>	16 August 1809	Monmouth County, NJ
6) REBECCA A. THOMAS	28 May/3 June 1811	Allentown, Monmouth Co.
7) SARAH THOMAS	3 June 1812	Monmouth County, NJ
8) <b>ELIZABETH THOMAS</b>	<b>21 NOVEMBER 1816</b>	<b>CLARKSBURG, MONMOUTH COUNTY</b>
9) WILLIAM THOMAS, JUNIOR	3 October 1820	Monmouth County, NJ
10) LUCY ANN THOMAS		

*WILLIAM son of ROBERT and MARY THOMAS was born the 22<sup>nd</sup> of 9<sup>th</sup> Mo. 1789* is all the entry in the Society of Friends register has to offer. Coming after 1752, 9<sup>th</sup> Month meant *September*; before 1753 it meant November because the year started March 25<sup>th</sup> and Nov- means 9. As it was Burlington Monthly Meeting, in the town of Burlington, they must have lived in that County – Monmouth was a long ride on horseback and there were many Friends Meeting Houses in that County. Prior to finding this the only clue to WILLIAM's place of birth was the death certificate of their son EZEKIEL which states that WILLIAM was born in New York. He was just 5 when his father died and 11 when his mother remarried in 1800, an event he may have attended as *WILLIAM THOMAS* was one of the witnesses. The Minutes of the Monthly Meeting has one more item to share that probably concerns this WILLIAM. On the 4<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>th</sup> Month 1803, the 4<sup>th</sup> of July, WILLIAM ALLENSON,

<sup>1</sup> Burlington Monthly Meeting, Certificates Received, 1675-1750; Births and Deaths, 1679-1805, p. 142.

<sup>2</sup> Ancestry.com, LifeStory, William Thomas Senior: source for William's daughter Mary born in 1804; wife Mary's surname; and their child Rachel



clerk of the Meeting, signed a Certificate of Removal addressed to *The Monthly Meeting of Friends at Evesham: WILLIAM THOMAS, a minor, having been placed an apprentice to a Friend within the limits of your Meeting, we recommend him to your religious care desiring his preservation*<sup>3</sup>. He has not been identified in the Evesham Monthly Meeting records yet but there is an intriguing entry in the 1804 list of members of the Morrestown Monthly Meeting; it states “*received from Burlington, WILLIAM THOMAS, removed by Certificate to Philadelphia*” (when all the abbreviated words are written out), but the Certificates of Removal have yet to be found.<sup>4</sup> There is a good possibility he was buying property in Upper Freehold Township not too long after leaving Burlington. The first deed with that name that has been located is dated 1810 but it is known that this was not the first property he bought in that township.

A WILLIAM THOMAS witnessed the signing of a Codicil to the Will of JOHN COMBS, SENIOR of Upper Freehold Township, on 16 May 1803 but, at 14, he may have been too young to sign. That he was in Burlington in July also favors the conclusion the witness was a different person. Another person interested in this family has posted on Ancestry that WILLIAM had a daughter at just 14 years old named MARY E. THOMAS by an unnamed woman in 1804; if this is true it could explain his absence from Evesham Meeting and his appearance in Upper Freehold Township. Disappointingly, there is no reference or other evidence to support this statement. If this daughter does exist, she was born two years before WILLIAM married MARY HOLMAN in 1806. The 1830 and 1840 census returns do not include any females in the correct age bracket to be this daughter but she may have already married by 1830. More research is needed to confirm this claim.

They had several property transactions, some of which have been found and are detailed here. On 22 December 1803 MARY was deeded 2.03 acres in an area of Upper Freehold Township from JOSEPH HOLMAN.<sup>5</sup> This deed has not yet been located but was mentioned when this property was later sold wherein it is stated that it belonged to MARY THOMAS. It was possibly, even probably, a tract from a relative that was bestowed on MARY for reasons unknown. Another tract of 11 acres was bought from PETER MOSLER but this deed has not been found either. WILLIAM purchased 24.5 acres in Upper Freehold Township from JOHN DEBOW for \$100.00 on 30 November 1810.<sup>6</sup> This deed states both parties were from Upper Freehold Township. On 14 June 1813, WILLIAM THOMAS and his wife MARY sold 50.63 acres in Upper Freehold Township to JOSEPH CASTLER for \$100.00.<sup>7</sup> They bought 10.57 acres from JAMES CHAMBERS on 1 February 1817 which they sold ten years later to RICHARD DEBOW.<sup>8</sup> On 17 February 1827 WILLIAM and MARY bought a 25-acre tract on Toms River Road in Upper Freehold Township going from Upper Freehold to Toms River (now probably route 571) from JOHN C. ELY. On 10 October 1827 they sold 23 acres from this tract to CALEB MALSBERY of Dover Township. They held back a strip at the southern edge of the tract that measured 2 chains (132') wide by 10 chains (660') long giving a total area of 2 acres.<sup>9</sup> (From this it

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<sup>3</sup> Burlington Monthly Meeting, Certificates of Removal, 1787-1879, p.107.

<sup>4</sup> Morrestown Monthly Meeting, List of Members, 1804; available at Ancestry.com.

<sup>5</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Vol. 154, p. 58, 24 March 1860

<sup>6</sup> Monmouth County Deed Book W, p. 393, 28 July 1813

<sup>7</sup> Monmouth County Deed Book W, p. 471, 12 October 1813

<sup>8</sup> Monmouth County Deed Book N2, pages 310-311, both deeds recorded 25 April 1827.

<sup>9</sup> Monmouth County Deed Book O2, p. 392; recorded 10 October 1827.

is seen that it was easy to measure off acres using chains – 1 chain wide by 10 chains long equaled 1 acre). This CALEB MALSBERY is thought not to be the blacksmith that lived in Wrightsville but other than that exclusion, just who CALEB was remains uncertain. WILLIAM bought 26.25 acres from New Jersey State Senator SAMUEL G. WRIGHT and his wife SARAH, of Wrightsville in Upper Freehold Township, for \$210.00 on 23 June 1830. This tract was triangular with one side running along *the south side of Burlington Old Path* while another ran along *the folly ditch* then located in the eastern part of Upper Freehold Township; it would be in Millstone Township when sold.<sup>10</sup> On 21 December 1830, WILLIAM and MARY sold 16.36 acres *on Imlaystown Road* to their son EZEKIEL for \$100.00; this was the 11 acre tract bought from PETER MOSLER for which transaction the deed has yet to be found, plus 5.36 acres taken from the 24.5 acre tract bought from JOHN DEBOW in 1810. Seven years later they sold the remaining part of the DEBOW purchase to EZEKIEL, recorded as an adjacent tract of 19.14 acres *on the north side of Imlaystown Road*, for \$100.00 on 1 April 1837. On that same date WILLIAM bought 21.6 acres in Upper Freehold Township from THOMAS DEBOW for \$60.00.<sup>11</sup> This deed was not recorded until 1853.

On 17 June 1823, WILLIAM THOMAS registered his *ear mark*, the cut of the ear of livestock for identification purposes. It was described as *An under half crop in the right ear, and a hole in the same*. WILLIAM THOMAS appears in the census returns of Upper Freehold Township in 1830.<sup>12</sup> It appears his children WILLIAM, JR. and ELIZABETH are with him and his wife at this time. Several of their older children were living nearby if proximity in the census enumeration is an indication of closeness of residence.<sup>13</sup> They are found there in the 1840 census as well.<sup>14</sup> It appears their grandson, CHARLES P. THOMAS, lived with them at this time. An unidentified 50 to 60-year-old female was with them, perhaps a sister or sister-in-law.

Millstone Township was formed on 28 February 1844 by an act of the state legislature. It was carved out of Upper Freehold and Freehold Townships in Monmouth County and a portion of Monroe Township in Middlesex County. WILLIAM and MARY are two of the *original inhabitants* of Millstone Township, though they are not to be found in that list published in *History of the Township of Millstone* by JEAN Mount. It has been said *Timing is everything* and this is borne out in this situation. The “original inhabitants” were determined by cross-referencing the 1850 census returns from Millstone Township with those of the 1840 returns of its parent townships. The 1840 census lists only the head-of-household while the 1850 one lists everyone by name. In 1840, WILLIAM and his family are found as mentioned above. The 1850 census was taken in August 1850; five months *after* WILLIAM died. Widow MARY THOMAS is found enumerated in that one. As neither WILLIAM’S nor MARY’S name actually appeared in *both* censuses, they have been overlooked as two of the “original inhabitants” of Millstone Township!

On 7 June 1844 WILLIAM, of Millstone Township, signed his will.<sup>15</sup> He leaves all his property to his

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<sup>10</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book A3, p. 277, recorded 25 April 1832.

<sup>11</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book K6, p. 477, Recorded 4 September 1853. Thomas DeBow confirmed his signature on the deed on 7 March 1855.

<sup>12</sup> 1830 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Upper Freehold Tp, p.360

<sup>13</sup> Monmouth County Deed Book Y2, p.134, recorded 21 May 1831 (and) Book W3, p.38c, recorded 23 January 1839.

<sup>14</sup> 1840 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Upper Freehold Tp, p.226

<sup>15</sup> Monmouth County Wills, No.11247M, filed 7 May 1850.

wife, then to be divided in equal one-fifth shares for his children WILLIAM THOMAS, JR., REBECCA APPLGATE, LUCY ANN THOMAS, ELIZABETH PERRINE and one for his grandson CHARLES P. THOMAS; \$5.00 to his children EZEKIEL THOMAS, CHARLES THOMAS, JR. and SARAH KARR; \$30.00 to daughters MARGARET SMIRES and LUCY ANN THOMAS. CHARLES JEMSON was appointed executor. He renounced this position on 11 April 1850. Witnesses were ABRAHAM JEMSON, STEPHEN CLAYTON and JOHN FRANCIS, JR.

WILLIAM died of rheumatism on 20 March 1850 and was interred at the *Colvill Hill Cemetery*, also known as the *Robbins Burial Ground*.<sup>16</sup> It is unclear why he was buried in the "Robbins" section of this yard as there has been no familial connection established thus far. His gravemarker is greatly worn and was found lying on the ground in 1992. This cemetery is in a state of great disrepair. The cemetery inventories referenced give two ages: 70 y.4 m.18 d. (PERRINE) and 70 y.1 m.18 d. (MCCLEAN). The former is assumed to be correct because it has been this author's experience it is much easier to mistake a "4" for a "1" than vice-versa. His will was presented on 7 May 1850 with his son EZEKIEL acting as executor. It contained a provision that all of his property was to be sold after the death of his widow MARY. An inventory, dated 15 May 1850, consisted of household effects and rye, corn, pork, 3 sheep, etc.

The 1850 census has MARY, widow of WILLIAM, living in Millstone Township with CHARLES P. THOMAS, 18 and MARIA THOMAS, 12.<sup>17</sup> MARIA is most likely a granddaughter, possibly the daughter of EZEKIEL who appears later as MARIAH. That residence was next to her daughter SARAH KARR and quite close to her son EZEKIEL. An 1851 map of Millstone Township shows 3 tracts belonging to E(ZEKIAL) THOMAS, (*see below*) two of which were those sold to him by his father. These are near Carr's Tavern: two tracts on the east side of Millstone Road, one north of Carr's Tavern Road, and the other south; the third lot was on the west side of Burnt Tavern Road, south of Lakewood Road (Route 571).



MARY died 13 September 1854 at 69 years old and was interred next to her husband. No headstone has yet been found. A footstone with "M.T." on it is thought to be the correct marker. A cemetery inventory gives the headstone inscription as "*In Memory of MARY, Wife of WILLIAM THOMAS, died Sept. 13, 1854, Aged 69 years.*"<sup>18</sup> (MCCLEAN gives year as 1851)

In accordance with the will of WILLIAM THOMAS, Sr., after MARY's death, his land was sold. On 13 December 1854 EZEKIEL THOMAS sold two tracts in Millstone Township, one was the 26.25 acres purchased from SAMUEL WRIGHT in 1830 and the other the 14.35 acre tract, plus a 24.25 acre tract he bought from JOHN DEBOW in 1810, for \$741.16 to CHARLES ELDRIDGE. When purchased, these tracts were in Upper Freehold Township; the 1810 purchase was for 24.5 acres and it is believed this tract is the same as those included in the two sales to EZEKIEL in 1830 and 1837. The indenture was made on 26 January 1855 and confirmed on 15

<sup>16</sup> Monmouth County, New Jersey 1850 Mortality Schedule, transcribed by Barbara Ziegenmeyer, Genealogy Trails, [http://genealogytrails.com/njer/monmouth/mortality\\_1850.html](http://genealogytrails.com/njer/monmouth/mortality_1850.html); William D. Perrine, *Inventory of Robbins Burial Ground* (1938) and Henry McLean, *Inventory of Robbins Burial Ground* (1939); Monmouth County Historical Society, LDS Film No. 1298676

<sup>17</sup> 1850 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Millstone Tp, 9 August 1850, p.288b, Dw.148, Fa.166, Ln.38-40.

<sup>18</sup> William Davison Perrine, "Robbins Burial Place," *Keyport Weekly Matawan Journal*, 13 October 1938; Keyport, Matawan, NJ.

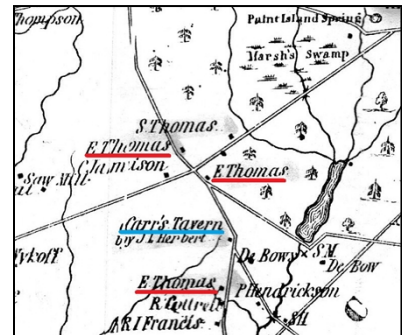
February 1855.<sup>19</sup> On 7 March 1855 THOMAS DEBOW acknowledged his signature on the deed transferring 21.6 acres to WILLIAM on 1 April 1837. Why this was required is not clear but it may concern not only the tract mentioned but, in some manner not yet understood, concern the seeming duplicate sale of the 24.5 acre lot which had been sold, in part, to EZEKIEL on that same date in 1837. EZEKIEL THOMAS filed a Final Accounting of the estate of WILLIAM THOMAS SR. some time later in 1855.

#### ISSUE:<sup>20</sup>

- 1) MARY E. THOMAS: mother unknown (as well as source)
- 2) EZEKIEL THOMAS: married MARIA RUNALS (name also given as MARGARET REYNOLDS) on 7 March 1829 in Upper Freehold Township. Officiator was JAMES M. CHALLIS of Upper Freehold Baptist Church.<sup>21</sup> A wedding announcement appeared in the *Trenton Federalist* two weeks later.<sup>22</sup> In 1830 and 1840 they are in Upper Freehold Township.<sup>23</sup> In 1840 their children WILLIAM H., MARY E., RACHEL and "MANER" are with them. EZEKIEL had purchased land from his father in 1830 and 1837 as mentioned earlier.<sup>24</sup> MARIA died 18 September 1841 and was interred at the *Old Yellow Meeting House Cemetery* aka *Upper Freehold Baptist Cemetery*.

EZEKIEL is in Millstone Township as a farmer with his children MARY E., WILLIAM H. and RACHEL in 1850.<sup>25</sup> On 7 April 1851 he gave a mortgage to AARON ELY for the two lots purchased from his father in 1830 and 1837 and a 1-acre lot purchased from ROBERT THOMAS.<sup>26</sup> He purchased land from JOSEPH CHAMBERS in Monmouth County, which was recorded on 11 April 1851.<sup>27</sup> On 29 January 1855 he purchased land that his father had owned from CHARLES ELDRIDGE. This may have been to avoid any hint of abuse of duties as the executor for his father's estate. As executor, he could not directly purchase the land without the appearance of abuse of powers. Mr. ELDRIDGE purchased the tracts and then resold part or all to EZEKIEL.<sup>28</sup>

(Text from Louisa Borodaeff, dated 18 April 1992, has handwritten note: Ezekial to Chas Eldridge – following wishes of his father to sell all of his estate after the death of his mother



<sup>19</sup> Monmouth County Deed Book I6, p.81c

<sup>20</sup> For a more detailed account, see Louise Borodaeff, "Descendants of William THOMAS of Millstone and Upper Freehold Township, Monmouth County, NJ" (Morrestown, NJ)

<sup>21</sup> Monmouth County Marriages 1817-1830, Book B, p.256

<sup>22</sup> *Trenton Federalist*, 23 March 1829, page 3.

<sup>23</sup> 1830 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Upper Freehold Tp, p361;  
1840 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Upper Freehold Tp, p220

<sup>24</sup> Monmouth County Deed Books, 1830 and 1837

<sup>25</sup> 1850 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Millstone Tp., 9 August 1850, p289.

<sup>26</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book A4, page 525c.

<sup>27</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book R5, page 167.

<sup>28</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book I6, page 83, recorded 4 April 1855.

**Mary Thomas. Sold 1/26/1855)** On 28 March 1856 EZEKIEL gave another mortgage to AARON ELY for this land plus the land earlier mortgaged in 1851.<sup>29</sup> On 24 March 1860, EZEKIEL sold 3 tracts of land in Millstone Township to ADOLPH THORN for \$1300.00. Two tracts contained 36.87 acres and were those purchased by EZEKIEL from his parents in 1830 and 1837; the third tract was 2.03 acres that MARY either purchased or inherited on 22 December 1803 and had become his upon their deaths and by quit-claim deeds of the other heirs.<sup>30</sup> He would continue to mortgage his properties to Aaron Ely for many years.<sup>31</sup> EZEKIEL is found in the 1860 census returns for Millstone Township.<sup>32</sup> His birthplace is listed as *Oshen Co*, has WILLIAM H. and *MANER* with him, and has \$600.00 in real estate. He sold property to his son WILLIAM H. THOMAS on 1 June 1876.<sup>33</sup> MARIA died by the time of the 1880 census.<sup>34</sup>

On 10 December 1886 EZEKIEL wrote his will. He bequeathed \$1.00 to his son WILLIAM H. THOMAS; \$50.00 to his grandson EZEKIEL THOMAS, son of WILLIAM; \$20.00 to each of the children of his daughter MARY E. THOMAS and her husband ELIAS TAYLOR, to wit: ANN MARIAH TAYLOR, THOMAS TAYLOR, JOHN TAYLOR, IDA TAYLOR and LAURA TAYLOR; the remaining estate was divided into equal one-third shares: one share for the TAYLOR grandchildren; one share for his daughter MARIAH, wife of WILLIAM LUKER; and one share to his grandchildren ELIZA and EPHRIAM DOWN, children of his daughter RACHEL and her husband GEORGE DOWN. The executor was HENRY C. GRAVATT who renounced in favor of WILLIAM H THOMAS.<sup>35</sup> EZEKIEL died 6 September 1889. He was interred at the *Old Yellow Meeting House*. Four known children have been identified.

- 3) **MARGARET THOMAS:** married **JOSEPH SMIRES, JUNIOR** ~1829. Their story continues in V 2.
- 4) **RACHEL THOMAS:** no information known.
- 5) **CHARLES K. THOMAS, JUNIOR:** It is believed the *JUNIOR* designation was used to either distinguish him from a brother of his father WILLIAM, i.e. an uncle, of the same name; to honor said uncle; or both. CHARLES married RACHEL PERRINE (born 21 July 1813), daughter of PETER DANIEL PERRINE and NANCY (ANN) GARRETSON, on 27 March 1830. Officiator was JOHN G. ELY, ESQUIRE.<sup>36</sup> They lived in Upper Freehold Township most of their lives according to the 1840-1880 census returns.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Monmouth County Mortgages, Book R, p345, 356.

<sup>30</sup> See Monmouth Deeds, 154:58, note 2

<sup>31</sup> Monmouth County Mortgages, Book V, p. 396; Book W, p. 356.

<sup>32</sup> 1860 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Millstone Tp.

<sup>33</sup> Monmouth County Deed Book I6, p. 83 (and) Monmouth County Mortgages, Book T3, p. 479

<sup>34</sup> 1880 US Census: Monmouth County, NJ, Millstone Township; page 279c.

<sup>35</sup> Monmouth County Surrogate's Office, File 24718; Wills, Book T, p18; Renunciation of Executor recorded 27 September 1889

<sup>36</sup> Monmouth County Marriages 1858-1875, Book E, p77. This marriage was recorded on 17 March 1863.

<sup>37</sup> 1840 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Upper Freehold Tp, p220;  
 1850 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ, Upper Freehold Tp, p350;  
 1860 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ, Upper Freehold Tp, 18 Aug. 1860, p1023, D.1346, F.1346, L.15-23;  
 1865 NJ State Census: Monmouth Co., Upper Freehold Tp, p29;  
 1870 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Upper Freehold Tp, Imlaystown (and)  
 1880 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Upper Freehold Tp, Allentown

CHARLES died 31 March 1867 and was interred at the *Allentown Methodist Cemetery*. A "Release and Discharge" in the Monmouth County Surrogate's Office, recorded 3 April 1873, lists CHARLES' widow RACHEL and children: CHARLES P. THOMAS, ROBERT C. THOMAS, WILLIAM THOMAS, MARY ANN THOMAS, RACHEL EMMONS, PETER THOMAS, HANNAH WILGUS, SARAH MATILDA THOMAS, CORLIS THOMAS and ANN ELIZA THOMAS.<sup>38</sup> His widow was working as domestic help for GEORGE and MARGARET VANDERBECK in 1870. She lived in Allentown in 1880 with her daughters SARAH and ANN. RACHEL died in Allentown on 29 July 1881 of *scirrhus uteri* (uterine cancer) and was interred with her husband. Twelve known children have been found.

- 6) REBECCA A. THOMAS: the 24-year-old married CHARLES APPLGATE, 21-years-old, son of JOHN THOMAS APPLGATE and SARAH TAYLOR, both from Upper Freehold, on 29 April 1835. Officiator was CORNELIUS VANDERBECK, J.P.<sup>39</sup> They lived in Plumstead Township, Ocean County in 1850 and 1860.<sup>40</sup> CHARLES was a laborer in both censuses. Plumsted Township records note that 51-year-old REBECCA APPLGATE, daughter of WILLIAM and MARY THOMAS, died at New Egypt on 20 July 1863. CHARLES married second ELIZABETH ANN PULLEN. CHARLES died 11 August 1887 in Plumsted Township, Ocean County, NJ. Eight known children have been identified.
- 7) SARAH THOMAS: was married to CAPTAIN WALTER KARR, JUNIOR on 10 January 1833 by PATRICK LYNCH, J.P.<sup>41</sup> His name is given as *KERR* in that record. He was born 20 September 1807 in NJ, son of WALTER KARR or KERR. In 1840 they are in Upper Freehold Township with children JOSHUA, WILLIAM H. and ELIZABETH. There is also an unidentified female under 5.<sup>42</sup> In a Monmouth County deed, recorded 2 August 1841, WILLIAM THOMAS sold property to WALTER KARR, JR.<sup>43</sup> In 1850 they are in Millstone Township, next to SARAH'S widowed mother MARY.<sup>44</sup> WALTER was a farmer with \$400.00 in real estate. In 1860 they are, once again, in Upper Freehold Township.<sup>45</sup> WALTER was a *farm renter* and his birthplace is listed as *Oshen Co.* while his wife and children were born in Monmouth County. In 1870 they are in New Sharon, Washington Township.<sup>46</sup> WALTER is a farmer with \$4100.00 in real estate. At this time a granddaughter, EMMA CARR, 7 years old, is enumerated with them as are their children JOB and SARAH. They appear in the census returns for Washington Township, Mercer County of 1880.<sup>47</sup> SARAH died in New Sharon on 6 June 1892 from *ascites* (abdominal fluid); ascites is always secondary to some other condition, in this case, not identified. The undertaker was J.S.

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<sup>38</sup> Monmouth County Release and Discharges, Book D, p403

<sup>39</sup> Monmouth County Marriages 1830-1843, Book C, p126

<sup>40</sup> 1850 US Census: Ocean Co, NJ; Plumsted Tp, 16 September 1850, p116b, Dw.204, Fa.204, Ln.21-28; (and) 1860 US Census: Ocean Co, NJ; Plumsted Tp, 7 June 1860, p5, Dw.30, Fa.30, Ln.1-5.

<sup>41</sup> Monmouth County Marriages 1830-1843, Book C, p72

<sup>42</sup> 1840 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ, Upper Freehold Tp, p225

<sup>43</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book B4, page 524; recorded 2 August 1841.

<sup>44</sup> 1850 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Millstone Tp, 9 August 1850, p289, Dw.149, Fa.167, Ln.1-8.

<sup>45</sup> 1860 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Upper Freehold Tp, 21 Aug 1860, p1028, Dw.1375, Fa.1375, Ln.11-20.

<sup>46</sup> 1870 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Washington Tp. "Household No. 173" per Louise Borodaeff

<sup>47</sup> 1880 US Census: Mercer County, NJ, Washington Township, series T9, roll 0789, page 591A.

ROGERS & Son from Hightstown; buried in *Allentown Cemetery*. WALTER died 29 June 1894 in New Sharon, buried next to wife. Seven children known.

- 8) **ELIZABETH THOMAS**: married **CORLIS PERRINE** on 20 April 1839. Their story is continued in a separate section.
- 9) **WILLIAM THOMAS, JUNIOR**: married **MARGARET PERRINE** (born 1820) on 4 January 1840 by **JOHN G. ELY, ESQ.**<sup>48</sup> **MARGARET** was the daughter of **PETER DANIEL PERRINE** and **ANN (NANCY) GARRISON** and sister to **RACHEL**, who married **WILLIAM'S** brother **CHARLES**, and to **CORLIS** who married **WILLIAM'S** sister **ELIZABETH**. In 1840 they are found in Upper Freehold Township with an unidentified 40-50-year-old male.<sup>49</sup> They are still there in 1850 with their children **MARY**, **NANCY**, **SARAH**, **REBECCA** and **LUCY ANN**.<sup>50</sup> **WILLIAM** enrolled in Company C of the 29th New Jersey Volunteers Infantry Regiment on 23 August 1862. On or about 19 January 1863, the blood vessels in **WILLIAM'S** right leg burst during the *Mud March* near White Oak Church in Virginia. He was discharged on 30 June 1863 at Freehold, NJ.<sup>51</sup> In 1865 they are in Upper Freehold Township and in 1870 they appear in East Windsor, Mercer County and back in Upper Freehold Township in 1880.<sup>52</sup> In 1870 there appears an 8-year-old **EMMA THOMAS**, who may be a daughter or granddaughter. In 1880 their 8-year-old granddaughter, **MARGARET V. THOMAS** appears with them. **WILLIAM** was troubled with his Civil War injury all his life. He filed for an invalid pension in 1880 and again in 1890.<sup>53</sup>
- MARGARET** died 7 May 1881 and was interred at *Robbins Burial Ground*.<sup>54</sup> Her obituary, in the *Monmouth Inquirer*, states that **MARGARET THOMAS**, wife of **WILLIAM**, died in Milford on 4 May 1881 at 62 years old.<sup>55</sup>
- According to his pension filings, by 1890 **WILLIAM** had moved to Asbury Park, NJ. He did receive a pension of \$6.00 per month until his death. He died 7 April 1904 from arteriosclerosis and was interred with his wife. (McLEAN'S 1939 inventory gives **WILLIAM'S** birth date as 3 August 1820, while **PERRINE'S** 1938 inventory gives **MARGARET'S** birth year as 1826; both are probably errors.) Their headstones have been toppled and were found buried under 2 inches of dirt and leaves by the author in June 1992. Seven children identified.
- 10) **LUCY ANN THOMAS**: no information known.

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<sup>48</sup> Monmouth County Marriages 1858-1875, Book E, p78. This marriage was recorded on 17 March 1863.

<sup>49</sup> 1840 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Upper Freehold Tp, p219

<sup>50</sup> 1850 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Upper Freehold Tp, p364, Dw.402. LDS M432, roll 457

<sup>51</sup> Declaration for an Original Invalid Pension, Claim No. 356862, 12 April 1880; National Archives

<sup>52</sup> 1865 NJ State Census: Monmouth Co; Upper Freehold Tp, p53;  
1870 US Census: Mercer Co, NJ; East Windsor Tp, Hightstown, "Household No. 134"; (and)  
1880 US Census: Monmouth Co, NJ; Upper Freehold Tp.

<sup>53</sup> *vide supra* Declaration for an Original Invalid Pension.

<sup>54</sup> *vide supra* Perrine and McLean, *Inventory of Robbins Burial Ground*.

<sup>55</sup> *Monmouth Inquirer and Democrat*, Obituaries; Monmouth Co. Historical Society holdings; LDS film No. 1298676, item 3, p100



Husband:

**ROBERT THOMAS**

Born: 1753 Burlington County, New Jersey  
Married 1: 6 May 1784 Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey  
Married 2: 13 November 1788 Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey  
Died: >1794 Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey  
Buried:  
Father: DAVID THOMAS (d < Nov 1788) of Bibury, PA  
Mother: MARY (1766 – 27 December 1843)

Wife 1:

**RACHEL FENIMORE**

Born: 1753 Abington, Montgomery County, PA  
Died: 4 December 1786  
Buried:  
Father: RICHARD F. FENIMORE (1704 – 1789)  
Mother: HANNAH ALLEN (1730 – 1787)

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) MARY THOMAS	1785	Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey
2) JOSEPH THOMAS	1786	Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey

There is a possibility that this was the second marriage for RACHEL. RACHEL FENIMORE married JOHN HEATON at Burlington Meeting on 6 March 1775. They had three children: RICHARD HEATON, 1775; HANNAH HEATON, 1776; and ROBERT THOMAS HEATON, 1779.

Wife 2:

**MARY ELTON**

Born: 1766 Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey  
Died: 27 December 1843 Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey  
Buried: *Copany Friends Burying Ground* , Springfield Township, Burlington County  
Father: WILLIAM ELTON (26 November 1726 – 12 August 1777)  
Mother: HANNAH BORRADAILE (8 December 1731 – 25 April 1799)

Issue: <sup>1</sup>	Born:	Place:
1) WILLIAM THOMAS	26 July 1789	Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey
2) REBECCA THOMAS	5 March 1791	Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey
3) DAVID THOMAS	9 July 1792	Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey
4) ROBERT THOMAS	20 March 1794	Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey

They announced their first Intention to Marry was announced at Burlington Meeting on 6 October 1788 followed by their second announcement on 3 November at which time the Women's Meeting reported there being no obstacles to proceed and the Meeting concurred. The surviving parents submitted a letter voicing their approval of the wedding. They were married on Friday the 13<sup>th</sup> of November. Many Friends signed their name to the certificate including the

<sup>1</sup> Burlington Monthly Meeting, Certificates Received, 1675-1750; Births and Deaths, 1679-1805, pp. 143, 144, 148, 149.



ELTONS: HANNAH and HANNAH *JUNIOR*, JOHN, SUSAN L., ANTHONY, ELIZABETH; these being, in all likelihood, her mother and siblings; and her sister BATHSHEBA CLARK. Her uncle SAMUEL SHUTE was also a witness as was BETTY *BORRODAIL*, relationship unknown. The THOMAS family was represented by MARY, possibly his widowed mother or a sister, JONATHON, and EDWARD. Several SMITHS were there: DANIEL and DANIEL JUNIOR, GEORGE, ROBERT and ROBERT JUNIOR, ELIZABETH, two SARAHs, MARY, and BENJAMIN. HOSKINS was well-represented: LYDIA, two MARYs, RACHEL, ABIGAIL, JOHN and JOHN JUNIOR; as were the BARKERS: JOSHUA, MARY, MARTHA, and ELIZA. Some who may have been couples included: JACOB and REBECCA WILSON; WILLIAM and ELIZABETH COOPER; ROBERT and ELIZA GRUBB; ANN and JOHN COX JUNIOR; and JONATHON and ELIZABETH JONES *pregnant*. The list of witnesses continues with SAMUEL WETHERILL; JANE PRYOR;; DANIEL WALTON; LUCIA BISHOP; HENRY GARRISON; CHARLES STOCKTON; HANNAH *NEWLINGS*; ELIZABETH *NEWLINGS*; LEWIS MORGAN; SARAH GOULD; MARTHA HUNTER; ELIZABETH RODMAN; and SAMUEL EMLIN. In addition to these attendees, four persons were appointed to go: GRACE BUCHANNAN and HANNAH PRYOR *to attend them* for the Burlington-Rancocas Womens' Meeting and JAMES VERRE and JOSEPH WETHERILL to return the certificate of marriage to be recorded by Burlington Monthly Meeting.<sup>2</sup> Perhaps *HENRY GARRISON* is the most startling – could this be the same person as HENRY GARRETSON?

ROBERT died in 1794 or soon thereafter. He may have been buried in section 7 at the *Friends Burial Ground* on Wood Street in Burlington has several markers for THOMAS family members interred there in Section 7: MARY L., AMELIA, WILLIAM E., REBECCA, ROBERT, and ELTON THOMAS and his child. ELTON THOMAS would be an ideal name for a son of MARY ELTON and ROBERT THOMAS.<sup>3</sup> (Look for birth record in Burl MM records.) The death register of the Burlington Meeting has the entry ROBERT THOMAS died 23<sup>rd</sup> of 10<sup>th</sup> Month 1793 (23 October). Without more information the possibility that this was the subject or was a son born in 1790 to ROBERT and MARY who died young, after which they named their next son ROBERT (see p. 144 of endnote 1) cannot be ruled out.

On 13 November 1799 two women named MARY THOMAS were witnesses to the marriage of RICHARD HEATON and HANNAH BUZBY at Burlington.<sup>4</sup>

MARY (ELTON) THOMAS married again on 3 November 1800 in the town of Burlington. Her second husband was WILLIAM RIDGWAY (1755 – 1833).<sup>5</sup> They started their own family immediately:

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) RICHARD RIDGWAY	11 August 1801	Burlington, Burlington County, NJ
2) JAMES SMITH RIDGWAY	5 January 1804	Burlington, Burlington County, NJ

<sup>2</sup> Burlington Women's Meeting, 6 October 1788, p. 239; Burlington –Rancocas Women's Meeting, 3 November 1788, p. 240; Burlington and Rancocas Monthly Meetings, Minutes, 1747-1799, 3 November 1788, p.7; Burlington Monthly Meeting, Minutes, 1769-1802, 3 November 1788, p. 7; Burlington Monthly Meeting, Marriages, 13 November 1788, p. 56.

<sup>3</sup> Rowland J. Dutton, "Friends' Burial-Ground, Burlington, New Jersey," *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (24, 1: 159) 1900. Digital copies at [https://dcms.lds.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps\\_pid=IE47035](https://dcms.lds.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE47035) and Archive.org: <https://archive.org/details/jstor-20085905/page/n11>.

<sup>4</sup> Burlington Monthly Meeting, Marriages, recorded 19 November 1799, pp. 94 – 95.

<sup>5</sup> Burlington Monthly Meeting, Marriages, recorded 7 November 1800, pp. 95 – 96.

- 3) HANNAH ELTON RIDGWAY           25 March 1805  
Burlington, Burlington County, NJ
- 4) MARY RIDGWAY                   20 September 1807  
Burlington, Burlington County, NJ
- 5) EDMUND RIDGWAY                c15 April 1810  
Burlington, Burlington County, NJ

Unfortunately their first son RICHARD died at 11 months old on 22 June 1802 in Burlington. The 14-year-old WILLIAM was sent to Evesham as some sort of apprentice in 1803 – or so the records reflect. Their son EDMUND died on 29 September 1810 at five and a half months old. He was interred in the *Friends Burial Yard* in Burlington.

Though not for certain, it seems WILLIAM and MARY moved east of Burlington as they were buried about 7 miles east from that town. On 21 December 1833 WILLIAM RIDGWAY passed away. He was buried in the *Copany Meeting House Cemetery* in at the intersection of Jacksonville-Jobstown Road (CR 670) and Petticoat Bridge Road, east of the New Jersey Turnpike, in Springfield Township, Burlington County (called Lower Springfield to distinguish it from a township of the same name in Union County which is Upper Springfield). MARY died 27 December 1843 and may have been buried in the same cemetery. There's a headstone for a *MIRIAM* RIDGWAY with what appears to be the correct dates for MARY. The stone may have become illegible and someone had it redone but guessed at the name.



**Elton**

Husband: **WILLIAM ELTON**  
 Born: 26 November 1726 Burlington County, New Jersey  
 Married: 24 August 1751 Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey  
 Died: 12 August 1777 Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey  
 Buried:  
 Father:  
 Mother:

Wife: **HANNAH BORRADAILE**  
 Born: 8 December 1731 Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey  
 Died: 25 April 1799 Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey  
 Buried:  
 Father: ARTHUR BORRODAILE (2 November 1706 – 4 June 1760)  
 Mother: MARGERY ADAMS (1712 – 14 November 1763)

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) BATHSHEBA ELTON 7pm	26 September 1753	Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey
2) ANTHONY ELTON	9 August 1755	Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey
3) WILLIAM ELTON	14 April 1758	Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey
4) JOHN ELTON	14 December 1759	Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey
5) HANNAH ELTON	20 November 1761	Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey
6) ELIZABETH ELTON	1 June 1764	Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey
7) <b>MARY ELTON</b> 1:30 am	<b>19 March 176_</b>	<b>Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey</b>
8) ANTHONY ELTON 10 pm	8 January 1770	Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey
9) WILLIAM ELTON 6:30 am	31 May 1772	Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey
10) SUSANNA ELTON 5 pm	2 July 1774	Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey

The ten children named above come from a partially blank page of *The Rusticks Alarm to the Rabbies*, now in possession of Genealogical Society of New Jersey.<sup>1</sup> The page is torn, deleting the last digit in MARY's year of birth. The rather odd sounding book was a Quaker textbook for the century following its publication in 1660 by SAMUEL FISHER (1605 – 1665). He was an influential and controversial minister from Northampton who returned his license to preach to the Bishop in 1643, and joined the Baptist congregation in Ashford, Kent. He was introduced to the teachings of GEORGE FOX and joined the Religious Society of Friends in 1654. In 1658 he was repeatedly harassed by the authorities and was pulled out of a Quaker meeting by the hair and severely beaten the following year. He traveled to Rome, crossing the Alps on foot, and then to Constantinople to convince the Pope and the Sultan, respectively, of the errors of their ways. Returning to England he was imprisoned at Newgate in 1660, the Gatehouse at Westminster in 1661, Bridewell in 1662, and Newgate again before the year was out, this time being kept in a cell with so many other prisoners that only one person at a time could lay down. It was during the Newgate prison stay in 1660 he wrote Rusticus ad Academicos in Exercitationibus

<sup>1</sup> "Family Records: William and Hannah Elton," *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, 76, 2:83-84 (May 2001); file 3235, from the Howard Deacon Papers, Gertrude Brick collection, Rutgers Special Collections and University Archives.

Expostulatoriis, Apologeticis Quattuor. The Rusticks Alarm to the Rabbies, or the Country correcting the University and Clergy, &c. He was arrested again and committed to White Lion Prison in Southwark, across the Thames from London, where he was held until 1664. Conditions were so bad at the White Lion, which was located just north of Saint George's Church on Borough High Street, the Sheriff shut it down in 1666 and transferred the prisoners to the nearby Marshalsea prison. With the Great Plague of London running rampant through the city he was temporarily released from custody, going to the house of ANN TRAVERS, a Quaker at Dalton. There he contracted the plague and died on 31 August 1665.

The inscriptions in the book includes the time of birth for some of the children and the following additional information: ANTHONY ELTON died on 12 March 1757; WILLIAM ELTON, born in 1758, died on 21 January 1761; and WILLIAM ELTON, born in 1772, died on 20 August 1773.

There is no solid proof that they were Quakers but there are some hints beyond having the Quaker textbook just discussed and inscribing the children's names and dates of birth inside. At least 3 of their children were Friends, viz. BATHSHEBA, JOHN, and MARY and 3 others: SUSAN, ANTHONY, and ELIZABETH, *possibly* Friends. Witnesses at MARY's wedding included HANNAH ELTON and HANNAH ELTON, *JUNIOR* and these could very well be her mother and sister since only Friends could be a witness. Likewise, other ELTON witnesses were SUSAN, ANTHONY, and ELIZABETH – if they were not her siblings then it is one astounding coincidence. All told, it appears that all 7 children were Quakers at some point.

Their marriage bond is dated 24 August 1751. WILLIAM was a bondsman for PHILIP VENABLE when he married HANNAH's sister MARY on 11 December 1752.<sup>2</sup> In 1763 HANNAH received £5 pursuant to her mother's bequest. WILLIAM owned a cooper shop, making wooden baskets, tools and the like, in Burlington that he bought from WILLIAM BORRADAILLE, a relation of his wife no doubt, perhaps her brother or an uncle. They were living in *Burlington city* in 1773 – 1774.<sup>3</sup>

WILLIAM, *of Burlington*, signed his last Will and Testament on 8 June 1777, though the GSNJ gives the date as 16 August 1777. He nominated his wife as executrix and left her *the house and lot I purchased of PETER FREAN where I dwell*. He left *the land I bought of WILLIAM BORRADAIL with the cooper shop, when he is 21, but he to pay my son ANTHONY £35*. He declares that he gave his daughter BATHSHEBA CLARK £30 and directs the same amount to be given to each of his daughters, HANNAH, MARY, ELIZABETH, and SUSAN ELTON, when they reach 21. His Will was proved 1 December 1780.<sup>4</sup>

#### Issue:

- 1) BATHSHEBA ELTON: married BENJAMIN CLARK on 13 June 1775 at Burlington Meeting.<sup>5</sup> BATHESHEBA CLARK was a witness to her sister MARY's wedding. Benjamin died intestate in Burlington in February 1793. BATHSHEBA was granted Letters of Administration on 1 March after she and her brother JOHN posted their bond.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Henrietta Brady Brown, Some VENABLES of England and America (1961) pp. 182 – 183. Digital copy at: [http://www.wallace-venable.name/Venable\\_Genealogy/Some\\_Venables\\_of\\_England\\_and\\_America.pdf](http://www.wallace-venable.name/Venable_Genealogy/Some_Venables_of_England_and_America.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, 36:51.

<sup>4</sup> A. VanDoren Honeyman (ed). Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. 34, Calendar of Wills 1771 – 1780, 5:163 (Trenton, NJ; 1931). Digital copy at Archives.org.

<sup>5</sup> Rancocas-Burlington Monthly Meeting, Minutes, List of Marriages, p. 11; available at Ancestry.com.

- 2) **JOHN ELTON:** may have married and lived in Burlington. An article dating to 1900 states there is a JOHN ELTON and his wife buried in Section 6, lots 10 and 11 in the *Friends Burial Ground* in Burlington but no dates are given.<sup>7</sup> On 2 March 1786 JOHN ELTON obtained land in the town of Burlington from HANNAH ELTON; how the two are related to each other and if they are the persons discussed herein is uncertain.<sup>8</sup> JOHN ELTON is named as a brother-in-law of JOHN LIPPINCOTT in the latter's last Will proved on 8 December 1789 in which he names his wife as ELIZABETH. Some have assumed this to mean ELIZABETH ELTON was his wife but this may not be correct.<sup>9</sup> He was a co-bondsman for his sister BATHSHEBA in 1793 as mentioned above.
- 6) **MARY ELTON:** married **ROBERT THOMAS** on 13 November 1788. Continued in separate file.

## Notes

Only one man with this surname appears in Pennsylvania records of this time and that is ANTHONY ELTON, owner of two properties: 8 acres in *Sacamaxin land by Cohoxin creek* (the extinct Cohocksink Creek in Northern Liberties and Kensington; now underground) and a Philadelphia town lot on the east side of Third Street near *Mulberry*, now Arch.<sup>10</sup> ANTHONY appears on the *Draught* list known as "*An Accompt of the Lands in Pennsylvania granted by William Penn, Esq'. Sole-Proprietarie and Governor*" of original purchasers as having 500 acres under XXV taken up by him. That entry has includes "D. Ft. 100" and nothing in "S. Ft." and 8 under "No. as."<sup>11</sup> Same name appears in the Burlington County Court Book on multiple occasions including appointment as Overseer of Highways for Northampton in 1690; names ELIZABETH as his wife; ANTHONY buys ANNE BRADGATE for 1 year. She was found guilty of stealing but, when brought into Court, alleges that she was repeatedly raped by JAMES BLAKE while being held to which ELIZABETH BASSNET offers testimony in her support. ANTHONY ELTON is named among a group of grantees in an early *Indian purchase*. He also has three surveys recorded for him in Burlington County between 1688 and 1695; one for 150 acres, the second with 178 acres, and the third had 320 acres.<sup>12</sup> The name ANTHONY ELTON appears as

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<sup>6</sup> Elmer T. Hutchinson(ed). *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, Vol. 37, Calendar of Wills 1791 – 1795, 8:73. (Jersey City, NJ; 1942) Digital copy at Archives.org.

<sup>7</sup> Rowland J. Dutton, "Friends' Burial-Ground, Burlington, New Jersey," *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (24, 1: 159) 1900. Digital copy at [https://dcms.lids.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps\\_pid=IE47035](https://dcms.lids.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE47035).

<sup>8</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650 – 1856; New Jersey Deeds, A-Q, folio 173; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>.

<sup>9</sup> Elmer T. Hutchinson(ed). *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, Vol. 36, Calendar of Wills 1786 – 1790, 7:138. (Trenton, NJ; 1941) Digital copy at Archives.org.

<sup>10</sup> William H. Egle (ed). "*Explanation of Reed's Map of the City and Liberties*," *Pennsylvania Archives*, 3, 3:332, 346, 400. (Harrisburg, PA: Secretary of State; 1896). Digital copy at HathiTrust.org.

<sup>11</sup> William Henry Egle (ed). *Draughts of the Proprietary Manors in the Province of Pennsylvania*. (Harrisburg, PA. (1895). Digital copy at HathiTrust.org.

<sup>12</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650 – 1856; Basse A (Surveys 1 – 206) Folios 1, 2, 145; Council of Proprietors of West New Jersey Surveys and Warrants, ca. 1680-1952; Book A (WJ Surveys), folio 9 and Leeds Book (WJ Surveys), folio 15/[16]; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>.

juror and justice throughout the Court book until 1702 but it can not be determined exactly who is being referenced – father, son, brother? The same name appears in the 1998 reprint of a 1944 publication of said Court Book as owner of a proprietary share of WJ and not a Quaker.<sup>13</sup>

ANTHONY ELTON was born in Yattsbury parish, Wiltshire around 1635 to ROBERT and JANE ELTON; he died before July 1687. He was married twice: by his wife ELIZABETH he had a son REVELL; by his wife SUSANNA he had ANTHONY JUNIOR, MARY (1660), JANE (married SAMUEL ABBET), GEORGE (1669), THOMAS (1671), and ROBERT ELTON of Antigua (1673). He bought, ultimately, a 16<sup>th</sup> share in WJ in 1677 from THOMAS HOOTEN. Several colonial land transfers from the late 1680s involve SUSANNA ELTON, her son ANTHONY ELTON, JUNIOR, and JOHN RIDGES in a matter of unappropriated land in Burlington County and involved the County Court.<sup>14</sup> *WIDDOW* ELTON appears in 1695 with a plantation at Eversham or Evesham when that land is determined to be in that township, not Chester. Another name that appears in Burlington County colonial land transfers is REVEL ELTON who is a contemporary of WILLIAM ELTON and may be REVELL, son of REVELL.

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<sup>13</sup> H. Clay Reed and George J. Miller (eds). The Burlington County Court Book of West New Jersey 1680 – 1709 (reprint Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1998; original Washington, DC: American Historical Association, 1944)*passim* but especially pp. 120, 127, 182, 187. Digital version at [www.westjerseyhistory.org](http://www.westjerseyhistory.org).

<sup>14</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650 – 1856; West Jersey Deeds, B, folios 166, 167, 258, 558, 559, 735 and WJ Loose Records, Elton, Susanna (24956); housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>.

**Borrodaile**



Husband:

**ARTHUR BORRADAILE**

Born: 2 November 1706 Burlington County, NJ  
Married: 17 April 1731 Burlington, Burlington County, NJ  
Died: 4 June 1760 Chester, Burlington County, NJ  
Buried: *poss. Morrestown, Chester Township, Burlington County, NJ*  
Father: JOHN BORRADAILE (c1675 – 1731/1755)  
Mother: SARAH FRAMPTON (1 November 1684 – c1755)

Wife:

**MARGERY ADAMS**

Born: 1712 Burlington, Burlington County, NJ  
Died: 14 November 1763 Burlington County, NJ  
Buried: Morrestown, Chester Township, Burlington County, NJ  
Father: JAMES ADAMS (4 October 1671 – 22 May 1722)  
Mother: ESTHER ALLEN (22 March 1677 – 21 November 1722)

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) <b>HANNAH BORRADAILE</b>	8 December 1731	<i>Burlington, Burlington County, NJ</i>
2) <b>REBECCA BORRADAILE</b>	12 JANUARY 1734	<i>Burlington, Burlington County, NJ</i>
3) <b>ESTHER BORRADAILE</b>	24 October 1735	<i>Burlington, Burlington County, NJ</i>
4) <b>ELIZABETH BORRADAILE</b>	27 April 1738	<i>Burlington, Burlington County, NJ</i>
5) <b>MARY BORRADAILE</b>	c1740	<i>Burlington, Burlington County, NJ</i>
6) <b>WILLIAM BORRADAILE</b>	c1742	<i>Burlington, Burlington County, NJ</i>
7) <b>JOHN BORRADAILE</b>	c1744	<i>Burlington, Burlington County, NJ</i>
8) <b>SARAH BORRADAILE</b>	c1745	<i>Burlington, Burlington County, NJ</i>
9) <b>RUTH BORRADAILE</b>	1746	<i>Burlington, Burlington County, NJ</i>

A debt of gratitude is owed to their daughters ESTHER and MARY for the degree to which this family has come into sharp focus in a very short time for both married into the early New Jersey VENABLE family. HENRIETTA BRADY BROWN from Cincinnati, Ohio, a descendant, penned The Ancestors and Descendants of WILLIAM HENRY VENABLE in 1954 and followed it up with Some VENABLES of England and America in 1961. These works are well researched and well documented – a rarity in genealogy at any age but increasingly noisome with the advent of huge websites such as *Ancestry* and the Latter Day Saints *Family Search* wherein anyone can post anything with no restriction and the site's own engines manufacture fictitious people and create artificial and illogical links where none exist. In turn, many thanks are owed to WALLACE VENABLE of Morgantown, West Virginia who took on the immense task of digitizing these two books and uploading the scanned original of the second work.<sup>1</sup> Statements that are not referenced below come from Sections 5 and 6 in BROWN's book Some VENABLES that are specific to the Borradaile family.

ARTHUR BORRADAILE was the 3rd child of JOHN and SARAH (FRAMPTON) BORRADAILE, born the 3<sup>rd</sup> of November 1706 according to a family bible in possession of GEORGE WOLK HOLSTEIN,

<sup>1</sup> Wallace Venable, "Genealogical Material Archived by Wallace Venable" [http://www.wallace-venable.name/Venable\\_Genealogy/Ancestors\\_&\\_Descendants\\_of\\_Wm\\_Henry\\_Venable.pdf](http://www.wallace-venable.name/Venable_Genealogy/Ancestors_&_Descendants_of_Wm_Henry_Venable.pdf); [http://www.wallace-venable.name/Venable\\_Genealogy/Some\\_Venables\\_of\\_England\\_and\\_America.pdf](http://www.wallace-venable.name/Venable_Genealogy/Some_Venables_of_England_and_America.pdf); [http://www.wallace-venable.name/Venable\\_Genealogy/Some\\_Venables-2011.pdf](http://www.wallace-venable.name/Venable_Genealogy/Some_Venables-2011.pdf).

Belvidere, NJ.<sup>2</sup> At the time of the marriage, ARTHUR was a weaver and at some point may have been a tavern keeper in Morrestown according to descendants. Named the Cable, the tavern had some competition from the Anchor tavern which they countered by having a sign inscribed: *The upstart Anchor doth appear, But the Ancient Cable is here*. Not exactly catchy or memorable, nonetheless, the Cable stayed open.<sup>3</sup> In connection with one or both of these businesses he allowed open accounts for customers as it is noted that JOHN HUDSON of Evesham Township died owing money to ARTHUR in May 1750; in a report to the Court in January 1752, the executors reported the bill as paid. The administrators for JOHN WARD, JUNIOR of Burlington County reported paying off the estate's debt to ARTHUR on 4 October 1751.<sup>4</sup> ARTHUR served Chester Township in various positions including Constable in 1749 and Overseer of Highways in 1753.<sup>5</sup>

LANSLOTT BROWN of Chester named ARTHUR and SAMUEL STOKES as co- executors of his estate through his last Will and Testament signed 2 February 1734. LANSLOTT apparently intended the executors to also be involved with his three underage grandchildren HANNAH, MARY, and EPHRAIM HAINS, until they came of age. This is evidenced by the sentence ...*if they (the executors) should die before s'd grandchildren are of age, then my son-in-law NEHEMIAH HAINS*. NEHEMIAH HANES must have been their father which explains there being no mention of a guardian in the Will. ARTHUR inventoried several estates, often with JOSHUA ? BISPHAM: for JAMES COOPER, a weaver, of Coles Town in Gloucester County on 20 September 1746 and of Evesham in Burlington County on 2 April 1747; for the widow JOANNA BROWN of Rodmantown, Burlington County (the western portion of Morrestown) on 12 March 1748; and for BENJAMIN STOKES of Burlington County on 7 April 1748.<sup>6</sup> He witnessed the signing of the last Will and Testament of THOMAS LIPPINCOTT of Chester on 23 May 1755.<sup>7</sup> The index to the West Jersey Proprietors conveyances reflect just one transaction for Arthur and Margery: on 9 April 1742, they sold property in Chester town to Peter Stokes.<sup>8</sup>

ARTHUR signed his own last Will and Testament at Chester, Burlington County on 9 May 1760 and his estate was probated on 30 June 1760 at that place. He names his wife MARGERY and children HANNAH ELTON, REBECCA SHUTE, *ESTER* VENABLE, ELIZABETH BROWN, MARY VENABLE, WILLIAM, JOHN, SARAH, and RUTH, *the last four under age*. His wife MARGERY and son-in-law SAMUEL SHUTE were executors.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Linda Spence, "Ancestors of John Harry Spence" Generation No. 8: 242. Arthur Borradaile and 243. Margery Addams; <https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/s/p/e/Linda-Spence-/GENE4-0009.htm>

<sup>3</sup> Asa M. Stackhouse, Speech given on 9 February 1906 at Morrestown, Burlington County, New Jersey "A Retrospect of Colonial Times in Burlington County," (Moorestown, NJ, Settle Press; 1906) pp. 24-26.

<sup>4</sup> A. VanDoren Honeyman (ed). Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. 32, Calendar of Wills 1751 – 1760, 3:167, 347. (Somerville, NJ; 1924) Digital copy at Archives.org.

<sup>5</sup> E.M. Woodward and John F. Hageman. History of Burlington and Mercer Counties (Philadelphia, Everts and Peck; 1883) pp. 253 – 254. Digital copy at Archives.org.

<sup>6</sup> A. VanDoren Honeyman (ed). Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. 30, Calendar of Wills 1730 – 1750 2: 67, 68, 108, 461 (Somerville, NJ; 1918). Digital copy Archives.org.

<sup>7</sup> *op.cit.* Honeyman. Documents, First Series, Vol. 32, Calendar of Wills 1751 – 1760. 3:347. Digital copy at Archives.org.

<sup>8</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650–1856; West Jersey Deeds, West Jersey Deeds, Book S, p. 315; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>

<sup>9</sup> *op.cit.* Honeyman. Documents, First Series, Vol. 32, Calendar of Wills 1751 – 1760. 3:36. Digital copy at Archives.org.

MARGERY of Burlington County signed her last Will and Testament on 10 May 1763. It was proved 3 December of the same year with her son-in-law Samuel Shute as the executor.<sup>10</sup> She bequeathed £5 each to her four youngest children, viz., WILLIAM, JOHN, SARAH, and RUTH and 5 shillings to her daughter HANNAH ELTON. The rest is left to her daughters REBECAH SHUTE, ELIZABETH BROWN, ESTHER VENABLE, and MARY VENABLE. Her youngest daughter RUTH was to be put with JOSHUA BISPHAM to be brought up till she is 18. An inventory dated 1 December 1763 and signed by JOHN LIPPINCOTT and JOHN COX, placed a value on her personal estate of £132.5.8, roughly \$27k in January 2019.<sup>11</sup>

As noted in the heading, the cemetery where they are buried has not been reported in any resource uncovered to date but one did venture that ARTHUR was possibly buried in Morrestown and MARGERY was buried there but gave no reason for that proposition.

#### Issue:

- 1) **HANNAH BORRADAILE:** Married **WILLIAM ELTON** in Burlington on 24 August 1751. Continued in separate file.
- 2) **REBECCA BORRADAILE:** Married **SAMUEL SHUTE**, ESQUIRE, a tailor, in Burlington on 11 December 1752. WILLIAM ELTON served as a bondsman and attached to that bond is the following note:

Friend JAMES SCATTERGOOD -

I do hereby give consent that the bearer hereof, SAMUEL SHUTE, bee married to my daughter REBECAH and enter mee as bondsman.

Arthur Borradaile (signed)

REBECCA and SAMUEL joined the Quakers at the Evesham Monthly Meeting on 6 September 1674 by request, meaning they were not Quakers earlier. SAMUEL was appointed executor by both parents-in-laws, ARTHUR in 1760 and MARGERY in 1763 and was the administrator for his mother ANNE (JONES) SHUTE in 1766. He was the Chester Township Collector in 1760-61 and again in 1770. He died on 15 October 1784 leaving a personal estate valued at £749.18.8 and at least 6 properties, some in Gloucester County, some that were left to son SAMUEL and others to son WILLIAM, a meadow to be sold in 1791 and a garden to his wife. REBECCA died 22 December 1795 and her Will, dated 17 September 1795 and witnessed by her sister RUTH and her husband JOHN COLLINS, was proved 13 January 1796. Both buried in *Evesham Friends Cemetery* in Mount Laurel, Burlington County. The northern part of Evesham Township, which included *Evesham Friends Cemetery*, was taken in 1872 to create Mount Laurel Township. 8 children are named in REBECCA's Will, with 6 being alive when she signed it; others name 9.

- 3) **ESTHER BORRADAILE:** After obtaining a license to marry *HESTHER BORRODAIL*, THOMAS VENABLE, JUNIOR (born February 1731) posted a £500 bond to the Governor of the Province on 2 August 1756 with his co-bondsman, SAMUEL SHUTE (his bride's brother-in-law). The bond was due and payable if it was determined that the marriage was in any way contrary to the law, e.g. either party was betrothed to another or they were too closely related. They were married on that same Thursday, 2 August 1756. A decade later, on 7 August 1766, they were received by

<sup>10</sup> A. VanDoren Honeyman (ed). *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, Vol. 33, Calendar of Wills 1761 – 1770, 4:51 (Somerville, NJ; 1928). Digital copy at Archives.org.

<sup>11</sup> Eric W. Nye, *Pounds Sterling to Dollars: Historical Conversion of Currency*, accessed Friday, January 11, 2019, <http://www.uwyo.edu/numimage/currency.htm>.

the Evesham Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends as requested by her sister and brother-in-law REBECCA and SAMUEL SHUTE. When they joined, their dates of birth and those of the four children born to date were entered into the Minutes. THOMAS died 13 December 1774 leaving an estate valued at £342 (roughly \$53k in January 2019).<sup>12</sup> He was probably buried in *Evesham Friends Cemetery* in Mount Laurel. However records from the *Colestown Cemetery* place his burial in that graveyard. *Colestown Cemetery*, also known as *Coles Church Cemetery*, is in a section of Cherry Hill that once was a hamlet named Colestown. Once there stood a church edifice in or near the cemetery grounds and it was either the *Colestown Church* being run under the authority of a *Saint Mary's Episcopal Church* or the latter was the formal name with it being known colloquially as *Coles Church* or the *Colestown Church*. The identity of the *Saint Mary's Episcopal Church* is inadequate as none of that name has been located in the vicinity. The *Colestown Cemetery* is at 100 Kings Highway North in Cherry Hill Township, Camden County but THOMAS is not one of the nine VENABLES currently known to be buried there. The cemetery does have a connection to the Venable family so it cannot be ruled out. On the other hand, there is no grave marker for THOMAS VENABLE at Evesham and his burial there is, likewise, based on the records of the Meeting which have been said to so make that claim. No online cemetery site documents any headstone for him though Find-A-Grave does have an entry for THOMAS VENABLE at Evesham based on the Meeting House records.<sup>13</sup> After his death it seems that ESTHER became the housekeeper for EPHRAIM MATLOCK of Chester Township who left £20 to her and £5 to each of her six children in his Will dated 8 January 1778. Their children also received £2.10 when they *came of age* pursuant to the terms of the Will of their paternal grandfather, THOMAS VENABLE, SENIOR. Their son WILLIAM moved to Warren County, Ohio and some state ESTHER moved with him while others maintain ESTHER died in Burlington in 1820. They had 8 children with 6 living into adulthood.

- 4) ELIZABETH BORRADAILE: The marriage bond of ELIZABETH and WILLIAM BROWNE II is dated 11 March 1758. WILLIAM separated from the Society of Friends to serve in the War of Independence as a member of GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON's staff. He was wounded on the day after his 43<sup>rd</sup> birthday, 11 September 1777, at the Battle of Brandywine near Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania. This was the longest battle of the war, lasting over 11 hours and involving the greatest number of troops of any battle of the war. He succumbed to his wounds in Philadelphia in the following days, before that city fell to British forces on the 26<sup>th</sup>. ELIZABETH lived in the Northern Liberties north of the city, possibly on Second Street. She moved into the city proper by 1790 where she lived at 16 Sassafras Street. ELIZABETH died 31 December 1802 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. 8 children, only 2 outlived ELIZABETH.
- 5) MARY BORRADAILE: Married PHILIP VENABLE in 1759 in New Jersey; he was THOMAS's brother. He owned a saw mill on Rancocas Creek. PHILIP died in late October or early November 1787. He was buried in *Coles Church Cemetery in the second row of graveyard 17 feet from fence N. side* but he is not listed on the *Colestown Cemetery* pages online. His last Will does not mention MARY so perhaps she died before he did. They had 7 children.
- 6) WILLIAM BORRADAILE: Marriage bond with JERUSHA JORDAN is dated 14 September 1782 in Burlington. He died in 1795. His nephew SAMUEL SHUTE, JUNIOR was appointed co-executor in his Will dated 14 August 1795 and proved 3 November 1795. He left the remainder of the

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<sup>12</sup> Henrietta Brady Brown, *The Ancestors and Descendants of WILLIAM HENRY VENABLE* (1954) p. 17 of digital version posted online.

<sup>13</sup> "Thomas Venable", Find-A-Grave, ID 157277518; <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/157277518/thomas-venable>

estate, after bills are paid, to JERUSHA to bring up their children and their 4 sons *are to be bound out to a trade when of suitable age*.<sup>14</sup> A WILLIAM BORROUGHDAIL and his wife are reported to be buried in Section 22, lots 7 and 8 of the *Friends' Burial Ground* in Burlington.<sup>15</sup> They had 4 sons: WILLIAM FRAMPTON moved to Ohio and ran a store at 66 Lower Market Street in Cincinnati in 1830 and later moved to Neville in Clermont County; ARTHUR also moved to Ohio, first to Waynesville in Warren County in 1827 then to Camden in Preble County; THOMAS was taken prisoner in the War of 1812 and later settled in Philadelphia; and JOHN settled in New York State.

- 7) JOHN BORRADAILE: a JOHN BORRADAIL married MARY RUSSEL, daughter of ROBERT. JOHN was a witness to the signing of ROBERT's Will on 13 November 1774. JOHN died in April 1777 and his nuncupative Will of 8 April 1777 was allowed by the Court on 7 April. He mentions his former wife, not by name, but leaves everything to five of his wife's siblings: JONATHON, JAMES, HANNAH, ANNE RUSSEL, and CATEREN KILLES.<sup>16</sup> Apparently MARY died shortly before JOHN as he left both his and her clothes to JAMES RUSSEL.
- 8) SARAH BORRADAILE: her niece, not she, married MOSES BRANSON on 5 December 1766.
- 9) RUTH BORRADAILE: In her mother's Will of 1763 it is stipulated she is to be brought up by JOSHUA BISPHAM until the age of 18. RUTH BURDELL and JOHN COLLINS, son of FRANCIS COLLINS and ANN, the widow of NEHEMIAH HAINES, filed a marriage bond on 4 April 1771.<sup>17</sup> They are the progenitors of the COLLINS family in Chester Township. Both witnessed the signing of her sister REBECCA's last Will in 1795. RUTH died on 5 October 1805. They had 6 children. JOHN married second the widow of JOSHUA A. HUNT in 1807. JOHN died in 1817.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Elmer T. Hutchinson (ed). Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. 37, Calendar of Wills 1791 – 1795, 8:45. (Jersey City, NJ; 1942) Digital copy at Archives.org.

<sup>15</sup> Rowland J. Dutton, "Friends' Burial-Ground, Burlington, New Jersey," *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (24, 1: 163) 1900. Digital copy at [https://dcms.lids.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps\\_pid=IE47035](https://dcms.lids.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE47035).

<sup>16</sup> A. VanDoren Honeyman (ed). Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. 34, Calendar of Wills 1771 – 1780, 5:52, 439 (Trenton, NJ; 1931). Digital copy at Archives.org.

<sup>17</sup> Richard Haines. Genealogy of the Stokes Family. (Camden, NJ, Sinnickson Chew & Sons; 1903) pp. 35 – 36. Digital version available at Archive.org.

<sup>18</sup> *op. cit.* Woodward and Hageman. History of Burlington and Mercer Counties. p. 271.

Husband: **JOHN BORRADAILE**  
 Born: 6 August 1676 Morehouse, England or Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
 Married: 14 October 1701 Burlington, Burlington County, West Jersey<sup>1</sup>  
 Died: 1741 Burlington County, NJ or Philadelphia, PA  
 Buried:  
 Father: ARTHUR BORRADAILE (1650 – 1687)  
 Mother: JANET BORNE (1650 – 1685)

Wife: **SARAH FRAMPTON**  
 Born: 1 November 1684 Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania  
 Died: c1755 Pennsylvania  
 Buried:  
 Father: WILLIAM FRAMPTON (19 March 1644 – 9 July 1686)  
 Mother: ELIZABETH POTTER (1652 – 1711)

It may be that he was born in England and came over in 1685 with his parents. It was supposedly during the voyage that his mother died. Alternately, the story of her death is wrong and the family came to the New World c1675 and JOHN was born in Philadelphia.

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) REBECCA BORRADAILE	c1703	Burlington, Burlington County, West Jersey
2) FRAMPTON BORRADAILE	1705	Burlington, Burlington County, West Jersey*
3) <b>ARTHUR BORRADAILE</b>	2 November 1706	Burlington County, West Jersey
4) JOSEPH BORRADAILE	20 August 1708	Burlington, Burlington County, West Jersey
5) JOHN BORRADAILE	1710	Burlington, Burlington County, West Jersey*
6) WILLIAM BORRADAILE	1712	Burlington, Burlington County, West Jersey
7) SARAH BORRADAILE	1714	Burlington, Burlington County, West Jersey*

Surname: Borrodaille, Borradail, Borrodail, Burdale, Burrodale, Burdale, Borradell

\* For reasons not understood, the birth place of these three children is given as *Burlington, Lawrence County, Ohio* in more than one place though it is apparent that one contributor merely copied another without giving the appropriate credit.

LINDA SPENCE (see endnote 4) states that the Family Bible of ARTHUR BORRODAILLE is in the possession of GEORGE WOLK HOLSTEIN of Belvidere, New Jersey (as of 2006).

The birthplace of Morehouse needs more research– possibly Moreland Township in north Philly.

He is found as a maltster and agriculturalist – yeoman, farmer or plantar.

Prior to their marriage JOHN was involved in at least three land transactions. On 15 June 1699 JOHN *BORRADALL* of Burlington, a *maltster* or malt brewer, bought a lot, 40' in front and 330'

<sup>1</sup> Amelia Mott Gummere. *Friends in Burlington*, a reprint from *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. (Collins: Philadelphia; 1884) p. 85. Digital copy at Archives.org. "Marriages of Burlington Monthly Meeting," p. 133 Ancestry.com Image 270 of 418

deep towards York Street, on the east side of High Street next to the lot of FRANCIS DAVENPORT, from JOSEPH PANCOAST a yeoman in Burlington County.

He did not hold on to his next purchase very long. On 12 May 1698 he bought another High Street lot that was just shy of 36' wide and as deep as its neighbors, from JOHN HAMPTON, a yeoman from Freehold in East Jersey and his wife JANE. This had been the property of JANE's first husband SAMUEL OGBORN. He sold this lot 19 months later, on 25 December 1700, to THOMAS WETHERILL, a cooper living in Burlington. JOHN, in this record, is said to be *late of* Burlington, possibly indicating a move back to Philadelphia.<sup>2</sup>

They announced for the second time their intention to marry at the 6 August 1701 Meeting at Burlington and there being no obstacles, they received *the liberty from this Meeting to consummate y<sup>e</sup> same in time & place convenient*. At that same meeting ELIZABETH, SARAH's mother, made her second announcement of her intent to marry THOMAS GARDINER, which was also approved. At the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting held on the 29<sup>th</sup> of August 1701 JOHN BORROWDALL asked for a Certificate to Burlington. JOHN PARSONS and DAN RADLEY *were desired to make Enquiry about the said JOHN*. At the next Monthly Meeting on the 26<sup>th</sup> of September 1701 EDWARD PENNINGTON and CASPER HOODT wrote the Certificate of Removal for JOHN BURROWDALE and signed it on behalf of the Meeting.<sup>3</sup> JOHN and SARAH were married at Burlington Meeting on 14 October 1701 and their certificate was signed by 50 people including her mother and her husband, ELIZABETH and THOMAS GARDINER; her brother THOMAS FRAMPTON and her sister and brother-in-law ELIZABETH and JOHN WILLS. The newlyweds then witnessed SARAH's mother's marriage to THOMAS GARDINER at the same Meeting.<sup>4</sup>

He, as JOHN BURDALE, received a warrant for a resurvey of 500 acres in Chester County, Pennsylvania on 25 January 1701. The Warrant for this land had been granted to ARTHUR BORRADAL, presumably his brother, on 21 March 1701. The Patent index lists an earlier Warrant relative to this grant; that Warrant was granted to WILLIAM HUDSON, *et al.* on 11 August 1686. Neither Warrant has been read yet.<sup>5</sup> At a Session of the Commissioners of Property at Philadelphia on the 10<sup>th</sup> of July in 1702 JOHN BURRADALE produced a Return of Survey for 500 acres on Brandywine after receiving a warrant for a resurvey from the Governor that was dated 25 March 1701. He requests a patent for the surveyed land which was granted.<sup>6</sup> Why he would make this purchase near the Pennsylvania – Delaware border while running a business in Burlington is unclear. It could have been an investment that was leased out. He does appear in Bristol, Bucks County property records in 1705 when he, a maltster, buys property in the

<sup>2</sup> West Jersey History Project, West Jersey Records, Liber B, Part 2; references NJ Col Docs, pp. 525, 533. <http://www.westjerseyhistory.org/books/njaV21/njaWESTJERSEYRECORDS-LiberBPart2.shtml>. New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650–1856; West Jersey Deeds, B, folios 676, 677, 705; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>

<sup>3</sup> "Minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting" Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Volume 7 (Society: Philadelphia; 1917) pp. 79 – 80. Digital version at Archives.org.

<sup>4</sup> Burlington Monthly Meeting, Minutes, Marriages, pp. 133, 134, 137; Rancocas-Burlington Meeting, Minutes, Index of Marriages; and Linda Spence, "Ancestors of John Harry Spence" Generation No. 9: 484. John Borodaille and 485.Sarah Frampton; <https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/s/p/e/Linda-Spence-/GENE4-00010.htm>

<sup>5</sup> A-AA Patent Index, p. 13; Pennsylvania State Archives, Land Records.

<sup>6</sup> Pennsylvania Archives, 2<sup>nd</sup> Series, Vol. 19: Minutes of the Board of Property of the Province of Pennsylvania, Vol. 1, "Minute Book "G" (Harrisburg; 1890) p. 322. Digital version available at Ancestry.com. Pennsylvania Land Record index. Old Rights, Surveys, Book D, Volume 66, p. 129.

growing village of Bristol.<sup>7</sup> This was not to be a permanent move though as he kept buying and selling in Burlington.

Between 1702 and 1720 JOHN bought and sold about 20 properties in Burlington County that were recorded in the West Jersey Proprietors records, rather than the Burlington County Court. Most were in the town of Burlington. Some of these are described. In 1713 JOHN bought two properties in Burlington County from brothers-in-law – one in Burlington from JOHN WILLS and the other in Chester Township from THOMAS FRAMPTON.<sup>8</sup> He bought land in Springfield Township from ABRAHAM BROWN on 13 April 1713 and sold it to PETER BARD on 1 February 1715. In another transaction with PETER BARD, he bought *one-half of a 4000-acre tract* with a 3-year-old saw mill, on the south branch of Rancocas Creek on 30 November 1715 from him. The following day there is another deed for this same property from BENNETT BARD. The property was known as Eayerstown, and it was located in the southeast part of Lumberton Township. PETER BARD had just purchased the second tract from RICHARD EAYRES in 1714. The property would end back in the EAYRES family.<sup>9</sup> John sold it to William Biles of Bucks County, Pennsylvania in 1717.<sup>10</sup>

On 5 March 1697 JOHN BORRADELL, a laborer from Burlington, posted a bond as guardian for his younger sister SARAH BORRADELL, daughter of ARTHUR BORRADELL, deceased, of Philadelphia. He had just turned 21 so he could legally become her guardian for the next couple of years. JOHN signed the inventory of the estate of CHRISTOPHER SNOWDEN of Burlington on 24 December 1711. He was one of four witnesses to the signing of the last Will and Testament of ISAAC MARRIOTT of Burlington on 3 May 1712 and he signed the estate inventory on 14 July in the same year. He also signed the inventory of the estate of JOHN WILLS of Burlington on 29 January 1714. He received payment for unspecified goods or services from the estate of MARTHA MIDDLETON of Burlington according to the accounting submitted on 21 July 1712. There is a record of payment made in 1719 on an outstanding bill owed by the estate of WILLIAM ATKINSON of Springfield who died in 1714.<sup>11</sup>

In 1734 SARAH BASSNETT died. SARAH was the daughter of THOMAS GARDINER and HANNAH MATTHEWS who was married to WILLIAM BASSNETT, possibly a son of RICHARD BASSNET. When her last Will and Testament was signed three years earlier, SARAH had certainly not neglected her *sister* SARAH BORRADAILLE; she gave her 400 acres in Hunterdon County, *lying between the branches of Rarington, near Zuckaruning* which she *had of my bro Mathew*

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<sup>7</sup> Terry A. McNealy, "Bristol, the Origins of a Pennsylvania Market Town," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*; 95, 4:505 (Oct 1971)

<sup>8</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650–1856; West Jersey Deeds, B-B-B, pp. 27, 161; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>

<sup>9</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650 – 1856; West Jersey Deeds, B-B, No. 12, p. 56 and D, folios 113, 115; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>; E.M. Woodward and John F. Hageman. *History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, New Jersey* (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck; 1883) p. 347. Digital copy at Archives.org.

<sup>10</sup> Miles White, Jr., "William Biles," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*; 26, 3:356 (Jun 1902). Available at JSTOR.org.

<sup>11</sup> New Jersey Calendar of Wills, Burlington County, 1670 – 1730, A – G, H – R, S – Z transcribed by Genealogy Trails Transcription Team from William A. Nelson. *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, Volume 23, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, 1670 – 1730, 1:514 (Paterson, NJ; 1901); New Jersey Genealogy Trails, <http://genealogytrails.com/njer/burlington/will-calendar1.html>, <http://will-calendar2.html>, <http://will-calendar3.html>.



*Gardiner; and a lot on High Street, presumably Burlington, adjoining WILLIAM HAGUES and SAM'L. SCATTERGOODS.*<sup>12</sup>

Issue:

- 1) REBECCA BORRADAILE: She may have married first DANIEL BACON on 26 January 1741 in Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey, although 38 is old for a first marriage; no children reported.<sup>13</sup>
- 2) FRAMPTON BORRADAILE: died 4 October 1708.
- 3) **ARTHUR BORRADAILE**: married **MARGERY ADAMS** on 17 April 1731 in Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey. Continued in separate file.
- 4) JOSEPH BORRADAILE:
- 5) JOHN BORRADAILE:
- 6) WILLIAM BORRADAILE: married SARAH ROCKHILL in 1748. He is probably the WILLIAM BORADLE in West Jersey conveyances having 114 acres resurveyed in Chester Township, Burlington County on 12 April 1760.<sup>14</sup>
- 7) SARAH BORRADAILE: married MOSES BRANDON in 1736. She died in Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey on 24 October 1803.

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<sup>12</sup> A. vanDoren Honeyman. Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Volume 30, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, 1730 – 1750, 2:38 – 39 (Somerville, NJ; 1913). Digital copy at Archives.org.

<sup>13</sup> *supra* Gummere. Friends in Burlington p.93; Rancocas-Burlington Meeting, Minutes, Index of Marriages, p. 11; available at Ancestry.com

<sup>14</sup> Council of Proprietors of West New Jersey Surveys and Warrants, ca. 1680-1952; West Jersey Loose Records, 1760, Boradle, John (43640) and Surveys, Book H, folio 400; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>

Husband: **ARTHUR BORRADAILE**  
 Born: 1650 Kirkbride, Cumberland, England  
 Married: 8 August 1673 England  
 Died: 1687 Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania  
 Buried:

Father:  
 Mother:

Wife: **JANET BORNE**  
 Born: 1650 England  
 Died: 1685 At sea  
 Buried:  
 Father: JOSEPH BORNE  
 Mother:

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) <b>JOHN BORRADAILE</b>	6 August 1676	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania or England
2) <b>SARAH BORRADAILE</b>	1679	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania or England
3) <b>ARTHUR BORRADAILLE</b>		

Many have posted ARTHUR's place of birth as Kirkbridge but there is no such place in Cumbria, the successor to Cumberland, though there is one in North Yorkshire. Kirkbride is the name of the town and that is the name appearing in Abstracts of Early Bucks County Wills. There is a Borradaile family in Plymouth Colony that owned significant holdings in Cork, Ireland; at this time any relationship between ARTHUR and this family is not known.

When they moved to the New World has yet to be documented. It could have been 1675 in which case their children were born in Philadelphia and the story of JANET dying at sea is not accurate; or it may have been 1685 in which case they were born in England.

The existence of a son named ARTHUR finds support in the Warrant issued to ARTHUR *BORRADAL* on 21 March 1701 for land in Chester County, Pennsylvania. This warrant would be acted upon by JOHN *BORRADAL*, the son of ARTHUR and JANET BORRADAILLE for he obtained a Patent for 500 acres, with ARTHUR's Warrant as the basis, on 1 October 1702.<sup>1</sup> The subject herein named ARTHUR had died over a decade earlier while the next person in the BORRADAILLE family to be named ARTHUR would not be born until 1706.

Administration was granted on the 8<sup>th</sup> of June 1687 to THOMAS LANGHORNE of Bucks County, yeoman, on the estate of ARTHUR *BORDALE*, late of said province, but formerly of Kirkbride in Cumberland in Old England. Inventory done by JOHN CORNWELL, WILLIAM WAITE, THOMAS PRIESTCOUSIN, and JOHN TAYLOR who placed a value of £91.4.10 on his personal estate. Recorded 8 June 1687. THOMAS LANGHORNE died shortly thereafter and the inventory of his estate, recorded 1 April 1688, included *a few things of ARTHUR BORDALES*.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A-AA Patent Index, p. 13; Pennsylvania State Archives, Land Records.

<sup>2</sup> "Abstracts of Early Bucks County Wills," *Publications of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania* (1, 4:214, 217; Philadelphia,

ISSUE:

- 1) **JOHN BORRADAILE:** married **SARAH FRAMPTON** 14 August 1701 in Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey. Continued in separate file.
- 2) **SARAH BORRADAILLE:** her brother JOHN posted a bond, with THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, a carpenter in Burlington, acting as co-bondsmen, to assume guardianship on 5 March 1697-7 when he reached 21; she was 18.<sup>3</sup> The identity of her guardian between 1687 and 1697 is unknown. She married JOHN WETHERILL on 3 April 1700. She died in 1715.
- 3) **ARTHUR BORRADAILLE:**

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December 1898). Digital copy at Archive.org.

<sup>3</sup> William Nelson. Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Volume 23, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Vol. 1, 1670 – 1730 (Patterson, NJ; 1901) p. 47. Digital copy at Archive.org.

Philadelphia

Story

## PHILADELPHIA, THE CAPITAL CITY OF PENN'S WOODS

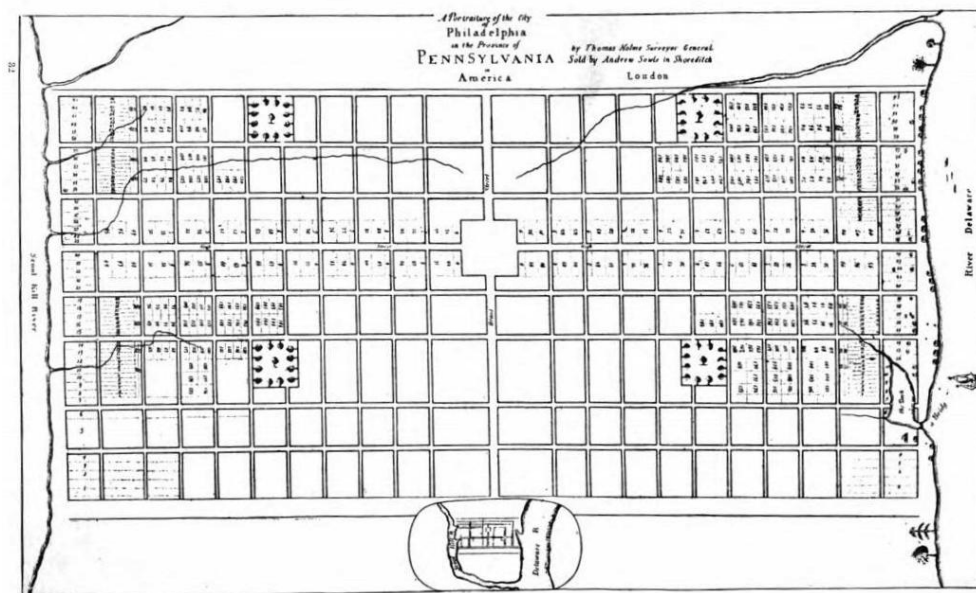
SYLVAN: from the Latin, *sylva* meaning “wood” or “forest.” The related *Sylvanus* is the name of the Roman god of the woods and fields. These words gave rise to English *sylvan* in the 16th century. The English word took on the broader meaning “one who frequents the woods.”<sup>1</sup>

**SYLVANIA** was the name WILLIAM PENN wanted for the land he obtained in partial repayment of the debt owed to his late father by CHARLES II, the penultimate Scottish monarch of England. For his part, CHARLES II wanted the allegiance paid by PENN’s illustrious father, the ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM PENN, to be emulated by his irksome son with the crazy ideas about religion. Penn’s Wood was an option but SYLVANIA was already on the charter awaiting the Royal signature. Hastily scrawling in the Admiral’s surname before signing the charter, PENN SYLVANIA, was created in a moment of inspiration by CHARLES II. So goes the accepted narrative.

**PHILADELPHIA:** The PHILADELPHIANS were a 17<sup>th</sup> century English group of religious dissenters that did not seek to replace or become a religion but encouraged membership in their PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY in parallel with belonging to a religious denomination. Having SOCIETY as a common feature between the PHILADELPHIANS and the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS has led some to speculate that one inspired the other, at least where names are concerned.

From the first, Penn touted Philadelphia as the *greene Country Towne* on the river; not *green* as in today’s environmentally conscious mindset but green as in yesterday’s verdant, lush forests that were disappearing from the British Isles.

Penn’s capital city was to be clean, green, and organized as shown below.



Did I

mention

<sup>1</sup> "Sylvan" Merriam-Webster Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Incorporated, copyright 2019.

exclusive? Not only was it clean, green, and orderly – it was exclusive, it was very, very exclusive. You see, none of those pretty little city blocks was up for sale to just anyone. Wouldn't want to be rubbing elbows, or sharing our streets, with <insert audible gasp here> the upper middle classes, would you? Of course you would ... not.

No, no, no .... *that* would never do. This Grade A Prime Beef location was reserved for those who ate sirloin, not chuck roast. Who ate sirloin, you ask? Why, those who bought 5,000 acres and up, that's who. A 5,000 acre purchase in the hinterlands netted you 2 acres in the city. A faux-title was thrown in to make a sale – Mr. Loin, would you prefer to be a Lord or a Baron? Either way, you were a fresh SIR LOIN.

Further, PENN was smart, he knew that those who bought the minimum would be looked down on and ridiculed for being ostentatious and saddled with the moniker ... *nouveaux riche*.

But his brains didn't stop there ... what if the crème-de-la-crème didn't know how much cream rose to the top in someone else's butter churn? Well, let's just say there were ways to make that information known. The more acres you bought way out west, the more got back east in the city. He was just being social when he shared the name of the architect that specialized in small-scale projects; you know ... the one Sir Loin just hired? Why, yes, that's his whole city allowance. Why not more? Why, my dear, he's not entitled to more, like you are; aren't you? Freshen your drink? Oh, here's my pen .. and that's Penn ... *with two 'n's*.

One purpose of the Liberty Lands surrounding the town was to create a buffer zone of sorts. Only First Purchasers held land there – no renters, no foreigners, no small land holders, no undesirables allowed. This made it much easier to keep the riff-raff out of the city. Welcome to

## The City of Brotherly Love

Putting pen to paper it was quickly realized that the city would be mostly vacant as only a third of the large land-holders planned to actually reside there. That's when the compromise was reached that made the city less exclusive – half of the city would be open to others who met the qualifications required by the First Purchasers. This tolerated group was relegated to the less desirable Schuylkill half of the city while the Delaware half maintained their air of exclusivity by pretending half of the city did not exist.

Did I mention the quitrents? They're nothing, well ... *essentially* nothing. Just a shilling a year for every hundred acres... for ever. 50 shillings, £2.10s, for 5,000 acres or around \$440.00 today. Oh, and don't forget the 100 acres in the Liberty Lots and the 2 acres in town ... carry the one ... \$442.00.

Frampton

Husband: **WILLIAM FRAMPTON**  
 Bapt: 19 March 1644 *Bristol, England*  
 Married: 27 July 1680 *Newport, Rhode Island*  
 Died: 9 September 1686 *Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania*  
 Buried: *Friends' Burial Ground, Arch Street, Philadelphia*  
 Father: *THOMAS FRAMPTON (5 February 1618 - ?)*  
 Mother: *ELIZABETH JAY*

Wife: **ELIZABETH POTTER**  
 Born: 1652 *Newport, Rhode Island*  
 Died: 1711 *Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey*  
 Buried:  
 Father: THOMAS POTTER  
 Mother: ANN FERN WAINWRIGHT

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) ELIZABETH FRAMPTON	26 July 1681	New York County, New York
2) THOMAS POTTER FRAMPTON	1683	Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co, PA
3) SARAH FRAMPTON	<b>1 November 1684</b>	<b>Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co, PA</b>

ELIZABETH led a fascinating life. She seems to have been an equal partner in their marriage though that is not evident at first. Married three times, she was quite involved in the Society of Friends from her native Rhode Island to Flushing, Philadelphia, and Burlington. She, like WILLIAM, had her own take on what it meant to be a Quaker, finding, for instance, that their prohibition on alcoholic beverages was better when selectively applied. Not only was she an integral part of Philadelphia's first brewery but she became a tavern keeper herself. Her tavern on Broad Street in Burlington became one of infamy when she condoned a secret marriage between a prisoner suspected of being a pirate and the daughter of a prominent jurist. The County Sheriff had been forced by the protests of the Quakers to allow his prisoner to stay at her tavern rather than in jail. The pirate married his sweetheart in the tavern after which ELIZABETH offered them the use of a bed. As a result, she lost the tavern and paid a steep penalty. Some believe her surname was PORTER but offer no record that shows WILLIAM FRAMPTON marrying ELIZABETH PORTER; the one below is unmistakably written as POTTER.

WILLIAM'S 42 years were rich and full. He was instrumental to the growth of the Society of Friends in New York and Pennsylvania through financial donations and by assisting those spreading the word through the Caribbean; he associated with society's upper class whether that be the Mayor of New York or the proprietor of Pennsylvania; he was wealthy though the source of that wealth is not known; he built the first brewery and the first bakery in Penn's colony; he had successful mercantile businesses in New York and Philadelphia; he built one of the first docks on the Delaware River from where he ran his import/export business; he sat on the Provincial Council and was commissioned as Register General of Pennsylvania and a judge on the Philadelphia Court; and he was one of the earliest believers in WILLIAM PENN'S dream of his new Province as an enlightened, safe, liberal, and profitable experiment.



First, many familiar with WILLIAM will do a double-take when reading the above date of death. It has been usually said to have been on 9 July, not 9 September. A thorough analysis of available records has led me to the conclusion that, at some past point in time, *7<sup>th</sup> Month* and/or *7ber* was misidentified as being the month of *July* when, in fact it was September until the 1750s. Two primary sources, the Minutes of the Provincial Council and WILLIAM MARKHAM's letters to WILLIAM PENN plus a secondary source, GARY NASH writing in 1930, all support the September date. This will be elaborated later in this biography.

The frame of what follows is built around J.S. WRIGHTNOUR's seminal work The FRAMPTON Family published in 1916. Well documented, well researched and well written, this work provides the foundation from which this story is built. Recently a researcher has documented the accuracy of WRIGHTNOUR's work and this work has benefitted too as a mistake I had found in his work, upon investigation, was a mistake ... in my work. With the twinned goals of third-party confirmation of the books accuracy plus additions to that body of knowledge being successfully met, the researcher shares the findings on their website. Not only did WRIGHTNOUR's research prove to be accurate but analysis of the information shows little evidence of skewing the facts in support of one ideology ... with one glaring exception. Unfortunately, due to the nature of the omission and knowing the sources WRIGHTNOUR used, there is no escaping the conclusion that the information was in his hands and he actively suppressed it. But this blot on WRIGHTNOUR does not lessen the validity of what he has presented one bit; it speaks to a time and subject that still creates disunity today and I, for one, freely admit to more than one sleepless nights. Sharing this one piece of information will elicit an uproar and defensive posturing, of that I have no doubt. But history is like that – messy, unpredictable, enlightening, and irritating. All statements of fact hereunder that do not have a citation are to be considered as having come from The FRAMPTON Family. With this work being so well documented with sources running into the hundreds, this work seemed destined to be a Cliff's Notes version; how wrong that supposition was. Not only have facts been found that have heretofore been missed or ignored, those new finds number in the hundreds and it behoofs everyone to check all resources for it was through the doing of that process that led the way to new discoveries (and the word behoof). WRIGHTNOUR is correct when he states that all descendants of WILLIAM and ELIZABETH meet the criteria for membership in the National Society, Sons of the American Colonists or the Daughters of the American Colonists.<sup>1</sup> Descendants are also eligible for membership in the General Society of Colonial Wars.

Significantly, WRIGHTNOUR is quite possibly the first person to associate a mullet with Philadelphia, an association with a long and colorful history. The English origins of WILLIAM have been pretty much accepted as fact though questions remain. There could be a clue in his nuncupative Will; it has a seal attached with



the image of a *demi-griffin*, but that seal belonged to a witness. WRIGHTNOUR found two FRAMPTON Arms in FAIRBAIRN'S Family Crests – one for *FRAMPTON of Dorset* with a greyhound and another for *FRAMPTON sans locale* described as a *griffin with a mullet* (WRIGHTNOUR left the mullet out of his work), actually the description is a *griffin holding a mullet*,



<sup>1</sup> J.S. Wrightnour, *The Wright Family* (1916) Chapters 1 – 12, pp. 1 – 71 are to be considered as the citation for all facts not referenced to another source in this work. The confirmation of the reliability of this work is from: "Frampton Family" at [http://www.mccullough.nl/frampton\\_family.htm](http://www.mccullough.nl/frampton_family.htm) which is more fully referenced in a subsequent endnote.

or star, *between its claws*. We just need to find out if WILLIAM, or his seal, had a mullet. Several armorials were checked and FAIRBAIRNS is the only one with a demi-griffin on a FRAMPTON Arms. *BURKE'S* and *PAPWORTH'S* armorials have several but none with a demi-griffin; the locations given were Buckland and Upland, both in Dorset, and several in Gloucester.<sup>2</sup> What, if any, significance this has is open for conjecture but the absence of the demi-griffin in the more widely-accepted Armorials does raise questions of authenticity. Subsequent research by this author has uncovered a completely different arms that were claimed by his supposed relatives. These are described in the JOHN FRAMPTON and ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY biography. There is a wholly separate Frampton family of Bristol who were successful merchants and this seems more promising. Many believe WILLIAM was baptized on the day he was born at Cattistock parish in Dorset however there was a long history of the FRAMPTON family in Dorset and WILLIAM is not an uncommon name. Other locales for his birth include Kent, Surrey, and London which all originate with advertisements for unclaimed money once held in the Court of Chancery. Some go for the more exotic with him possibly being *the son of WILLIAM and ELIZABETH who lived on Antigua*.<sup>3</sup> The island was one of a handful of destinations many Quakers chose to escape persecution in England. In the colonies, Rhode Island and Long Island were the early destinations with colonists from both places setting up formal Associations for moving to the Jersey colonies (recall there were two at the time). Some have added a second daughter named ELIZABETH who was born in New York in 1683 which makes little sense unless she was a twin to HANNAH or THOMAS. My thoughts on this are detailed later when a possible answer is presented.

### **COLONIAL ENTERPRISES I: NEW YORK**

The ship that brought WILLIAM to the colonies remains to be discovered but, in all likelihood, he arrived in the mid-1670s. The first known proof of his presence is dated 18 September 1678 when he witnessed the signing of an agreement in New York concerning the division of a piece of land. No less a figure than the Mayor of New York, STEVANUS VAN CORTLANDT, certified that WILLIAM had appeared before him in person and *attested the signatures*. One cannot ask for much more proof than this to establish his presence in New York City. The attorneys for one party to the agreement were JOHN BOWNE, the Quaker from Flushing, and ROBERT STORY of New York who will resurface a bit later. The next proof of WILLIAM'S presence in New York is dated 27 November 1678 when he witnessed the marriage of GEORGE MASTERS and MARY WILLIS at the Flushing Monthly Meeting. That said, there is a document that, though indirect evidence, could place him in the colony more than a year earlier which is discussed in the following paragraph.

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<sup>2</sup> James Fairbairn, *Fairbairn's book of crests of the families of Great Britain and Ireland* (Jack: London; 1905) p. 212; Bernard Burke, *The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Comprising a Registry of Armorial Bearings from the Earliest to the Present Time* (Harrison: London; 1884) p. 374; John Papworth *et al.* *An alphabetical dictionary of coats of arms belonging to families in Great Britain and Ireland* (Richards: London; 1874) pp. 25, 43, 203, 226, 597. Digital: Archive.org.

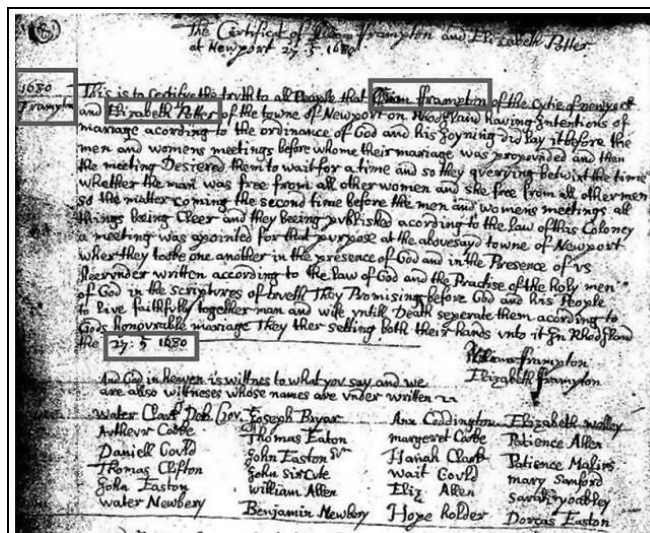
<sup>3</sup> Linda Spence, "Ancestors of John Harry Spence" Generation No. 10: 970. John Borradaile and 971. Elizabeth Potter; <https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/s/p/e/Linda-Spence-/GENE4-0011.htm>

The Quarterly Meeting at Gravesend issued a clearance for him to marry *E.P.* on 27 June 1680. The identity of *E.P.* remained an unknown for a long time. That proverbial brick wall came tumbling down in Atlantic City, New Jersey when one ANNA GRIER found the following entry in Records of Friends' Marriages in Rhode Island: *married at Newport on 27 July 1680, WILLIAM FRAMPTON and ELIZABETH POTTER.* The actual certificate has only recently been found; it states:

*This is to certifye the truth to all people that WILLIAM FRAMPTON of the cytie of New Yorke and ELIZABETH POTTER of the towne of Newport on Rhod Iland having intentions of marriage according to the ordinance of God and his goyning did lay it before the men and womens meeting before whome their marriage was provided and then the meeting desiered them to wait for a time and so they querying betwixt the time so the matter coming the second time before the men and womens meetings all things being cleer and they being published according to the law of this coloney a meeting was ajointed for the purpose at the above sayd towne of Newport wher they tooke one another in the presence of God and in the presence of us heerunder written according to the law of God and the Pradise of the holy men of God in the scriptures of trueth they promising before God and his People to live faithfully together man and wife untill death seperate them according to Gods honorable marriage they then setting both their hands unto it in Rhod Iland the 27 5 1680.<sup>1</sup>*

In a rather strange coincidence, or perhaps not, on the very same page as the above certification, there is found the following entry concerning ELIZABETH:

*To all our dear and most beloved Friends, whome this may concern, that this bearer*



*ELIZABETH POTTER, who for some time lived and continued with ROBERT STORY at New yorke, who was faithfull and diligent in her place as becometh truth, and by mutuall consent and agreement, each from other, parted and being at her freedom and liberty clear in all matters or things, either in respect of any promis or ingagements to any person or persons, in points of marrage or otherwise, soe farr as we doe know or understand, theirfore, we thus certifye in her behalph as above s'd.*

*At a Quarterly meeting at fflushing upon Long Island this 26<sup>th</sup> day of ye 6<sup>th</sup> mo. 1677.*

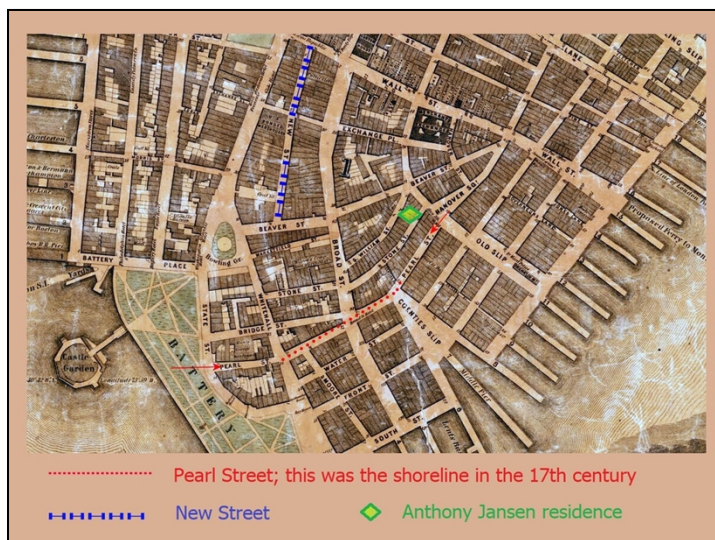
The first record above, of the 1680 marriage was signed by 12 members, the minimum required by law in some provinces. The date of the Clearance to Marry was three years earlier though it appeared on the same page in the Minutes; it may mean this entry was a copy of one made earlier. Many have misinterpreted the Clearance, possibly due to ignorance of the standard verbiage employed for such Certificates. Some have assumed that ROBERT STORY and ELIZABETH POTTER had an intimate relationship based on the phrase *being at her freedom and*

<sup>1</sup> Diane Gould Hall "Friday Finds ~ Marriage of William Frampton & Elizabeth Potter – 1680" Michigan Family Trails, 7 October 2017; <http://www.michiganfamilytrails.com/2016/10/friday-finds-marriage-of-william.html> (retrieved 13 January 2019)



*liberty* while ignoring or not comprehending its context. WRIGHTNOUR posits the following scenario: ELIZABETH met WILLIAM while living in New York with ROBERT STORY and his wife PATIENCE, and they decided to marry. ELIZABETH had the forethought to have this certificate entered into the records before she returned to Rhode Island. He thinks they were related but offers nothing in the way of evidence to support this statement. Once their intention to marry was announced in the Newport (Rhode Island) Meeting, the Women's Meeting conducted an investigation to establish that she was eligible to marry WILLIAM, *i.e., at her freedom and liberty clear in all matters*. This could be as simple as obtaining a letter of consent to marry from a parent or, as ELIZABETH had lived away from home, presenting a statement of clearance. She would have known that such a clearance was a prerequisite and better to have it done and on file now rather than trying to obtain one several years and many miles away from the time in question (meaning this one was needed whether WILLIAM was in her life or not). If WRIGHTNOUR is correct, it places WILLIAM in New York no later than mid-1677, over a year earlier than the proof already given. There are other indications that point to him coming to the New World with the express purpose of assisting WILLIAM PENN in his creation of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM was named as an executor for the estate of ROBERT STORY in his last Will and Testament; ROBERT died in December 1683. WILLIAM also signed the inventory of the estate. ROBERT'S widow PATIENCE remarried in Flushing, and WILLIAM and ELIZABETH signed the certificate of clearness to marry for THOMAS LLOYD of Philadelphia at the Philadelphia Quarterly meeting on 2 December 1684. THOMAS held many positions under WILLIAM PENN: deputy governor, Keeper of the Seal, Master of the Rolls, member of the Board of Property, and was the current President of the Proprietary Council when he married. Despite moving to New York after the marriage he remained the Council President and, simultaneously, continued the extensive mercantile interest that PATIENCE'S first husband had created. WILLIAM was splitting his time between New York and Philadelphia. Their continued involvement in PATIENCE'S life helps to dispel the misinformation that is repeated on genealogy websites constantly regarding the nature of ELIZABETH and ROBERT'S relationship.



They lived in a house they owned on the north side of Pearl Street which was either on the Strand between the *heere Gracht* (canal; now Broad) and Whitehall (now South Broadway) or on Schreyer's Hook south of the Fort (between Broadway and State). Note that another ancestor, ANTHONY JANSEN VAN SALÉ lived on what is marked as Stone Street, one block from Pearl, until his death in 1676 and his widow METJE was still living there 10 years later.<sup>2</sup> They also owned property on New Street. While in New York WILLIAM was described as being

<sup>2</sup> Brian A. Smith. The Most Remarkable Lives of Jan Jansen and his son Anthony (Orlando, FL; self-published; 2013) p. 114. Digital version available at Archive.org.

*prominent, influential and apparently wealthy member in the Friends Meeting* there. That is an understatement for the first mention of a Meeting being established in the city of New York is found in the Minutes of the Oyster Bay Meeting on 12 October 1681 when WILLIAM FRAMPTON and WILLIAM RICHARDSON are instructed to purchase a plot of ground and the timber to build a Meeting House to which an additional piece of land for a burying ground was added the following year. His name is found throughout the Oyster Bay Minutes over the next few years, including several mentions after he moved to Philadelphia, such as the £10 (about \$2,400 today) he contributed to a subscription noted on 14 October 1684.

In 1681 he assisted with the inventory of goods found in the house of THOMAS PALMER who was *cast away* and drowned at the Hellgate in the East River on the 20<sup>th</sup> of August. On 29 September 1683 WILLIAM'S name appears on the *Role of Freemen* of New York allowing him to carry on a business or trade within the city, having paid the annual £3.12 (\$725.00) fee.<sup>3</sup> While in New York he was frequently found working with PHILIP RICHARDS on a project or goal. PHILIP was his brother-in-law, being the husband of ELIZABETH'S sister MARY POTTER. He had set up a successful mercantile business in a relatively short period but his readiness to seemingly abandon it and relocate to some patch of woods on the west bank of the Delaware, Philadelphia at that time only existed in the imagination, makes little sense. It is more likely that he set up the New York business as a springboard to Philadelphia and was, in fact, expanding his New York-based business which had been the plan all along.

PENN'S father, the Admiral SIR WILLIAM PENN, died in 1670 and from the son's involvement in settling the affairs of the first Quaker colony, West New Jersey, the concept of his own Quaker colony was born. Over the decade of the 1670s the details slowly came together, the end result being the charter of CHARLES II creating Pennsylvania was signed on 4 March 1681 (see Appendix 1). In return, all or part (depending on the source) of CHARLES'S £16,000 debt to the Admiral was retired. This approximately \$3.8 m debt (January 2019 equivalent) was incurred when CHARLES borrowed this sum from the Admiral during his bid to recover the throne. The tract of land granted to PENN had been included in CHARLES'S earlier grant of New York to his brother JAMES, DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY, but the latter acquiesced to the King's wishes. This grant left JAMES, or so he claimed, with a tiny parcel of New York colony stranded west of colonial Maryland and south of PENN'S colony. Known as the Lower Counties, New Castle, Whore Kill and Saint Jones are known to us as the State of Delaware. Sources diverge here with some maintaining that CHARLES II held the counties and had appointed JAMES to govern them while others claim they were part of the New York patent. What is certain is that they were excluded in the charter creating Pennsylvania. Some claim that CHARLES II issued a second charter to PENN in 1682 which gave him the Lower Counties in exchange for retiring what remained of his debt but evidence of that is lacking and the existence of a later deed from CHARLES to JAMES makes this unlikely. Others point to the DUKE OF YORK'S grant transferring the Lower Counties to PENN on 24 August 1682. The issue has never been settled as it has been rightfully pointed out that JAMES may not have ever had a valid claim to the Lower Counties since the area is not included within the boundaries of the Province of New York and, as one can not transfer that which he does not own, the 1682 grant was never valid, standing as yet one more example of JAMES'S hubris. JAMES was known for overstating both his authority and the

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<sup>3</sup> *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (18, p. 420n) 1894 supposedly states he was entered as a Freeman on 1 October 1683.

extent of his territories so this may very well be accurate. CHARLES did execute a deed which transferred the Lower Counties to JAMES on 22 March 1683.<sup>4</sup> Displaying a bit of hubris himself, PENN had annexed the three Lower Counties to Pennsylvania on 18 November 1682, or rather, the first General Assembly did when it met on that date in Upland, later Chester, in Chester County (now Delaware County) 4 months before CHARLES'S deed of 1683. That Assembly included newly elected members from the 3 Lower Counties and the 3 Upper Counties of Pennsylvania proper, which placed them under the terms of that province's charter. Because of their extraterritorial status, relative to the Pennsylvania described in the 1681 charter, it is possible to view the Lower Counties as a colony of the province. He never bothered to consult with the established legislature which met at New Castle on the matter, much to their consternation and chagrin. Around this time, again sources diverge, Saint Jones County was renamed Kent while Whore Kill (from the Dutch Hoerkill) became Sussex County with slight border alterations.

So how does this come together to indicate an early association with PENN? Penn needed investors in his new venture, investors with deep pockets and those were not to be found in large numbers in the New World but in England, Wales, and Ireland ... and Germany as it turns out. These investors, in turn, needed land agents to cross the Atlantic and stake their claim to the land. One of these investors was JOHN BRICKLOW who obtained a warrant for 1,000 acres on 21 February 1682 (the warrant has the year as 1681 which was the old style in effect until the 1750s). WILLIAM FRAMPTON obtained a 1,000-acre warrant on the *Elizabeth Lot* in Kent County three days later.<sup>5</sup> The dating of these two transactions is interesting inasmuch as the warrants were issued by PENN for land in an area he had absolutely no claim to and he used the name Kent County. It is difficult to fathom just how WILLIAM could become involved with this highly speculative venture without having some sort of relationship with PENN already established. WILLIAM, as will be seen, acted as the Philadelphia agent of the Bristol-based Charles Jones Junior & Company. Father and son, along with several other merchants got caught in 1691 trying to sneak a cargo of tobacco and *Cocoa Nutts* in cahoots with customs officials at Bristol by declaring it as *Indigo*, undoubtedly to save on import/export duties. The fine levied was £2,508 3s 6d for their offences and the customs officers involved were fined and imprisoned as well as being put in the pillory.<sup>6</sup> CHARLES JONES JUNIOR was related to PENN through marriage, his son WILLIAM, who was born in Bristol, married JONES'S daughter MARY, but that did not occur until 1699. JONES and PENN must have been close enough in age for them to have had a business relationship and, assuming this predated the 1699 union of the two families through marriage, it is possible that WILLIAM FRAMPTON was recommended by PENN to be the company agent, possibly in New York and definitely in Pennsylvania. The BRICKLOW warrant is integral to our story as it was WILLIAM FRAMPTON who acted as his agent for getting the warrant or securing the patent, or both. Two patents were issued in 1684 for these two warrants, WILLIAM'S on 12 June and BRICKLOW'S on 29 July.

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<sup>4</sup> Henry Graham Ashmead and Austin N. Hungerford. History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania. (Philadelphia: L.H.Everts & Co; 1884) p. 20n. References Firthey and Cope. History of Chester County, p.20 which references Hazard's Register, vol. I, pp. 429 – 430, vol. II, p.27. Available at Archive.org.

<sup>5</sup> Pennsylvania Patent Index for Book A, pp. 31, 33; Pennsylvania Land Record Index; [www.phmc.state.pa.us](http://www.phmc.state.pa.us).

<sup>6</sup> Query "Frampton, Jones and Bowyer Families" under Help/Bristol, Ray's Miscellany; <http://www.bristol.com/bristol/help2.htm>

*Warrants* grant the right to assume ownership of a certain amount of land, in this instance WILLIAM received a *warrant* for 1,000 acres in Kent County. *Patents* describe the location of the all or part of the total acreage in a warrant such that one can have two patents of 500 acres each for one 1,000-acre warrant. Again, in this instance, WILLIAM received a *patent* for 1,000 acres on the *Elizabeth lot* in Kent County – more specific but you still can't point to the ground and say *this is where my land ends*. *Surveys* usually follow a patent and provide an exact description of the borders of the patent, *e.g. from a stake in the ground on the north side of Independence Avenue heading north 75 degrees west for 150 feet, thence on a heading of north 15 degrees west for 75 feet*, and so. Surveys also describe the land with *wooded, pasture, salt marsh, and meadow* commonly appearing. A survey is usually requested through a *warrant for survey* and the results are reported as a *return of survey*. In WILLIAM'S case, no survey has been found to date for the 1,000-acre patent; that a survey was never done may be the reason no deed has been found. Surveys were completed and filed one time and all later deeds for the property referred back to the original survey. A new survey was required if the property was split into smaller parcels and/or on the occasion of a survey being faulty – a much more common occurrence than one would imagine. Most deeds that I have plotted using the directions found in the deed have a 3 to 10% error such that a parcel of *100 acres* may actually contain 90, or maybe 110, acres. It's has also been found that the directions as stated are wrong with the end point being a mile from the starting point. A resurvey will correct the borders, the acreage, or both. *Deeds* are issued once the survey has been returned and it is this document that transfers ownership of the land. In contrast, while a patent ends the previous owner's claims on and responsibilities for the property, such as paying quit-rents and taxes, they are only transferred to the new the patent holder, the *patentee*, when a deed is issued ... or they did not in colonial times. Clever land owners took advantage of the loophole created and avoided paying taxes and quit-rents by obtaining a patent for a parcel of land but did not get a deed until they sold the property.

On 15 May 1684 WILLIAM and ELIZABETH sold the New Street property to DANIEL BUTTS for £13.10 (about \$3,150.00 in January 2019). WILLIAM had bought this lot a block east of Broadway at Wall Street some time before from ALEXANDER FARLEY. FARLEY had bought a different property from WILLIAM on 17 October 1681.<sup>7</sup>

## **COLONIAL ENTERPRISES II: PHILADELPHIA IN PENN'S COLONY**

WILLIAM PENN received powers unique in colonial America – he had the authority to write and enforce all laws for the colonists and those laws did not have to conform to English law though they could not explicitly violate English law. The monarch could, and did, unilaterally repeal any law at any time for any, or no, reason. Parliament could disallow laws and the Lords Council on Trade could reject laws as well. The English government could not act in an official capacity in the Province and, in this way, Pennsylvania differed from the other colonial adventures. To illustrate its impact, no Admiralty Court could be set up in Philadelphia hence acts of piracy, which were under the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, could not be prosecuted in the colony. By enacting colonial laws that limited the extradition of prisoners, pirates had a safe haven.

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<sup>7</sup> Hall of Records, New York City, Deeds, Book 13, pp. 42, 44 (in 1916).

Appendix 2 is a list of all the land transaction records indexed by the State under Pennsylvania Land Records concerning WILLIAM and ELIZABETH FRAMPTON. Some additions from other sources have been added to make the list more complete yet much needs to be uncovered. WILLIAM FRAMPTON'S earliest documented appearance in Philadelphia dates to 12<sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> Mo., 1683, or 12 January 1684, with his submission of a bill to the Provincial Council for tobacco and a variety of food stuffs in the amount of £379.5. As already mentioned, his involvement with the province goes back 1681 by his presence is not documented until that bill was submitted. In following month, on y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> Mo., 1683 (o.s.) that is 20 February 1684 n(ew) s(tyle), the Council appointed him to be one of the administrators for the estate of JONATHON VAN BURSON. These may have been preceded by some property deeds which will be explored in detail.

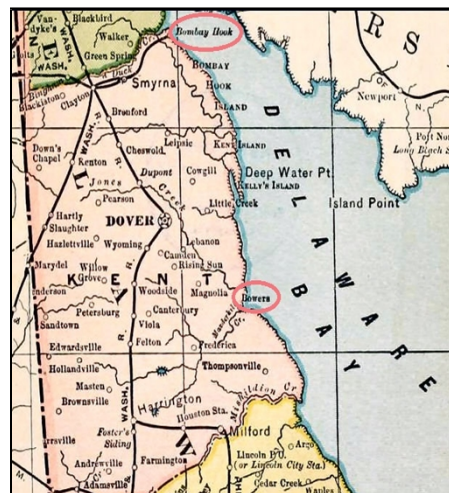
### REAL ESTATE – KENT COUNTY

Before launching into Philadelphia, we'll take a trip south and finish up our wanderings in Kent County. To reiterate: WILLIAM got a warrant for a thousand acres in Kent County on 24 February 1682, 6 months before PENN took possession of it. A patent was issued for a thousand acres in the *Elizabeth lot* in Kent County on 12 June 1684. To date no survey or deed has been found in reference to this patent. At the same time he acted as JOHN BRICKLOW'S agent for a thousand acre tract which was warranted on 21 February 1682 and patented on 29 July 1684; nothing more is known on this tract. BRICKLOW was a member of the General Assembly for Kent County in 1683, 1685 – 1688, 1693 – 1694, and 1700 - 1704. There are two colonial deeds on file in Delaware that concern WILLIAM. The first, dated 16 March 1685 has WILLIAM BERRY of Kent County and administrator of the Estate of EDMOND

WARNER, late of said county selling a 450-acre with a water mill to WILLIAM FRAMPTON of Philadelphia, merchant for £130. The plantation was known by the name *Whitwell's Delight* and was right on the bay at Mulberry Point where the Saint Jones Creek, now Dover River, entered the bay. The tract was south of the creek running a little over 400 feet along the bay from which point the boundary headed inland to Mother Creek, following the creeks course for just under a mile before crossing land again to Mill Creek and following that until it joined Dover Creek thereafter following its course until returning to Mulberry Point.

*Whitwell's Delight* recalls the first settler to take up land in the South Murderkill Hundred, FRANCIS WHITWELL under a 1675 warrant from the New York GOVERNOR EDMUND

ANDROS. The tract lies between the Dover River and Murderkill Creek and is now the site of Bowers Beach. In the History of the State of Delaware it says that WHITWELL *assigned* the tract to WILLIAM in 1685, followed by a patent dated 5 January 1685 wherein the tract is called *Dover Peere*. There is a record of a warrant being issued on 5 February 1685 and a patent on 1 June 1686 for 1,374 acres, significantly more than the 450 in the preceding BERRY patent.<sup>1</sup> A Warrant for a *resurvey* was issued by the *Commissioners at Philadelphia* to WILLIAM for a tract in the *County of Kent on the Delaware* on 5 January 1685 (presumably o.s.).<sup>2</sup> WHITWELL was a



<sup>1</sup> Pennsylvania Patent Index for Book A, p. 163; Pennsylvania Land Record Index; [www.phmc.state.pa.us](http://www.phmc.state.pa.us).

<sup>2</sup> John B. Linn and William H. Egle (eds). Pennsylvania Archives, 2, 7:186. (Harrisburg, PA: Secretary of State; 1878). Digital



member of the General Assembly for Kent County in 1682. After WILLIAM died, *Dover Peere* was sold to WILLIAM BASSNET by *the executors*, i.e., his widow ELIZABETH with approval of the overseers. JOHN BOWERS bought 320 acres of the tract at Mulberry Point in 1734 and that became the genesis of Bowers Beach today:

*The first tract of land in South Murderkill Hundred to be settled was “Whitwell’s Delight,” located and taken up by FRANCIS WHITWELL under warrant from GOVERNOR EDMUND ANDROS in 1675. It comprised the tract lying between the Dover river and Murderkill creek and is now known as Bowers’ Beach. This tract was assigned by WHITWELL, in 1685, to WILLIAM FRAMPTON and patented to him January 5, 1686, as “Dover Peere.” It contained one thousand three hundred and seventy-four acres. FRAMPTON did an extensive business in the Hundred from 1683 to 1686. Upon his death in 1686, his executors sold the property to WILLIAM BASSETT. This strip of land was opposite “Towne Point” where the county courts were held at the time of his residence in this Hundred. “Dover Peere” had descended to JOSEPH BOOTH, who, on August 2, 1750, sold the tract to BENJAMIN CHEW.<sup>3</sup>*

WILLIAM also owned land in Duck Creek Hundred between Bombay Hook and Smyrna but documentation has yet to be located. Duck Creek Hundred is at the northern end of the county, bordering on New Castle County. On 24 April 1687, according to History, WILLIAM surveyed a strip called *Bear Garden* to his daughter ELIZABETH. Somewhat unlikely as he has been dead for 7 months already; perhaps that was the date the survey was returned. ELIZABETH is said to have already owned *Whittwell’s Chance*, an otherwise unidentified tract of land, at the time. Bombay Hook is now a designated National Wildlife Refuge.<sup>4</sup>

The second deed on file sheds some light on what WILLIAM was up to in Kent County. On 20 April 1686 JOHN BRIGGS, a planter along Dover River in Kent County, sold to WILLIAM FRAMPTON, a merchant from Philadelphia, 450 acres of land and 40 acres of marsh on the bay, north of Dover River, known as *Kingston-upon-Hull*. This tract was on the opposite bank of Dover River from *Whittwell’s Delight/Dover Peere*. BRIGGS wanted payment as follows: *three score thousand pounds of marketable tobacco with casque to contain*. A score equals twenty, ergo three score equals sixty - sixty thousand pounds of tobacco is on the following schedule:

- 14,000 pounds on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of April *next* (1687);
- 15,000 more on or before the 10<sup>th</sup> of April 1688;
- 15,000 more on or before the 10<sup>th</sup> of April 1689.

This left 16,000 pounds with no direction for delivery. Beyond this, WILLIAM was to *reserve* 21,000 pounds from the 44,000 pounds listed and transport it to the *way house in New York* on the schedule found in a mortgage given by BRIGGS on 5 October 1680. The original holder of the mortgage, JOHN SHACKABY, had died and it passed to CORNELIUS SHINWICK, a New York City merchant, and the administrator of SHACKABY’S estate. JOHN BRIGGS retained the right of full

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copy at HathiTrust.org.

<sup>3</sup> Henry C. Conrad. History of the State of Delaware Volume 2 (Wilmington, Delaware, self-published; 1908), p.661. Available at Archive.org.

<sup>4</sup> Delaware, Land Records, 1677–1947. Recorder of Deeds, Kent County, RG 3555, Subgroup 000, Series 021. Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware, Book \_\_, pp. 79 – 80. recorded 21 April 1685; Henry C. Conrad. History of the State of Delaware. Volume 1 (Wilmington, DE, by author; 1908) pp. 275 – 276 and Volume 2 (Wilmington, DE, by author; 1908) pp. 615, 661. Available on Archive.org.

repossession of *Kingston-upon-Hull* for failure to adhere to the terms and, in the event of such a failure, there was no recourse for compensation already delivered and no option to repurchase under the terms in this deed of sale. You can well imagine what happened since WILLIAM died 5 months later. *Kingston-upon-Hull* was repossessed on 24 February 1689, rather late when considering that none, possibly one, of the tobacco payments had been made.<sup>5</sup> BRIGGS was a member of the General Assembly for Kent County in 1682 – 1685.

Tobacco was, and remains, a labor intensive crop and states that grew lots of tobacco required lots of workers and the most economically viable worker was the one that was not paid and could not leave – slaves. This explains why Delaware had more slaves per area than any other colony.

#### REAL ESTATE – CHELTENHAM TOWNSHIP, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

SAMUEL RICHARDSON, the holder of a right to at least 1500 acres that was part of the 5000 acres held by WILLIAM BOWMAN and then his son THOMAS BOWMAN, transferred his right to 1500 acres to WILLIAM FRAMPTON. The grant by indenture was not executed until 5 July 1686 but the actual transfer came years earlier. Three years earlier to be exact; WILLIAM took up 500 acres under this right on 13 January 1683 in the Township of Cheltenham which was confirmed by a grant from PENN dated 19 March 1683.<sup>6</sup> WILLIAM is named as one of the fifteen original founders of the township. The two purchases, Kent and Cheltenham, allowed WILLIAM to have two city lots marked off for him as PENN became anxious to develop the town and relaxed the most stringent requirements somewhat.<sup>7</sup> Since 1784 Cheltenham Township has been in Montgomery County; it has always been defined on the south by Tookany Creek, across which lies the defunct Bristol Township of Philadelphia County. This proximity accounts for the various names being used when referring to this tract; PENN calls it *Bristoll Friends up Tokony* in his grant. Survey number 789 was returned for this tract on 15 July 1684.<sup>8</sup> The tract was rectangular, measuring 1.5 miles on the long side and 0.5 on the short; it bordered JOHN RUSSELL'S land. The tract was east of GULIELMA MARIA PENN'S manor of Springfield, south of NICHOLAS MORE'S Moreland Manor and township, and north of Germantown in what would become Bristol Township.<sup>9</sup> GULIELMA could have been either PENN'S wife or daughter as they shared the same name. Some writers have concluded that all of these 15 original founders were part of the First Purchasers group; WILLIAM is found in the *Original Purchasers* Register but he is not named in some lists of First Purchasers while he does appear as a *First Purchaser* on

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<sup>5</sup> Delaware, Land Records, 1677–1947. Recorder of Deeds, Kent County, RG 3555, Subgroup 000, Series 021. Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware, Book \_\_, pp. 116b – 118, recorded 24 February 1689; and Kent County Roll Office, Book C, volume 3, folio 19.

<sup>6</sup> "A Brief History of Cheltenham" Historic la Mott website; <https://historic-lamott-pa.com/?s=A+Brief+History>, © 2017 Chambres and Associates; accessed 21 January 2019. See also Donald Scott, Sr. "Early Founders, Homesteads, Churches, Farms, and Mills" in *Remembering Cheltenham Township* (Arcadia Publishing; 2009)

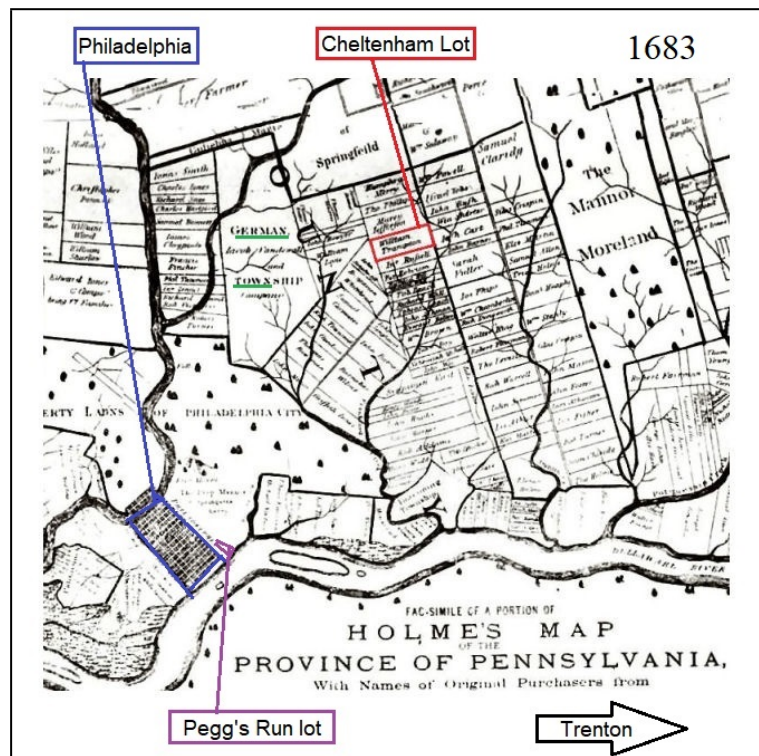
<sup>7</sup> Hannah Benner Roach, "The Planting of Philadelphia, A Seventeenth-Century Real-Estate Development, Part 2," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (92, 2:148) Apr 1968. Digital version available through Penn State University at <https://psu.edu>.

<sup>8</sup> Old Rights, Philadelphia County, p. 789; Philadelphia County Deeds, Book D-56, pp. 527 – 528; Philadelphia County Patents, Index, Book A, p. 33; all at Pennsylvania Land Record Index; [www.phmc.state.pa.us](http://www.phmc.state.pa.us).

<sup>9</sup> William H. Egle (ed). *Pennsylvania Archives*, 3, 2:705. (Harrisburg, PA: Secretary of State; 1894). Digital copy at HathiTrust.org; J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Wescott. *History of Philadelphia 1609 – 1884 in Three Volumes* (Philadelphia: L.H. Everts & Co; 1884) p. 119. Digital copy at Archive.org.

PENN's *An Account of the Lands* work reprinted in Egle's *Draughts of the Proprietary Manors in the Province of Pennsylvania*.<sup>10</sup> The remaining right to 1,000 acres from the original warrant for 1,500 was transferred to WILLIAM BUDD by WILLIAM FRAMPTON in payment of a debt.

Subsequent ownership of these 500 acres was disputed for over a hundred years. One side claimed ownership by the following means: the tract was inherited by their son THOMAS FRAMPTON who sold it to ABRAHAM BICKLEY for £300 by a deed of conveyance signed on 1 & 2 March 1712 which conveyed *all his lands, lotts, &c in Pensilv'a, Jersey, or elsewhere in America*. The deeds were recorded on 12 and 17 March 1713; while one concerns a property in the city of Philadelphia as detailed subsequently, the other one could include this tract. There were no bequests made in WILLIAM'S last Will and Testament regarding this, or any, property. Any claim of ownership by THOMAS would need to be backed up by a deed, except where it concerns inheritance laws. As the widow, ELIZABETH had the dower right to a third of the estate while the remainder was for the benefit of the deceased's children but transferred to the eldest by deed with the understanding that he, in so doing, accepted the responsibility of compensating his siblings. This law of primogeniture protected land from being broken down into smaller and smaller parcels as it passed from one generation to the next, which would decrease the ability to maintain the landed aristocracy. Countering the preceding was the argument that this tract was listed as one of four properties sold by ELIZABETH to her brother-in-law PHILIP RICHARDS for £247 by a deed signed 23 November 1693. BICKLEY began pressing his claim to the land before the Board of Property on 29 February 1719 after presenting a deed from the heirs of WILLIAM FRAMPTON bearing the date 10 September 1718.



The quit-claim deed is actually dated 12 March 1712 (12<sup>th</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> mo. 1712) the same date that the first of two sales to BICKLEY by THOMAS FRAMPTON was recorded.<sup>11</sup> ABRAHAM BICKLEY may have actually been related to ELIZABETH. ABRAHAM BICKLEY married ELIZABETH GARDINER, the daughter of THOMAS GARDINER in 1695 as recorded in the Minutes of the Rancocas-Burlington Meeting. Assuming this is the same THOMAS GARDINER, and no other with this name appears in the area at this time, then ABRAHAM was married to ELIZABETH'S step-daughter. Definitely not

<sup>10</sup> John Reed. *Explanation of Reed's Map of the City and Liberties*. (Reprint of 1774 original, Philadelphia, PA: Charles L. Warner; 1870). Digital copy at HathiTrust.org; William Henry Egle (ed). *Draughts of the Proprietary Manors in the Province of Pennsylvania*. (Harrisburg, PA. (1895). Digital copy at HathiTrust.org.

<sup>11</sup> West Jersey Colonial Conveyances, Deeds, Book AAA, pp. 435, 436, 437. For unknown reasons, this deed is not posted in the online database of colonial land transfers in New Jersey.

an heir-at-law but someone who may have learned of the property in question and convinced the rest to sign over any claim to the property so he could pursue the matter in Philadelphia. ABRAHAM BICKLEY bequeathed the land in Pennsylvania *formerly belonging to WILLIAM FRAMPTON* to an heir in his Will dated 13 October 1725.<sup>12</sup> However, an extract of that Will gives the wording of the bequest as *a lot near the center of Philadelphia, bought by WM. FRAMPTON of PHILIPP RUSSELL* which is either the Town Wharf or their home lot on Front Street, but definitely not the 500-acre Cheltenham tract; a search for any land transactions between WILLIAM and PHILIPP RUSSELL has not uncovered any such transfers.<sup>13</sup> The BICKLEY heir or heirs continued to press their claim with the dispute appears in the minutes of the Board of Property on 26 February 1766 and 13 October 1791.<sup>14</sup> A second land dispute concerning land rights allegedly belonging to WILLIAM FRAMPTON appears in the Board of Property records in 1792. A Special Meeting of the Board of Property on 29 June centers on the case of *Messrs. PENNS v STEPHEN SHEWELL and CHARLES HURST* over 5,000 acres appropriated by the PENNS for their own use by Warrant dated 23 October 1768 in *Shamokin Susquehanna and Lands thereabout including the old fort called Augusta...* SHEWELL and HURST are claiming the right to 500 acres based on the unexercised right to 500 acres in a Warrant that WILLIAM received.<sup>15</sup> The specific Warrant on which they base their claim is not mentioned at this meeting or at two earlier Board meetings where the dispute was a topic. They claim their ownership of that right was illegally vanquished when the PENN proprietors appropriated the land in 1768 and they are arguing for a patent for 500 acres. The issue would take a long time to resolve and the outcome is not known but the property records were in such a state when the country was formed, that such claims took years to settle. One stumbling block to their claim is that the territory specified was not purchased from the Native Americans until the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century thus William never owned a claim to any land at the location. However (there always is a *However*, isn't there?), as the proprietors developed the province from the center, i.e., Philadelphia, outward, the amount of acres reserved under the warrants the remained undeveloped was undesirable so those were reclaimed by the proprietors and redistributed and developed which the acres needed to fulfill the warranted amounts were pushed out into the newly purchased lands so any claim for acres may have some validity. There is also the very real possibility that some of the 24 million acres owned by the PENN proprietors had been gained under, at best, questionable circumstances or, at worst, through outright fraud.

## REAL ESTATE – CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

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<sup>12</sup> *Philadelphia County Wills, 1682-1819*. Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1900; online Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, Will Index, 1682-1819 at Ancestry.com.

<sup>13</sup> William Nelson. *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Volume 23, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Vol. 1, 1670 – 1730* (Patterson, NJ; 1901) pp. 36 - 37. Digital copy at Archive.org.

<sup>14</sup> William H. Egle (ed). *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2, 19:629-632, 641, 682-685, 693, 695. (Harrisburg, PA: Secretary of State; 1890). William H. Egle (ed). *Pennsylvania Archives*, 3, 1: 117 – 118, 763. (Harrisburg, PA: Secretary of State; 1894).

<sup>15</sup> William H. Egle (ed). *Pennsylvania Archives*, 3, 2:29 – 30. (Harrisburg, PA: Secretary of State; 1894)



Identifying all the records of WILLIAM'S real estate transactions may not be possible but in a list of Old Rights, 5 *Warrants* and 1 *Return* were identified. The *Return*, dated 2 October 1684, was for 10 acres in the Northern Liberties and will be discussed later. The *Warrants* were for 3 *City Lotts* all dated 17 March 1683, 1 *Bank Lott* (on the east side of Front Street) dated 2 August 1684, and an undated Warrant for the 500 acres in the Cheltenham property just discussed. On

Name	Acreage
John Dove	1000
Cha Marshall	1000
Cha Jones & Son	2000
John Hootin	500
Wm Brown	1000
Charles Hayford	1000
Ino Michael Jones	1000
Richd. Inwood	1500

the Reed Map *WILL<sup>m</sup> FRAMTON 2 p<sup>s</sup>* is the listing for his 1,000 acres with the 2 *parcels* on *DF* (*Delaware Front* meaning the Front Street on the Delaware side; there was a Front Street on the Schuylkill side too) though actually they were lots 9 and 10 on Second Street.<sup>16</sup> On that map, the Roman numeral XIII designates the blocks between Spruce and Walnut from 4<sup>th</sup> to the river on plot maps and this is the same number that appears next to the Bristol merchant *Charles Jones & Son* on the Reed Map. WILLIAM was associated with this company; perhaps the properties were near each other.

Deeds of transfer were recorded in open court for 2 shillings with the owner retaining the original deed as was done elsewhere. PENN created a second level of recording in Pennsylvania – the Office of the Master of the Rolls and Records. Every deed and patent contained an *enrollment clause* mandating that all deeds had to be *enrolled* in the Rolls Office within 6 months of purchase, for an additional fee, to be valid. Initially seen as an unnecessary duplication of procedure and expense, which it was, the clause was usually ignored. The threats from LORD BALTIMORE changed that because, as stated in the deed itself, it was not valid unless enrolled. The ensuing stampede to the Office undoubtedly left THOMAS LLOYD, the first to hold the commission of Master of the Rolls, exhausted, but richer as he received a portion of the fee, enrolling over a hundred deeds in the month before PENN returned to England, likewise richer; it is not known how many of WILLIAM'S deeds, if any, were enrolled but it seems likely he would enroll all of them.<sup>17</sup>

WILLIAM'S lots, in fact, all lots in Philadelphia County, were held in tenure from PENN'S *Manor of Springetts Berry* as stated in every deed. Depending on the source, the name was derived from his first wife GULIELMA SPRINGETTS or their son, SPRINGETTS PENN. This became the cause of much consternation among the land owners as they had been told that all property was held from Penn's *Manor of Windsor* which was a known entity. This Manor of Springettsbury was an unknown and land owners do not like to own land that may come with unexpected costs or duties. This is explored in greater detail in Appendix 3 but suffice it to say here that the Manor of Springettsbury was to the County what the Manor of Windsor was to the Province. While it could have been implemented for less than ethical reasons, it does not appear that it was.

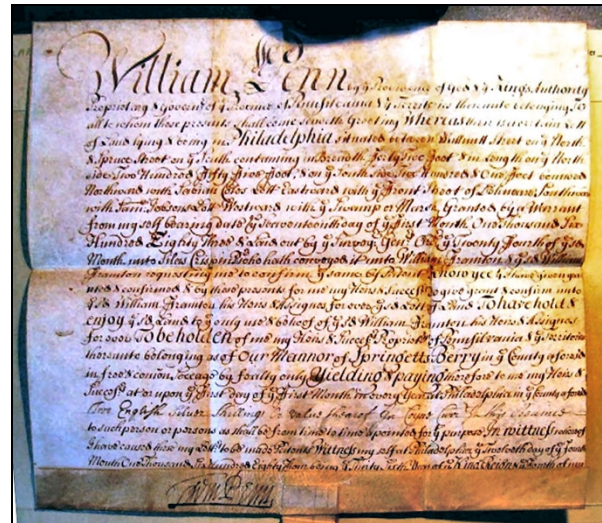
#### FRONT STREET

<sup>16</sup> William Henry Egle (ed). *Draughts of the Proprietary Manors in the Province of Pennsylvania*. (Harrisburg, PA; 1895). Digital copy at HathiTrust.org.

<sup>17</sup> *supra*. Roach, "The Planting of Philadelphia, Part 2," *PMBH*, p. 183.

WILLIAM bought SILAS CRISPIN's Front Street lot 13, near the *Blew Ancar*, for £24, the grant said to be dated 17 March 1683. SILAS CRISPIN (c1655 – 1711) was a *First Purchaser*, a cousin of PENN, and the assistant to another of PENN's cousins, Deputy-Governor WILLIAM MARKHAM.

Lot 13 was granted by PENN to CRISPIN on 17 March 1683 and surveyed on the 24<sup>th</sup> of the same month for CRISPIN. Why the survey would be recorded for SILAS rather than WILLIAM is not known. PENN's grant to SILAS mandated an annual payment of *two English silver shillings or value thereof in coyns* to be paid *at or upon the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the 1<sup>st</sup> month in every year at Philadelphia* to PENN or his designated agent; this cost, amounting to a little more than \$20 per year, transferred to WILLIAM. This lot was one of two that SILAS had a claim to, one was a lot taken in lieu of lot 43 he received in the first draft while the other was the right to the lot he had inherited from his father WILLIAM who had died at sea on the way to Philadelphia. Lot 13



was 162 feet south of Walnut and measured 42 feet on Front Street. The CRISPIN property is described as being 42 feet in PENN's confirmation of the transfer of that lot pictured here and every other source consulted: it was *on the west side of Delaware Front Street, 162 feet south of Walnut. It was 42 feet on Front Street running back 155 feet on the north line and 201 feet on the south line, bounded on the west by a marsh. In 1684 he sold this to WILLIAM FRAMPTON*.<sup>18</sup> Some claim the lot had been *reserved* for some London merchants but upon finding out the merchants had decided to stay in London, PENN *reassigned* their lot. This is not how lots were assigned; drafts were held in Philadelphia as a precaution against lots being assigned and granted to those who had no intention of living in the colony; the first was held a month before PENN arrived. What happened after the draft was a lot of trading but PENN had certain proscriptions in place to prevent people from acquiring a series of adjacent lots where he did not want them.

This irregular rectangular tract was on the west side of Front between Walnut and Spruce Streets with 43 feet on Front Street. Accommodating the course of Dock Creek which flowed at the rear of the lot meant that the north and south lines were not equal. This document gives those measurements as 255 feet on the south and 201 feet on the north but, looking at the map, it seems those numbers are reversed. The longer measurement is the north line while the south line is the shorter distance. The neighbor to the north was WILLIAM SHEET in this document but named as SABIAN COLE on the property owners map. To the west it bordered the swamp or marsh owned by SAMUEL JOBSON according to the document while, on the map, he is shown as the neighbor to the south.<sup>19</sup>

WILLIAM may have convinced PENN to add 2 feet to width of the lot or PENN may have granted those 2 feet for some other reason, as some claim a 2-foot wide strip was added to the lot on 7

<sup>18</sup> M. Jackson Crispin, "Captain William Crispin," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (53, 4: 289 – 321) Oct 1929, p. 294. Digital version available through Penn State University at <https://psu.edu>.

<sup>19</sup> Diane Gould Hall "Amanuensis Monday – William Penn Document" Michigan Family Trails, 14 October 2013; <http://www.michiganfamilytrails.com/2013/10/amanuensis-monday-transcription-of-land.html> (retrieved 13 January 2019)

April 1684. While no deed refers to a 44-foot Front Street property there does exist mention of a second Front Street property adjacent to the CRISPIN purchase that was the site of his mercantile business.<sup>20</sup> It was prudent of WILLIAM to get the confirmation of ownership of the Front Street property as PENN left town the following month and would never see WILLIAM again. On the 12<sup>th</sup> or the 18<sup>th</sup> of August, PENN boarded the ketch *Endeavor* fully expecting to return in a few months. Events in London overtook him – first his border dispute with LORD BALTIMORE dragged on, then the government launched an attack on the American colonies and their proprietors by stripping the elected representative bodies of their powers, no sooner had that threat been mitigated then CHARLES II died and the despised JAMES II ascended the throne. In less than 3 years, the Scottish monarchy was replaced with the Dutch one when WILLIAM OF ORANGE, the would-be king of the Netherlands, ascended the English throne in 1688 thereby ending the Anglo-Dutch Wars. PENN, as a STUART supporter and recipient of their largess was the target of accusations and insinuations. Charged with treason he was forced into semi-exile until he cleared his name. When he managed to return in 1699, he did not recognize the place and did not like what it had become for it certainly was not the grand, green city he had envisioned. The caretaker council PENN installed was prorogued by a London-installed government while PENN was under investigation for treason until 1694 and neither proved effective in stopping the expansion of those vices that had no part in PENN’S vision – gambling dens, dive bars, and brothels – which would never be brought fully under control.

This was where WILLIAM built his store house for the mercantile business; it was located at the back of the property on Dock Creek which allowed for easy loading and unloading of goods from small watercraft, which was better than not having that access but certainly was not what he needed to build his business. In a couple of years they would have their main house built at the front part of the property. WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH’S home was described as a *brick mansion* by FRANCIS DANIEL PASTORIUS, the German born educator, lawyer, poet, and public official who, acting as agent for a group of Quakers, Mennonites, and Pietists from Frankfort, Germany, purchased 15,000 acres from PENN and laid out the street plan of Germantown.<sup>21</sup> A brick mansion was possibly the only good thing PASTORIUS had to say about WILLIAM, but more on that later.

Today the area is part of the Korean War Memorial Park in Penn’s Landing, opposite from the USS *Olympia*.

## SECOND STREET

On 17 March 1683, the same day he purchased the Crispin lot, a *warrant for survey* was issued to WILLIAM FRAMPTON for lots numbered 9 and 10 on Second Street. These were the two city lots he was entitled to by virtue of the 1,000 acre purchase in Kent County. He is listed as a First Purchaser on the Holmes map in connection to lot 10. About these lots HANNAH ROACH has some interesting comments. First she refers to WILLIAM as a New York merchant who had

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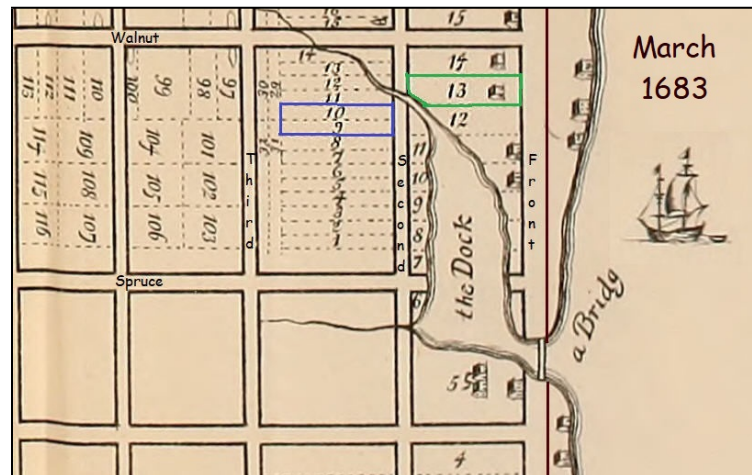
<sup>20</sup> John L. Cotter, *et.al.* *The Buried Past: An Archeological History of Philadelphia* (University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia; 1992) p. 162.

<sup>21</sup> Beatrice Pastorius Turner, “William Penn and Pastorius,” *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (57, 1: 66 – 90) Jan 1933, p. 88. Digital version available through Penn State University at <https://psu.edu>.



business interests in the Delaware for some years and he was looking to establish a base of operations in Philadelphia. She implies that he agreed to take the Second Street lot only because all the Front Street lots had been taken. She continues with saying lot 10 was *immediately south of Pool Street next to the stream flowing into the northern corner of the swamp* which gave him access to the Delaware and that he planned to build his *brew and bake house* on this lot. She ends with an assertion that ownership of these lots was conditioned on the *eventual purchase of country land*.<sup>22</sup> The last comment has already been addressed; he was entitled to these because of his 1682 purchase. While it is true that the Front Street lots had, for the most part, been claimed, she somehow missed that he owned a Front Street lot. I would like to know her reference for the brew and bake house comment as nothing of that nature has been found by this writer. The truth was that this was where he had their first home built after which came the brew house followed by the bakery. When they had a more substantial house built on the Front Street property the following year, their old home was converted into an inn. The grant supposedly states these lots were near JOHN PARSON'S lot which is correct if you consider north of Walnut Street to be *near*. It would be more sensible to name one or more of the owners of the adjacent lots like FRANCIS DOVE or SAMUEL BENNET rather than someone whose lot was not only not adjacent but not even in the same block. In her article she calls Walnut Street either *Pool* or *Poole Street* though that apparently referred to the street that ran eastward from the Schuylkill River which, when it met Walnut, changed its name. She uses *Wynne* for Chestnut.

On the east side of Second Street, lot 9 began some 562 feet north of Spruce, and the two lots had a combined street frontage of 102 feet with the survey being dated 24 *1<sup>st</sup> mo. 1683* (24 March 1683; not 1684 as found in EGGLE, 1894). This was on the south bank of Dock Creek while on the north bank there was just one lot before reaching Walnut. This map is included to show the lot numbers but it must be said that it is not an accurate portrayal of the area or the lots – lot 13 does not connect



with Second Street as the whole of the western edge was on the marsh or creek while the northeast part of lot 10 had direct access to the creek; there was only one between lot 10 and Walnut Street rather than the four depicted.

Hannah Roach also states that *[f]or the New York Quaker FRANCIS RICHARDSON, a merchant-mariner and "new purchaser" of 400 acres was granted an unassigned lot at the southwest corner of Second and Poole, across the creek from the brew house that William FRAMPTON was building but the RICHARDSON name is not found on the 1685 plot map shown below*.<sup>23</sup>

## DOCK CREEK

<sup>22</sup> *supra*. Roach, "A Seventeenth-Century Real-Estate Development," *PMHB* (92, 2:148)

<sup>23</sup> Lynn van Rooijen-McCullough, "William Frampton in Philadelphia," *Mixed Genes*; accessed 19 February 2019, <https://www.mixedgenes.eu>.



As for Dock Creek itself, there seems to be several varying descriptions and some overlooked realities. In the earliest days of the colony it was not called a creek or even described as such. Later in time came the descriptions of it being a navigable body of water for light craft but those are later descriptions of, perhaps, an imagined past. It was called a swamp or marsh which congers up a very different reality than does a creek. Now marshes and swamps are navigable to a point, especially in the canoes used by the natives but there is little support found in records, or in the excavations performed, that substantiate claims that the creek was navigable much past Walnut Street where the DRINKER family lived, except for the smallest of crafts and canoes. It was also much different than is shown on even the oldest of maps. Most depictions show a well-ordered creek with clear banks flowing southeast into a widened area that joined the river to the east by a channel that accounted for less than a quarter of the block length between Spruce and Walnut. The reality was very different. The waterway did indeed widen as it neared its terminus such that the entire southern half of the block between Walnut and Spruce as well as Spruce Street itself, east of Second to the river was under water. The southern extreme may have been as far south as Union Street. The apparently narrow width of the waterway was an artistic choice to show what the artist felt was important: natives in the foreground and the building rising in the background with a waterway separating the two. Until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and probably later, structures on the south side of Spruce and all along Front Street south of Spruce had problems with basement flooding during periods of heavy rain which speaks to the area being a past waterway. The following is from an article in the (Philadelphia) *Times* in 1889:<sup>24</sup>

*PENN decreed that the water east of the mouth of Little Dock creek should be a harbor forever. His wishes have not been complied with. The inconvenience of an open waterway in the city soon made itself felt and before long bridges or, more properly, arches were placed over it, though at one time there was a landing for boats at Fourth and High Streets. In 1713 there was a bridge over the creek at Second Street, which was rebuilt in 1720 at a cost of £125. A stone bridge was erected at Third Street in 1740 at a cost of £79. A bridge was built at Walnut Street which existed in 1767. Above Third Street there was an arch about what is now the junction of Hudson and Chestnut streets, built in 1719. Logs from the Third Street and the Chestnut street bridges have been unearthed in the present century.*

The following item appeared in the (Philadelphia) *Evening Bulletin* on 27 January 1919:<sup>25</sup>

*There were three branches of Dock creek in the early days of the city. One of them extended northwestward from third Street, between Walnut and Chestnut, and terminated between Fifth and /sixth above Market. Another extended from Third Street, between Walnut and Chestnut, to the vicinity of the present Athenaeum Building on Sixth Street, opposite Washington Square. Still another flowed southward toward the present Second Street Market and in the vicinity of Society Hill-a region where the Free Society of*

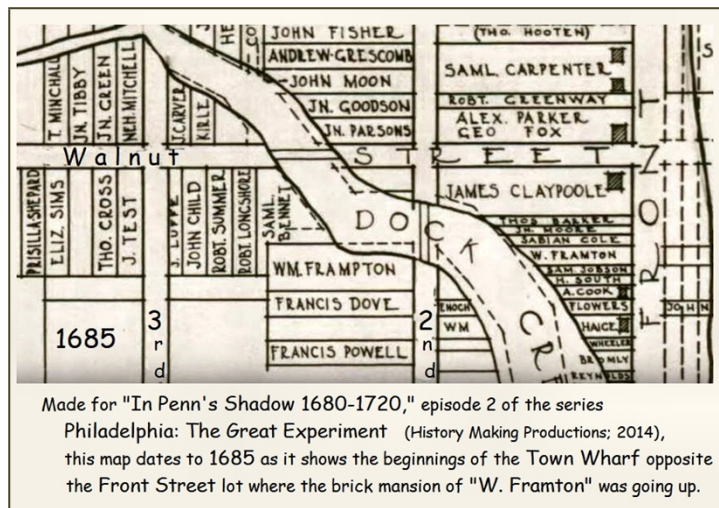
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<sup>24</sup> John S. Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania in the Olden Times*, 1:38, 51, 130 - 133 (Philadelphia: Edwin S. Stuart; 1905) and 3:45 (Philadelphia: Edwin S. Stuart; 1899), "Our Hidden Streams," (Philadelphia) *Times*, 11 August 1889. Transcribed by Adam Levine, historical consultant, Philadelphia Water Department, 2014, Philly H2O: [http://www.phillyh2o.org/backpages/HiddenStreams\\_1889.htm](http://www.phillyh2o.org/backpages/HiddenStreams_1889.htm)

<sup>25</sup> William Perrine Penn, "Dock Street" *Evening Bulletin*, 27 January 1919. Digital version by US History (Independence Hall Association) [http://www.ushistory.org/philadelphia/street\\_dock.htm](http://www.ushistory.org/philadelphia/street_dock.htm)

*Traders had special privileges from the founder of the city for carrying on their commercial operations. At the mouth of the creek, or on its northern side, where the upper corners of Front and Dock Streets now are, the first tavern in Philadelphia was built--one of a row of houses known as "Bud's Long Row"--and it was there that Penn established one of the two earliest public landings, the other day a Blue Anchor sign with "1682" on it was affixed, as it had long been, to the premises at the northwest corner of Front and Dock, where many of the sons of bibulous cheer have delighted to refresh themselves, and near Walnut Street there has been for many years another Blue Anchor sign which would create the impression among the patrons of the tavern that Penn must have sailed up Dock Creek. As a matter of fact, the Blue Anchor at Front and Dock Streets marked the true place of the tradition; that is; it was there that the first Blue Anchor--the Blue Anchor of the landing-- existed, although not the slightest trace of it is now to be found.*

In the article *Explanation of Reed's Map of the City and Liberties* there are lists giving the dates of survey and the street front footage for all city lots between the Delaware and Eighth Street. Heading north on the east side of Front Street from Spruce Street (incidentally, first named Dock Street, the name was changed to Spruce in 1684 but the name Dock Street resurfaced decades later when Dock Creek was paved over), the 5<sup>th</sup> lot south of Walnut we find WILLIAM FRAMPTON with 42 feet, surveyed on the 9<sup>th</sup> of the 6<sup>th</sup> month (August) in 1684. This must have been for the *Town Wharf* he built the following year. Only one other lot was surveyed on the east side in this



block of Front before 1689 and that was the 30' lot of JOHN WHEELER on the same date. SAMUEL CARPENTER's lot for his wharf in the next block north was surveyed 14 February 1684 but none of ROBERT TURNER's lots on this side of the street had surveys recorded until 1689 though his *Mount Wharf* was operating long before then. On the west side of Front is the lot bought from SILAS CRISPIN being the 5<sup>th</sup> lot south of Walnut with 42 feet facing the street, the date of survey given as *p.13(d) 8(m) 84(y)* (13 October 1684) though the previously mentioned patent gives 24 March 1683 as the date of survey. SAMUEL JOBSON's lot is to the south and ZACHARIAH WHITPAIN *in right of SABIN COLE* is to the north. On the west side of Second Street, we find him again some 562 feet north of Spruce, with 102 feet and a survey date of *24 1<sup>st</sup> mo. 1683* (24 March 1683). This was on the south bank of Dock Creek while on the north bank there was just one lot before reaching Walnut.<sup>26</sup>

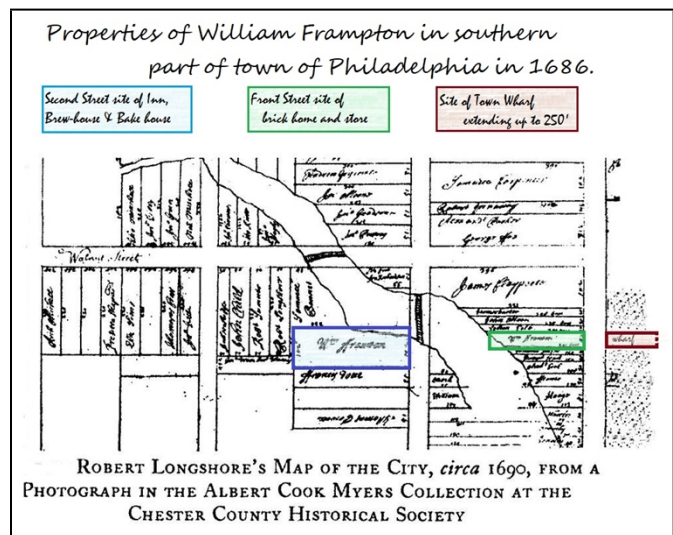
PENN left for England in August 1864 and wrote *A Further Account of the province of Pennsylvania* in December 1685.<sup>27</sup> Of WILLIAM, PENN writes: *In our great Town there is an able*

<sup>26</sup> William H. Egle (ed). "Explanation of Reed's Map of the City and Liberties," *Pennsylvania Archives*, 3, 3:384 – 385, 389. (Harrisburg, PA: Secretary of State; 1896). Digital copy at HathiTrust.org; and *supra*. Reed. *Explanation*.

Man, that has set up a large Brew House, in Order to Furnish the People with good Drink, both there and up and down the River. In the source wherein the preceding was reprinted, the editors added a brief biography of WILLIAM:

*WILLIAM FRAMPTON (d.1686) Quaker merchant and brewer, justice and provincial councillor (sic), owner of extensive lands in Pennsylvania, had removed from New York to Philadelphia in 1683, and at this time (1685) was living in his house at the west side of Front Street, between Walnut and Spruce streets, on a lot purchased in the early summer of 1684. He had there in his death in 1686 a well-stocked shop of general merchandise. His "great brew-house," built in 1683, was on the next lot to the rear, on the west side of Second Street by the south side of Dock Creek, a plot acquired from PENN in the beginning of the latter year. Here also he had a bake-house and a dwelling-house, the latter evidently his earlier residence, but now rented as an inn; and here in 1685 he erected the brick house hereafter mentioned by ROBERT TURNER. Facing his Front Street residence was his wharf, one of the first three wharves of the city in Delaware River, built on a lot which he bought from the Proprietor in midsummer, 1684.*

SCHARF and WESCOTT maintain that PENN also wrote in his *Further Account* that the house had a balcony. That statement does not appear in the citation referenced above. As for the brewery they place it on Front Street while others maintain it was on the Second Street lot. They also make an undefined distinction between a brewery and a brew-house stating the WILLIAM had the first *brewery* while the first *brew-house* did not open until 1741. They then conflate both terms by writing ANTHONY MORRIS opened the *second brewery* in the city on King [or Water] Street (the cartway in front of Town Wharf) north of Dock Street by 1687, where it remained for more than half a century. MORRIS conveyed the *brew-house and utensils* to his son in 1708 and it was he who built the MORRIS Brew-House in 1741, *the oldest establishment of the kind in the city ... on the west side of Second Street, above Arch.*<sup>28</sup> Some of the preceding is corroborated by sources that cite a letter from JAMES CLAYPOOLE to his brother EDWARD in Barbados dated 2 December 1683: *1,000 people arrived in last 6 weeks; 1,000 acres now selling for £40; SAMUEL CARPENTER is next but one to me and WILLIAM FRAMPTON is on the other side of me, building a great brewhouse.* HANNAH BENNER ROACH continues in her work with noting that WILLIAM was in Philadelphia by 20 February 1684 and that



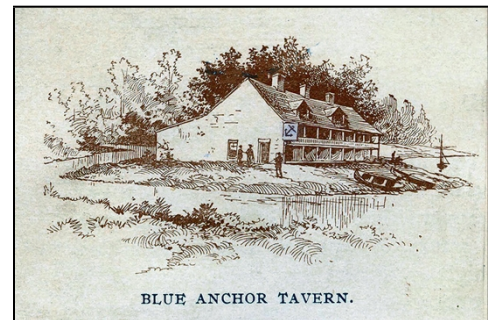
<sup>27</sup> William Penn, "A Further Account of the Colony of Pennsylvania," 12 December 1685. It, with an introduction, is reprinted in *Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey, and Delaware 1630 – 1707* (New York: Charles Scribner & Sons; 1912) pp. 257 – 278. Digital version available at [Archive.org](https://archive.org). See also John S. Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania in the Olden Times*, 3:52 (Philadelphia: Edwin S. Stuart; 1899)

<sup>28</sup> J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Wescott. *History of Philadelphia 1609 – 1884 in Three Volumes*. 1:150 and 3:2278 (Philadelphia: L.H. Everts & Co; 1884). Digital copy at [Archive.org](https://archive.org).



he had a lot surveyed in March 1684 that was 102' wide after Penn had granted him the adjacent, and unassigned, lot number 9. JOHN COTTER's work includes the following: *As early as 1683 a Quaker named William Frampton was building a great brewhouse near Front and Walnut Streets.*<sup>29</sup> Here it seems there are 4 city lots owned by WILLIAM being described – lots 9 and 10 on the west side of Second Street he bought in March 1683 where his first house, *now rented as an inn*, his *brew-house* and his *bake-house* was situated; and two lots on west side of Front Street, one, lot 13, also bought in March 1683 was where his *brick house* was built in 1685 and a fourth lot next to lot 13, bought midsummer 1684 where his *well-stocked shop* was located. The new home being built and/or the old home being remodeled may be what WILLIAM was referring to when informed Philadelphia Meeting on 4 May 1685 that he is going to *divide his house* and the Quarterly Meeting must be held elsewhere.<sup>30</sup> Inns, or *ordinaries*, numbered 7 when PENN wrote this account were for the *Intertainment of Strangers, and Workmen, that are not Housekeepers, and a good meal to be had for sixpence, sterl.* The first notice of a bridge on Front Street states it was built before 1704. The bridge(s) depicted in the early drawings were unlikely to be in place at this early stage of the city's development otherwise PENN surely would have mentioned them. PENN then includes a letter written by the afore-named ROBERT TURNER, who addresses the growth of the city and the preference of building with bricks instead of wood since his building of the first brick structure in the city, that being his dwelling on the southwest corner of Front and Arch streets:

*...there are about 600 Houses in 3 years time. ... ARTHUR COOK is building him [probably CAPTAIN GABRIEL RAPPEL] a brave Brick House near WILLIAM FRAMPTON'S, on the front: For WILLIAM FRAMPTON hath since built a good Brick house, by his Brew house and Bake house, and let the other for an Ordinary. JOHN WHEELER, from New England, is building a good Brick house, by the Blew Anchor; ...*



Again the editors fill in some details: ROBERT TURNER, a native of Cambridge, was persecuted as a Quaker in Ireland where he amassed a fortune as a draper in Dublin. He bought a full share in the Irish Tenth of West Jersey in 1677 and was one of the purchasers of East Jersey in 1681 from ELIZABETH, SIR GEORGE CARTERET'S widow. He was one of the wealthiest and most prominent merchants in Philadelphia and owned one of the other two wharves on the Delaware, the Mount Wharf. (The first wharf was built by SAMUEL CARPENTER a hundred feet north of Walnut and measured about 300 feet square.) He served as judge, receiver general, property commissioner, provincial councilor, and one of the five commissions who governed the province during PENN'S absence. ARTHUR COOK was from London and served as speaker of the Assembly, chief justice, and provincial councilor. JOHN WHEELER was a merchant, ship-owner and trader from New London, Connecticut who built his house on the west side of Front Street, below Walnut Street,

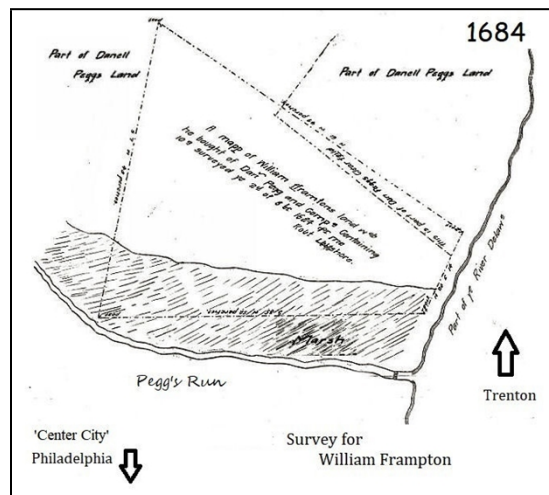
<sup>29</sup> John L. Cotter, et.al. *The Buried Past: An Archeological History of Philadelphia* (University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia; 1992) pp. 234 – 235, 327; *supra* Roach, "The Planting of Philadelphia, Part 2," *PMBH*, p. 149n which cites James Claypoole to Edward Claypoole, Dec. 2, 1683, *Claypoole Letter Book*, 426-428; and *Colonial Records*, I, 93.

<sup>30</sup> "A Minute Book of Friends Their Quarterly & Monthly Meetings att Philadelphia" Delaware (Bank) Meeting House, The 30<sup>th</sup> Meeting, 4<sup>th</sup> 3 mo 1685 p. 24. Haverford College; Haverford, Pennsylvania; *Minutes, 1682-1711*; Collection: *Philadelphia Yearly Meeting Minutes*; Call Number: J1.1. Digital copy at Ancestry.com

near the Blue Anchor Inn on a lot purchased in midsummer 1684. He sold the lot and house to EDWARD SHIPPEN of Boston in 1686.

## REAL ESTATE – NORTHERN LIBERTIES, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

WILLIAM had a 10 acre tract on the Delaware River at the north end of town that was in the



Comparing the 1684 survey with a later street map, the lot bounds are found as Front (E), 4th (W), Coats (N, now Fairmont), and Noble (S, now Spring Garden)



Garden on the south, between Front Street and 4<sup>th</sup> Streets.

southern part of the Northern Liberties north of Pegg's Run or *Cooachquenauque* Creek. The extinct Cohoquinoque Creek ran through the Callowhill neighborhood just over the original city border. It arose around the intersection of 15<sup>th</sup> and Spring Garden Streets and was fed by the spring in Spring Garden. Willow Street follows the course of the creek giving it the distinctive curves it is known for. The land throughout this area had been owned by JURIAN HARTSFELDER as far back as New Sweden days. HARTSFELDER sold 350 acres south of the creek to the brick maker DANIEL PEGG in 1686 and the creek became known as Pegg's Run. WILLIAM'S lot was north of the creek, bordered PEGG'S property on two sides, and was just 50' from the Delaware at its closest point. Angles and lengths given in the extract are wrong; the beginning point is nowhere near the end point because the third direction given, *north 20 degrees east* should read *south eighty-five degrees east*. A more correct description has the lot starting at a post about fifty feet from the Delaware and heads north 61 degrees west 59 perches to a post thence south 7 degrees west for 40 perches to a post thence south 85 degrees east 82 perches to a post thence north 20 degrees east 16 perches, enclosing an area 9.5 acres. Survey number 788 returned 2 October 1684 was recorded in Survey Book D-65, page 263. Today the lot is approximated by the area between Fairmont Avenue on the north and Spring

## REAL ESTATE – IRISH TENTH, WEST JERSEY

An entry in the Burlington County Court Book under the heading *The names of persons within the Third Tenth Summoned to Appear with an Accompt of their Lands in Possession* from 1684 shows WILLIAM FRAMPTON holding an undivided 550 acres in the Irish Tenth which, roughly, became Camden County. It appears WILLIAM received a warrant for 550 acres in the Irish Tenth but he may have not pursued the matter with having the acreage surveyed for him and a patent issued. This list came after the Court issuing a summons to all landholders whereby the status of their claims were not known because patents had been issued in 1664 and 1665 by the Governor of New York before he was aware that the Duke of York had signed over the territory to Berkeley and Carteret. Those that failed to appear without a good reason were fined 20 shillings

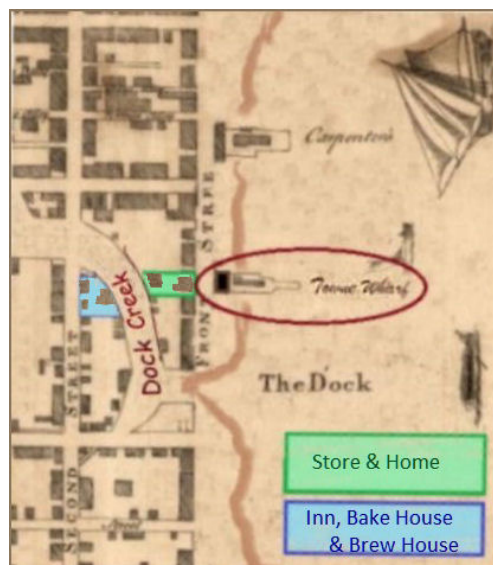
and William is on that list too. This earlier summons to the landholders does not appear in this Court book, only the later mention of it.<sup>31</sup>

### COMMERCIAL INTERESTS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL PURSUITS

WILLIAM had a tobacco plantation in Kent County as already mentioned and he acted as a land agent for others such as when he bought of a tract in Gloucester County, West Jersey from SAMUEL JENNINGS on 20 July 1686 and sold it to THOMAS LLOYD on 24 July.<sup>32</sup> But his main pursuit remained the mercantile business that he had while living in New York. This import/export trade business was the reason for building a wharf that was capable of docking a 500-ton merchant vessel; it reduced his overall expenses as he had no fees to load and unload cargo or for store houses beyond that he paid to buy the land and build the structures and the dock was a good income stream as he collected the fees for docking, loading, unloading, and storing cargo. The dock on the creek was sufficiently safe to land small vessels and unload small amounts for the brew house and even to bring good from the wharf to the rear of the Front Street property which was the location of his storehouses. So we will now take a look at first, the Town Wharf, followed by his mercantile business and then his brew-house before moving into his activities in the social, political, and religious spheres.

#### TOWN WHARF

PENN signed the patent confirming the bank lot property, opposite lot 13, on Front Street to WILLIAM on the *Twelfth day of ye Fourth Month* of 1684 (12 June 1684). The lots on the banks of the Delaware were valuable for their river access with PENN writing that owners were free to build public wharves in the river. WILLIAM was the third to take advantage of this the following year. The building of his wharf on the Delaware commenced when he received a Warrant to Survey a lot *in ye bank of ye Front of Delaware answering his lot of 42 foot, for convenientsee of wharfing & building storehouses. ... so far into the street as ye surveyor shall see meet, or ye place will admitt of running out into the river no farther than 250 foot...* on 2 August 1684. This was followed by a patent on 5 August (full extract in [Appendix 4](#)) and the Return of Survey on 9 August. As PENN saw the importance in developing the riverfront but wanted to maintain control of it, he refused to sell the lots but would lease them. JOHN YOUNG errs in his Memorial History when he states that PENN *sold* a bank lot to WILLIAM FRAMPTON on 6 August 1684. Using SAMUEL CARPENTER'S agreement for the first wharf as a model, WILLIAM'S was the next such transaction and came following a period of increasing tensions between PENN and the large landholders. The original has not yet been reviewed, but a basic understanding of the terms is possible and the length and cost of the lease is known. All the



<sup>31</sup> H. Clay Reed and George J. Miller (eds), "The Burlington Court Book of West New Jersey, A Record of Quaker Jurisprudence, 1680 – 1709," *American Legal Records*, Volume 5 (Washington, D.C., American Historical Association; 1944 – reprinted Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc; 1998) pp. 26, 28 – 29. Digital version at JSTOR.org and [www.westjerseyhistory.com](http://www.westjerseyhistory.com).

<sup>32</sup> New Jersey Colonial Conveyances, Deeds, Book B, p. 179.

capital required for the survey, design, improvements, and structures were for the one undertaking the project to lay out with those costs being recouped, hopefully, by collecting fees for loading and unloading goods on the wharf, storage of goods while waiting for an outbound ship, and so on. A wharf or key was limited to 250 feet in length extending into the river and, in WILLIAM'S case, 42 feet wide, that measurement coming from his lot directly opposite on Front Street. Access to the wharf was by a 30-foot wide road to be built by WILLIAM that was open to the public in daytime. This was the genesis of what would later be called King Street and then Water Street.<sup>33</sup> Two flights of stairs gave access to the wharf, one from Front Street and the other from the river. Buildings on the wharf or bank could rise no higher than 4 feet above the bank; this allowed for unobstructed views to the river and, if built on or into the bank, would provide a protective balustrade for pedestrian and other traffic on Front Street. The term of the lease was agreed upon and at the expiration of the term, the annual value of the land and the improvements were determined by an independent party and the annual rate to continue occupation of the leased lot was to be one third of the assessed value. WILLIAM'S lease had a 41-year term at the rate of 4 shillings per year (just \$42!!). The dimensions of Carpenter's Wharf were specified as being as far as CARPENTER thought was required to allow a 100-ton ship to dock at ebb tide and the width was 204 feet, twice the size of his own 102-foot Front Street lot, which was needed to accommodate the size of the facility he was planning to construct. Cognizant of the financial gain to be realized from this venture, and the virtual absence of any risk or liability to him or the province, PENN acquiesced in CARPENTER'S stated requirements but saw to it that limits were placed on all future riverfront developers.<sup>34</sup> In March 1685 WILLIAM petitioned the Council to clear out the caves below the bank lot he had surveyed on 2 August 1684 as he was about to build a wharf there. The caves had grown in size over the years having first served as temporary shelter but soon were being used by prostitutes, unlicensed taverns, and for gambling. Some were used as hog sties which undermined the foundation of overhead structures. The Council agreed to have them cleared out within two weeks when WILLIAM appeared before that body on 1 February 1686. Forwarded to PENN in England his response, dated 24 February 1686, was to inform the inhabitants of the caves to vacate them within two months but first they must repair any damage done so the bank is secure and does not create any risk of injury to the public. He closes with all must *yield their due obedience as they will answer the contrary at their Perill*.<sup>35</sup> Not exactly the best tone to take for an absentee Governor. The Council's action meant he did not have to wait for PENN'S reply and it is unlikely he bothered to wait for the Council's either. He probably cleared out the caves by the time he first approached the Council in March 1685 and started building the structure at that time and probably had it operational by the summer of 1685. PENN'S reply was finally read in Council on 2 April 1687 and addressed at the next meeting on 13 April when they ordered the caves to be vacated by 20 May 1687, more than two years after the initial request. Called the *Town Wharf*, it was the second wharf to be built. It was 42 feet wide and 250 feet long and allowed for ships to dock on either side. *Carpenter's Wharf* north of Walnut and owned by SAMUEL CARPENTER was the first to open in 1684, and the *Town Wharf*

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<sup>33</sup> J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Wescott. History of Philadelphia 1609 – 1884 in Three Volumes. 2:854 (Philadelphia: L.H. Everts & Co; 1884). Digital copy at Archive.org.

<sup>34</sup> *supra*. Roach, "The Planting of Philadelphia, Part 2," *PMBH*, pp. 176 – 177, 190.

<sup>35</sup> William H. Egle (ed). "*Minutes of the Board of Property of the Province of Pennsylvania, Volume 1, Book C*," Pennsylvania Archives, 2, 19:3 - 4. (Harrisburg, PA: Secretary of State; 1893). Digital copy at HathiTrust.org; Minutes 1, pp. 167, 197, 201.



was followed by ROBERT TURNER'S *Mount Wharf*, between High and Mulberry (Market and Arch).<sup>36</sup>

#### PHILADELPHIA AGENT FOR CHARLES JONES, JUNIOR & COMPANY OF BRISTOL

There is some evidence that WILLIAM was developing a business relationship with a Bristol-based (England) trading company soon after moving to Philadelphia, if not continuing one from New York. A letter addressed to WILLIAM from CAPTAIN THOMAS TAYLOR dated 2 July 1685 contains an order to JAMES ERNEST, *government secretary of East Jersey, to reserve £19 of THOMAS LLOYD*. Just what this meant is unknown but CAPTAIN TAYLOR was associated with *Charles Jones Junior & Company* of Bristol and other contents of that letter are discussed below. WILLIAM officially became the Philadelphia agent of the Quaker-owned, Bristol-based *Charles Jones, Junior & Company* in September 1685 but we do not know when the business relationship started. ANDREW ROBESON held a similar position for West Jersey. *Charles Jones & Son*, presumably the same company, was one of the First Purchasers holding 2,000 acres for which SAMUEL POWELL took up the land.<sup>37</sup> On 26 September 1685 JAMES WALLIS, CHARLES JONES, JUNIOR, RICHARD CROSSLY, DANIEL GUILLIM, and THOMAS TAYLOR, *Bristol merchants*, including *Jones & Company* gave their power of attorney to WILLIAM FRAMPTON and ANDREW ROBESON to act on their behalf, *i.e.*, as their agents. This was presented to the Council on 15 January 1686 where it was endorsed and the Provincial seal was attached.<sup>38</sup> The company hired CAPTAIN THOMAS TAYLOR to carry goods between Bristol, Philadelphia, and Barbados.<sup>39</sup> CAPTAIN THOMAS was named as the *Trustee on the behalfe of Charles Jones Merchant & Company* in a suit they brought against LUKE WATSON that was heard before a Special Session of the Burlington County Court on 21 April 1685. The parties reached an agreement and the suit was withdrawn.<sup>40</sup>

CHARLES JONES JUNIOR was one of the executors of PENN'S last Will and Testament and, like everyone else, or so it seems, was related to him. A daughter of CHARLES and his wife MARTHA WATHEN was named MARY. MARY was the suffering and abandoned wife of WILLIAM'S eldest son, and namesake, WILLIAM PENN, JUNIOR. This son filed a legal challenge to his father's will and, with his own son SPRINGETT PENN, waged a costly and ultimately futile war against his father's second wife HANNAH and his 3 half-brothers.

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<sup>36</sup> John Russell Young. *Memorial History of the City of Philadelphia*, Vol. 1 (New York: New York History Company; 1895) pp. 76, 97.

<sup>37</sup> *supra*. Egle. *Draughts*. Digital copy at HathiTrust.org. In the entry under XIII, there is nothing under D. Ft., 41 and 64 under S. Ft. and 40 under No. As.

<sup>38</sup> *supra*. *Minutes* 1, p. 166.

<sup>39</sup> *supra*. Nash "Markham and Holme Letters," *PMHB*, p. 322. Mary K. Geiter, "London Merchants and the Launching of Pennsylvania," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 121, 1/2:101 – 122 (Jan/Apr 1997) which refers to Historical Society of Pennsylvania, *Early Letters from Bristol and Philadelphia*, folios 17, 24.

<sup>40</sup> *supra*. Reed and Miller, *Burlington Court Book* .p. 43. Three items found to date that might involve Jones & Co are: [1] Will of Charles Jones of Bristol, Gloucestershire, 06 March 1702, PROB 11/464/31, National Archives, Kew; [2] Will of Charles Jones, Soap Maker of Bristol, Gloucestershire, 20 December 1714, PROB 11/543/353, National Archives, Kew; and [3] "In 1700 the Quakers; James Hollidge, Nathaniel Wade, Charles Jones, Edward Lloyd and Charles Harford made plans for the establishment of a brass works 'somewhere in England' though, it is thought, probably not in Bristol. No evidence exists that they set up such an enterprise." A Short History of Baptist Mills Brass Works Part 1: The Early Years, 1700 – 1720, [www.cems.uwe.ac.uk/~rstephen/livingeaston/local\\_history/brass1.html](http://www.cems.uwe.ac.uk/~rstephen/livingeaston/local_history/brass1.html)



## UNANTICIPATED PARCELS

The following has never been mentioned by any writer or family researcher that I have read and this is not because it is difficult information to discover. For over 100 years virtually every scholarly article written about Philadelphia and its relationship with the following topic includes WILLIAM FRAMPTON. I am not aware of any article that has analyzed the situation as it applied to WILLIAM in any detail. He is mentioned as a documented starting point, relegated to a single sentence in most instances, and will continue to be that starting point into the future indefinitely.

On 2 July 1685 WILLIAM'S services were engaged by the Master of the ship *Isabella*, CAPTAIN THOMAS TAYLOR, on behalf of the Bristol-based merchant firm mentioned above thusly:<sup>41</sup>

*Sir,*

*I desire you to take into yr Custody ye six Negroes wch WM HAIG has given you a bill of sale for to ye use of my Employers Mr Charles Jones Junr & Company, dispose & sell them to the best advantage ...*

So, there you have it – WILLIAM was a slave-trader. Some sources say the *six Negroes* (were) *brought from the coast of Africa* aboard the ship *Isabella*.<sup>42</sup> If true, it would make WILLIAM unique in the life of the province from its founding to 1763 since this may be the one and only time that slaves arrived directly from Africa until the end of the French and Indian Wars, as you shall read. While the London-based *Royal African Company* held a theoretical monopoly on the slave trade until 1689, the *Society of Merchant Venturers* of Bristol not only controlled the port of Bristol but carried on a clandestine and very lucrative slave trade despite the monopoly. PENN'S agent PHILIP LEHNMAIN, used the *Isabella* for the slave trade.<sup>43</sup>

It is possible this was the one and only time he was an active participant in the slave trade but we cannot be certain of that. It may be noteworthy or merely a coincidence, but it was two months later that the Company secured WILLIAM'S services to act as their agent in Philadelphia. Before launching into this topic – what became of these 6 people? Well, we can't know for certain but when the inventory of WILLIAM'S estate was completed in late 1686, six slaves are listed; perhaps he had some scruples about selling another person and just could not bring himself to do it – that's the nice reason. *Maybe* he needed the labor on his wharf; *maybe* he died before he had time to sell them; *maybe* it was not easy to sell slaves without a regular slave market or regularly printed newspapers at this early date in Philadelphia (though both became reality in the early part of the next century); *maybe* he needed the labor on his Kent County tobacco fields; the truth is, we just do not know.

This seems all the more shocking since the Quakers are the group well known for its stance on equality of all people, not just some people; the leaders of the anti-slavery movement and the women's equality movement in this country and around the world. But this was not always the

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<sup>41</sup> Darold D. Wax, "Negro Imports into Pennsylvania, 1720 – 1766," *Pennsylvania History: A Journal of Mid-Atlantic Studies*, 32, 3:254, 255 (July 1965); digital version available at <https://online.journals.psu.edu>. Refers to "Thomas Taylor's Instructions to William Fram[p]ton, July 2, 1685" Early Letters from Bristol and Philadelphia, pp. 2, 17, *Historical Society of Pennsylvania*.

<sup>42</sup> Darold D. Wax, "Quaker Merchants and the Slave Trade in Colonial Pennsylvania," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 86, 2:143 – 159 (Apr 1962). Digital version available through Penn State University at <https://psu.edu>. Refers to *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 9, 74 (1885).

<sup>43</sup> *The Penn Family*, Living Easton Community History; [https://www.cems.uwe.ac.uk/~rstephen/livingeaston/local\\_history/Penn/Penn\\_family\\_Index.html](https://www.cems.uwe.ac.uk/~rstephen/livingeaston/local_history/Penn/Penn_family_Index.html)

case; the anti-slavery stance that took a long time to see the light of day. Some writers declare their shock at the thought of a Quaker doing this (as if someone's religion somehow provides a legitimate reason to be involved in the slave trade) but considering the Quakers accounted for over 90% of the population, they accounted for most of every possible category - politicians, dentists, drunkards, adulterers, ..... *everything*, including slave-traders. ISAAC NORRIS, JONATHON DICKINSON, and SAMUEL HASELL were early slave-traders in Philadelphia.

So, what about the *Isabella*? First, where did these people come from? In 1962 DAROLD WAX states explicitly that they came from *the coast of Africa*. He acknowledges the fact that this was not normal; most came from the West Indies in the Caribbean. Yet, this statement is not included in his 1965 article. This was not the first time the *Isabella* had brought slaves to the colony. In December 1684 the *Isabella* arrived with the first shipment of 150 slaves purchased by a *Bristol merchant* (CHARLES JONES perhaps?) in the West Indies. Bringing slaves *seasoned* in the islands was a much less risky investment as they were less likely to die within a few months. The original plan of the Free Society of Traders had included sending a shipment of slaves and 200 indentured workers to do the required labor. Forward thinking at that time, the Society stipulated that every slave would be free after 14 years and receive a plot of land from the Society holdings which was longer than the term allowed for indentured servants to serve. Between 1684 and 1720 black slaves accounted for about 3% of the town's population while between the founding of the province and 1760 there were over 140 merchants involved in the slave trade. The numbers reflect official tallies which may have seriously undercounted the number of slaves since there is no reliable estimate of the number of slaves bought by Philadelphia merchants that were off-loaded for sale in other places before reaching the city. WILLIAM PENN's beliefs are not as hard to pin down as some would like everyone to believe; he wrote that he preferred to own a slave for life rather than employ an English servant. PETER KOWTOWSKI states that Philadelphia received only one shipment of slaves from Africa prior to the Seven Years War (1756 – 1763).<sup>44</sup> If KOWTOWSKI and WAX are correct, that one shipment was also the first shipment of slaves into the province aboard the *Isabella*. It should be noted the WAX does not subscribe to the single shipment from Africa position.

But the opposition was not silent with their disapproval and the anti-slavery movement in Philadelphia has its birth in Germantown. Though it came two years after WILLIAM'S death, a Protest written by FRANCIS DANIEL PASTORIUS and signed by him and three other men asked of the Friends' Meeting to justify by what authority can one man own another? This first anti-slavery protest was presented to a Friends' Meeting held in the house of RICHARD WARREL in 1688. The significance of this being written and signed by Germans should not be overlooked for it was a group from Salzburg that penned the first such protest in Georgia. Slavery was not known or accepted in Germany and Holland and PASTORIUS saw that any association of the province with this institution would greatly decrease the likelihood that people from those countries would consider Pennsylvania to be an enlightened and progressive place to live.<sup>45</sup> It is true that this Protest led to nothing and it is also true that similar Protests presented at the Yearly Meeting in 1711 and 1712 by Chester Meeting. That body, rather than taking any position that

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<sup>44</sup> Kotowski, Peter B., "The Best Poor Man's Country?: William Penn, Quakers, and Unfree Labor in Atlantic Pennsylvania" (2016). Loyola University, Chicago, *Dissertations*. Paper 2138. pp. 274 – 278 (pp. 287 – 291 of pdf file). Digital version at [http://ecommons.luc.edu/luc\\_diss/2138](http://ecommons.luc.edu/luc_diss/2138).

<sup>45</sup> Hildegard Binder-Johnson, "The Germantown Protest of 1688 Against Negro Slavery," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 65, 2: 145 – 156, ( April 1941). ). Digital version available through Penn State University at <https://psu.edu>.

would alienate the wealthy slave-owning members, sent it on to London for review. The Pennsylvania General Assembly refused to act on a 1712 petition calling for the emancipation of slaves justifying their refusal by stating *such an act would be neither just nor convenient to set them at Liberty*. The Assembly did pass a bill in that year that placed a £20 duty for each slave imported into the colony which was vetoed by QUEEN ANNE.<sup>46</sup> Money, as long as you had it, was not an overarching factor as many of the proponents and opponents stand to take a financial loss if emancipation became law. Less is known about the beliefs of the people who would not be financially impacted one way or another. It wasn't ethics or morals that drove the Quakers into acting laws; it was whether or not such a law would help or hurt profits. Enacting anti-slave laws would hurt profits – but only anti-slave laws concerning Negros. *Indians* were being sold as slaves between colonies and this hurt profits because the local tribes refused to sell land if anyone held a Native as a slave or if the province did enact laws against such a practice. By 1705 the Province enacted *Chapter 30 – An Act to prohibit the Importation of Indian Slaves* - to prevent the possible loss of land and loss of earnings.<sup>47</sup>

What WILLIAM believed about this subject will probably never be known; likewise, from the little information available, no conclusions can be made with any certainty. Maybe when he encountered the situation in 1686 it was the first time and he was unable or unwilling to bring himself to sell another person. Instead, he paid the asking price to the company and put them to work in his bakery, brewery, on the dock, in the store, or around the home with full intention of emancipating them. On the other hand, he may have been a slave trader while in Philadelphia and maybe in New York. Since the town's slave market had yet to come into existence, selling a slave would have to be done through word-of-mouth.

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<sup>46</sup> Kenneth L. Carroll, "William Southeby, Early Quaker Antislavery Writer," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 89, 4:416 – 427 (Oct 1965). Digital version available through Penn State University at <https://psu.edu>.

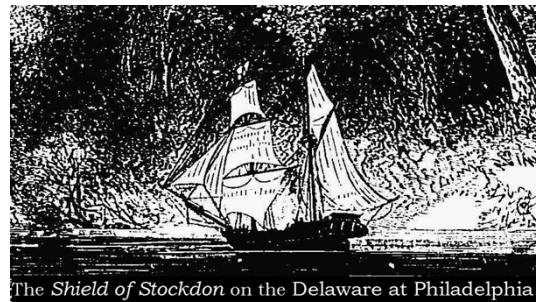
<sup>47</sup> *supra*. "The Laws of the Province of Pensilvania, 1714"; pp. 75 – 76.

PENN left his cousin WILLIAM MARKHAM acting in his stead as Deputy Governor and the two maintained a frequent correspondence. Some of it was published in the article cited next, in the body of which the contributor GARY NASH supplemented the letters with often useful explanations and biographical information. NASH adds the following about WILLIAM FRAMPTON: *By this date* (that is, the date of the letter, 22 August) *WILLIAM was, perhaps, the most active trader on the Delaware*. In the body of MARKHAM'S letter, he writes:

*The 22<sup>d</sup> of July I Being at New Castle the master of the Shield of Stockdon Desired I would pylote him up to Philadelphia. ... The next day wee arrived at Philadelphia. WILLIAM FRAMPTON hyred her and is almost Loaded for Barbados.*

### BREW HOUSE

Many know that Quakers reject drinking alcoholic beverages and tavern life; what very few know is that Quakers are very clever when it comes to circumventing these rejections. After all, not all beverages that contain alcohol are alcoholic beverages because what WILLIAM was doing could not violate Quaker tenets and therefore, what he brewed was not an alcoholic beverage – a nice, albeit nonsensical and illogical, self-fulfilling prophecy. So what did William actually do? He brewed sassafras-beer and ginger-beer; these were the brews that WILLIAM was known for, and as just proven, could not be an alcoholic beverage. On the other hand, malt was an alcoholic beverage according to some Quakers, despite the similar alcohol levels and fermentation process. Distilled liquors were definitely banned under even the loosest of Quaker definitions. In part because of this arbitrary categorization process it became necessary to have places that served alcohol that was non-alcoholic – the ale-house – and alcohol that was alcoholic – the dram-shop. In this manner his, and everyone else's, loosely-grasped religious beliefs were not violated and a good time was had by all while WILLIAM'S profits increased.



On 16 January 1686 the Council ordered him to pay £50 as *security for keeping Good order in his ordinary whose house was licensed in the stead of HOLIMAN'S*.<sup>1</sup> HOLIMAN is not known as that name does not appear in the Assembly or Council Minutes or any other source consulted. The only mention of such licenses in the Council Minutes is to note that there were unlicensed *ordinaries* prior to 1685; those would be unlicensed pursuant to § 99 of the laws passed by the General Assembly in 1683 regulated Ordinaries but the language is not known.<sup>2</sup> Laws were passed by the General Assembly and the 1714 printed copy of these laws dates to 1714 in which is found Chapter 78 which required the licensing of public houses and inn; this was repealed and replaced in 1705 by Chapter 24 regulating taverns, inns, ale-houses, and *victualling*-houses.<sup>3</sup> On

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<sup>1</sup> *supra*. Minutes 1, p. 167.

<sup>2</sup> "Section 1: The Titles of all the Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania, since its first Establishment down to the Year 1700," The Charters and Acts of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania in Two Volumes, Volume 1, (Philadelphia, Peter Miller & Co; 1762), pp. 1 – 3. Available at [Archive.org](http://Archive.org).

<sup>3</sup> "The Laws of the Province of Pensilvania Collected into One Volume, by the Order of the Governour and Assembly of the said Province, Printed & Sold by Andr. Bradford in Philadelphia, 1714"; pp. 21, 70, 137 - 138. Digital version available at

their website the Independence Hall Association discussed some of the categories of drinking establishments. The discussion was based on Chapter 5, enacted in 1710 which instituted a renewable license *to have or keep any Publick Inn, Tavern, Ale-house, Tippling-house or Dram-shop, Victualling-house or Publick-house of Entertainment, and such Innkeepers as aforesaid, shall keep good Entertainment for Man and Horse* (by showing reruns of *Mr. Ed* or *My Friend Flicka* perhaps). Licenses cost between 60s and £6 and provided a steady and increasing income stream for the Province and for the Governor as they split the fees 50-50. Each one received between \$250 and \$500, in today's money, for every license issued. In 1773 there were 120 licensed taverns in the city with 23 on Second Avenue alone. Though not stated, records reflect that licenses were renewed annually. The Provincial Council debated adoption some sort of regulation in 1705 but by 1738, they had yet to enact any licensing regulations.<sup>4</sup> An *ordinary* fell under these licensing laws, probably as a tavern, inn, or public house; these were places to grab a bite to eat and a place to sleep; the Howard Johnson's of its day.<sup>5</sup> A *house of entertainment* sounds like just that, a place to go and see a show. *Taverns* served food and were divided into *small* and *large*. *Small taverns* were humble, single-story places that served beer, ale, and ciders; many jurisdictions still have a separate license for *beer and wine bars*. *Large taverns* were usually two-story buildings with the first floor taken up by the bar and a few tables plus a multifunction open area that served as courtroom, for Council and Assembly meetings, and for dancing, though at different times, while the second floor had rooms to let and could be where the owner lived. They held licenses to sell beer, wine and liquor. Taverns were the one place where women who were escorted by men were actually welcomed because they served food and drink. *Ale-houses* and *dram-shops* only served alcohol by the drink; ale-houses served beer, ale and wine while *dram-shops* served liquor, e.g. gin, whiskey, rum, &c and are the typical bar today. While women with escorts could go into dram-shops and ale-houses, they risked societal condemnation since these places only served alcohol. Versions of these laws were still on the books as late as the 1960s and 1970s in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Sunday- or Blue-Laws were enacted at this time; these made it illegal to buy or serve alcohol on Sundays and many jurisdictions still had these laws on the books in the 1970s. In this manner, the laws and societal pressure created the demand for the last category – the *tippling-house*. These were unlicensed and served strong drink not available in the others and they provided equally strong entertainment for a rough crowd – sailors, stevedores, dockhands and the like. These illegal establishments were a constant problem and a constant source of income; 35 were penalized with relatively large fines in 1714.<sup>6</sup> The caves dug into the bank of the Delaware were prime location for the tippling-houses and gambling dens and brothels. The city benefitted from their existence too otherwise they would not have been allowed to exist. Those who were better off financially and those who supposed themselves to be morally superior removed the undesirable element of society from their lives. The physical separation, a function of the location where *undesirables* congregated, reduced the risk of having to see or interact with this sort on the street or in *respectable* establishments – NIMBY is not new. An interesting aspect of these, and other small

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Archive.org.

<sup>4</sup> Jessica Kross, "If you will not drink with me, you must fight with me": The Sociology of Drinking in the Middle Colonies,' *Pennsylvania History: A Journal of Mid-Atlantic Studies*, 64, 1:33 – 34, Winter 1997. Available online at <http://journals.psu.edu>.

<sup>5</sup> *supra*. Scharf and Wescott. *History of Philadelphia*. 2:981. Digital copy at Archive.org.

<sup>6</sup> "Man Full of Trouble Tavern," USHistory.org (Philadelphia: Independence Hall Association). Accessed 17 February 2019.



businesses was that, without a sign announcing a tavern, a store, a bakery, a cobbler, &c, no one would know since all the buildings were the same style – one or two-story, wood or brick construction – the only purpose-built structures were for tanneries, slaughter-houses and the like.

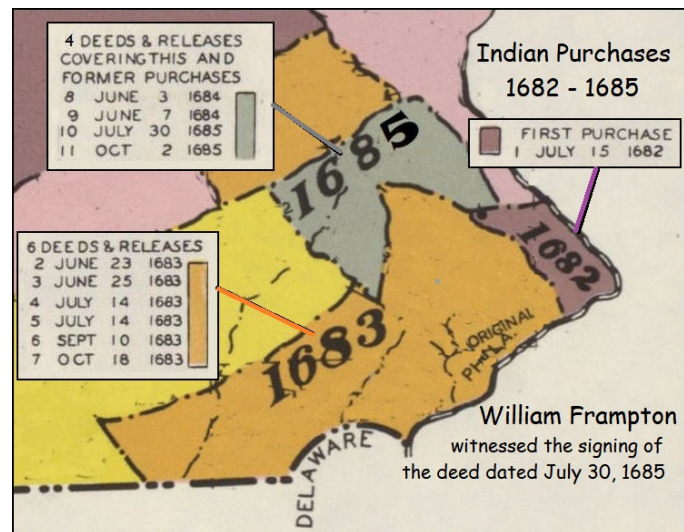
Before 1700 Philadelphia Quakers had dismissed *almost no one* from the Meeting for alcohol-related reasons but it wasn't until 1777 the Meeting asked their members to no brew or sell *liquor*.<sup>7</sup> One has to wonder what they meant by *liquor*!

In addition to the brewery WILLIAM built one of the first, if not the first, bakery in town.<sup>8</sup>

### INDIAN PURCHASE

WILLIAM was one of our witnesses at the signing of the 10<sup>th</sup> purchase of Indian lands on 30 July 1685. A total of 11 purchases were made between 1682 and 1685, the last four of which were dual-purposed: first, they clarified and reconveyed lands that were transferred, or were thought to have been transferred, previously; and second, they conveyed land that was contiguous with the original purpose but for one reason or another had not been included in the original conveyance.

The 10<sup>th</sup> deed clarifies and expands on two deeds signed in June 1684, which themselves expand and clarify earlier deeds. The grantors are four *Sakemakers* named as SHAKHOPPO, SECANE, MALIBOR, and TANGORAS, and it covers land (using today's names) between Chester Creek and Pennypack Creek much of which lies in Chester and Montgomery Counties today. Conshohocken, on the Schuylkill River, was the designated starting point, it being along an imaginary line connecting Chester Creek to the southwest and Dublin Creek to the northeast. From the place said line intersected their respective creek, the border ran the course of the creek bed to its origin. From the head of each creek, the line travelled northwest *as far as a man can go in two days*. Presumably the endpoints of these 2 two-day treks meet or are connected but that is not spelled out in the deed. Among the list of items exchanged for this tract on this date, in addition to 200 fathoms, or 1,200 feet, of wampum, was 30 each of guns, shirts, pairs of stockings (but only 12 pairs of shoes), scissors, combs, axes, knives, lead bars, pounds of gun powder, awls, glasses, tobacco boxes, hawk bells, and 6 foot long pieces of duffel but 31 tobacco tongs.<sup>9</sup>



<sup>7</sup> *supra*. Kross, "If you will not drink with me, you must fight with me," *PH*, pp. 43, 48.

<sup>8</sup> Jean R. Soderland (ed). *William Penn and the Founding of Pennsylvania: A Documentary History* (University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia; 1983) p. 342; and *supra* Cotter, *Buried Past*. p. 235.

<sup>9</sup> Samuel Hazard. *Pennsylvania Archives*, 1, 1:92 – 93. (Philadelphia: Joseph Severns & Co; 1852). Digital copy at HathiTrust.org, See also John S. Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania in the Olden Times*, 2:175 - 177 (Philadelphia: Edwin S. Stuart; 1899)

## PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

A bit of background is in order here: CHARLES II signed the charter that created the province of Pennsylvania for WILLIAM PENN, the Younger, on 4 March as partial repayment of the debt he owed to PENN'S father, the Admiral. CHARLES had granted New York; which included not only the New York we are familiar with but also Vermont, the western parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and New Jersey; to his brother JAMES in 1664. JAMES was also tasked with the responsibility to govern the area of the future state of Delaware which, at the time, was made up of two jurisdictions created under Dutch rule: New Castle in the north and Hoerkill in the south. Under the rule of the Duke of York, New Castle remained relatively intact while then rest was split at the Mispillion River with Deale to the south and Saint Jones to the north. CHARLES, still owing PENN, retired more of that debt by granting them to PENN on 24 August 1682. PENN renamed Saint Jones as Kent and Deale as Sussex. What these 3 Lower Counties were, exactly, relative to the Province of Pennsylvania was never clear because Penn was never clear. Sometimes he acted as if it was a colony of the province while, at other times, he made it an integral part of the province, with all 6 counties equal in every way though the 3 Lower Counties were still subordinate to the upper 3 counties in some nebulous, unstated way.

In 1685 the Provisional Council was made up of 18 members, 3 from each of the 6 counties – the 3 Lower Counties of Sussex, Kent, and New Castle and the 3 original counties of Pennsylvania – Bucks, Philadelphia, and Chester. Terms of office were staggered so that in any given year, 6 of the seats, 1 from each county, were vacated and a full term of office was 3 years duration. The Governor, PENN, or his appointed Deputy-Governor, THOMAS LLOYD, was the President of the Council. Members served at PENN'S pleasure despite being elected by their home counties. Opposite this sat the 36-member General Assembly, an elected body that was mostly subservient to the Council but who passed laws that were subject to approval or disapproval of the Board of Trade in London. Their approval took precedence over Council actions. At first PENN appointed all members of the judiciary as was his right as stated in his charter, but this responsibility soon fell to the Council after the Assembly passed a judiciary law in 1685 which was approved by the Board. The Council was responsible for recording and surveying land grants and the collection of quitrents. The conflicts between the Assembly and the Council and between the Governor and the Council, with and without the interference or instigation of the Board who worked with the Council when needed and with the Assembly when needed, came to head during these years.

Before WILLIAM was a Council member he worked for the Council as when, on 14 August 1684, he was one of three Commissioners appointed to appraise the value of and dispose of the ship *Harp* of London, a French *bottom* which had been seized by the Sheriff of New Castle County as the Captain did not have the necessary clearances to trade with the province. A committee was appointed to determine the ships status and report their findings to the Council. The Council created a Court of Admiralty granting it jurisdiction over such matters and designated that Court to be made up of Council members. The committee reported to the Admiralty that it was an *unfree Bottom* and the Court condemned the ship to be sold and created the Commission of three, WILLIAM plus JAMES CLAYPOOLE and SAMUEL CARPENTER, to accomplish this. On the 14<sup>th</sup> they viewed, appraised, and sold the ship *by the Inch of Candle*, with *Tackle, apparell, & Ammunition, &c* to BARNABA WILCOX for £59.10.6. (About \$12,500 today). To sell something *by the inch of candle* meant the auctioneer lit a candle and bidding began, lasting until one inch of the candle burned, at which time the bidding was closed and the ship went to the highest bidder.<sup>10</sup> Council Minutes reflect something amiss in this matter as the members of the

Commission were not appointed or ordered to sell the ship until the 22 August meeting though they had completed both tasks over a week earlier. On the 25<sup>th</sup> the Council gave BARNABA to answer whether or not he was going to purchase the *Harp*. His answer was not recorded.

WILLIAM became a member of the Provincial Council in 1685 as a representative of Kent County.<sup>11</sup> In that year he served with WILLIAM SOUTHEBE while in 1686 he was alone. He owned a large tobacco-growing plantation on the banks of the bay as previously mentioned. The first two years of his term 3-year term, 1685 and 1686, were two of the most tumultuous Councils to ever be held. The Council Minutes of 3 April 1685 is the first time WILLIAM is found as a member. RICHARD MITCHELL, Sheriff of Kent County had failed to return the results of the county vote to the Council without which WILLIAM could not be seated. Council member WILLIAM CLARK attested to seeing the returns in the Sheriff's possession and reading that WILLIAM FRAMPTON was the man chosen. The Council decided that this was enough to seat the WILLIAM.

The Council Minutes do not contain the records of votes taken but their actions, like those of the Assembly, are extant and from these, the following has been reconstructed.<sup>12</sup> WILLIAM was a dedicated member being present at 62 of the 65 Council meetings held after he was seated until his death then following year. He was absent on 9 April and 1 December in 1685 and 14 March 1686. This was a significant commitment as they meetings were day-long affairs and could be called for as long as 5 consecutive days or for example, from 11 to 19 May Council business was conducted every day except the 13<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> while on the 14<sup>th</sup> a Council committee met. There were long mid-day breaks that allowed for members to attend to their own business and personal concerns, but still it was a serious commitment.

During his first year he was involved in the drawing up of several bills, singly or in committee, on a variety of subjects reflected in the Provincial laws including:

- Chapter 15 which established the penalty for cutting down trees used as boundary markers at *not less than £10*;
- Chapter 90 legalized *in-kind* payments by *wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, pork, beef or tobacco*; this was required because there was a scarcity of coins in the province and the value of the local currency fluctuated too much to be able to accept payment in local currencies. Most all property had a yearly payment attached, for instance, William's Front Street lot had a yearly payment of 2s as stated in the deed that was payable with *two English silver shillings or value thereof in coyns*. This clause could not be readily met by many which placed ownership of the property in jeopardy. To prevent this possibility from becoming a reality, the Council drew up this legislation which made it mandatory to accept payments made with the listed commodities no matter what had been specified, stipulated, approved, or agreed to previously. It also pre-empted future

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<sup>10</sup> "African Slave Ships Research Article from The Way People Live," Book Rags, at <http://www.bookrags.com/history/african-slave-ships/08.html#gsc.tab=0>; accessed 21 January 2019.

<sup>11</sup> *supra*. Young. *Memorial History*. p. 72.

<sup>12</sup> *supra*. *Minutes 1*, pp. 132 – 185; and Gertrude MacKinney (ed). "Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, December 4, 1682 – June 11, 1707," originally published by Benjamin Franklin and D. Hall in Philadelphia, 1752, in *Pennsylvania Archives*, 8, 1:58 – 77. (1931). Digital copy at HathiTrust.org.



problems by stating that, in all matters of law, any payment made in this manner fully satisfied any requirement for payments to be made with coins and the receiver of the payment had no legal recourse against a person making such a payment. This became law after being presented to the General Assembly and that body voted it into law.

- Chapter 80, which amended §103 of 1683, regulated the capacity for all *Teight cask for Beer, Ale, Cyder, Pork, Beef and Oyl by Wine-Measure* to the following volumes:
  - ❖ A *puncheon* was defined as holding 84 gallons. A puncheon was a cask that held between 72 and 120 gallons, which caused problems when buying or selling a puncheon of anything, this law set the volume equivalent to a *tercian*, 84 gallons;
  - ❖ A *hogshead* held 63 gallons or a half of a *pipe*;
  - ❖ A *tierce*, meaning *third*, measured 42 gallons or a third of a *pipe*;
  - ❖ A *barrel* held 31.5 gallons or half a *hogshead*; and
  - ❖ A *half-barrel* held 16 gallons.

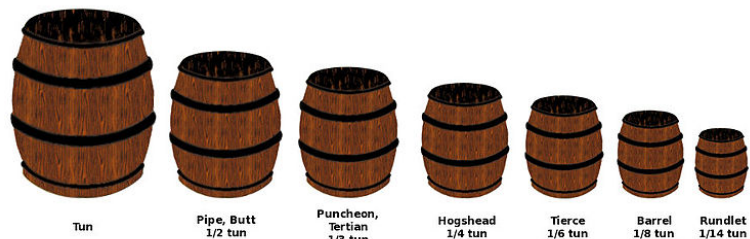
The volume of fluids, beer and wine in this case, were measured in *gallons* but a gallon of beer was not the same as a gallon of wine; the former occupied 282 inches<sup>3</sup> while the latter

was 231 inches<sup>3</sup>. While the *ale-gallon* became the basis for the Imperial, or United Kingdom, gallon, the *wine-gallon* became the basis for the United States gallon.

Casks were convenient to use but using something based on liquid volumes to measure dry goods which were sold by weight presented a problem. To address this, a conversion factor of 2 between dry- and wet-measure was adopted. Hence, dry goods such as *flower and biskit*, were sold in casks defined by liquid-measure amounts. Using the conversion factor, a *gallon* of flour fit into the barrel used for a half-gallon of wine; put another way, 2 gallons of flour fit into the cask for 1 gallon of wine. While the attempt to create an equivalency between a certain volume of liquid and the weight of dry goods was inelegant (and unnecessary since the amounts were arbitrary – why not put a gallon of flour in a cask that held a gallon of wine?) it made short work of calculating the amounts being bought or sold which was a necessity of the time, education being what it was.

WILLIAM also stipulated that all casks be of seasoned white oak and set the dimensions of the staves for *barrels* at 2.4 feet long, 3 inches wide and for *hogsheads* at 3.5 feet by 3 inches. Further, all casks had to be marked with the cooper's mark.<sup>13</sup>

Some of those who had been commissioned as Justices of the Peace for Kent County, the district William represented, brought no small amount of difficulty before the Council. One Justice was charged with High Treason and brought before the Court while, of the several who were so



<sup>13</sup> *supra*. "The Laws of the Province of Pensilvania, 1714." *supra*. "Section 1," Charters and Acts of Assembly

commissioned, it was not uncommon for enough of them to be unavailable that several sessions of County Court could not be held. This may have been a deliberate act to forestall local prosecutions since the area was known throughout the Mid-Atlantic colonies as a black market where parliamentary laws were seldom enforced. Those laws mandated that the raw materials of the colonies had to be shipped to English lands and colonists could only buy finished products shipped from England. Colonists were forced to sell at low prices and buy the poorest of the manufactured goods at inflated prices. Trade restrictions created the black market and with the benefits that accrued to the colonists and the proprietors, strict enforcing of London's laws was not desirable. One way to accomplish this, yet still function within the laws, was to not have the required quorum of Justices show up for a regularly-called Court session.

He received a commission to be a Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia County on 6 November 1685 which was attested to by him on 1 February 1686. This was the first large scale group of appointments to this office, WILLIAM was one of ten to receive Commissions that day. Prior to this there was one *general justice* and three *justices*. According to SCHARF and WESCOTT he was, simultaneously, appointed to sit on the Court of Common Pleas, the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and the Orphan's Court of the County of Philadelphia. This seems unlikely as the usual process of the Council was to appoint three men as judges of law and equity at their meeting prior to the last meeting before the Court opened with the appointees receiving their commission at that meeting just before Court was in session. These authors state: *It will be observed that the members of the Provincial Council are not on the Record of Commissions, although they were ex officio justices of the peace and of the courts.*<sup>14</sup>

He was just as dedicated in 1686, being appointed to several committees to inspect laws, to accept the Assembly's bills on behalf of the Council, etc. On 6 July he was commissioned to be one of three joint holders of the office of Register General, one of the most lucrative office in the province. He was one of the Council's representatives sent to the Assembly on 10 May 1686 where he was received and presented the bills that the Council had worked on. Neither the Provincial Council nor the General Assembly had a designated building where they met though, once built, they often used the Friends' Meeting House. It was not uncommon to hold meetings at a member's house if he was ill.

When the General Assembly opened on 10 May 1686, the Council served a warrant on the Speaker of the Assembly, JOHN WHITE, demanding he answer misdemeanor charges before the Council stemming from an incident that occurred while he was Sheriff of New Castle County. The Assembly ruled the Council did not have the authority to arrest any member while they were in session. Various charges of abuse and violence flew between the Assembly and Council but William seems to have escaped involvement in this contest of wills.

After his death, GRIFFITH JONES was appointed to finish out the last year of his three-year term and was reelected, serving for three more years.<sup>15</sup>

#### REGISTER GENERAL

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<sup>14</sup> *supra*. Scharf and Wescott. History of Philadelphia. 2:1560, 1563. Refers to 1 C.R. 112 and 127. Digital copy at Archive.org.

<sup>15</sup> Henry C. Conrad. History of the State of Delaware. Volume 1 (Wilmington, DE, by author; 1908) p. 262. Available on Archive.org.

The Register General was one potentially of the most lucrative provincial positions to hold. The office was responsible for the probate of Wills (18s) and issued Letters of Administration (13s 6p) on estates; copies of the same were 4s 6p; filing an inventory cost 1s but getting a copy of that inventory cost 4s. The amounts shown were those enshrined in Chapter 2 of 1710.<sup>16</sup> The office registered all births, burials, and marriages as well as issued Certificates of Marriage; they also registered all persons coming into the province. On 26 June 1685 the holder of the office, CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR, died. In PENN'S absence, they appointed three men to act jointly in the office. The three appointees were ROBERT TURNER, WILLIAM SOUTHEYBY, and WILLIAM FRAMPTON and they acted jointly from June to September. WILLIAM signed as Deputy Registrar on 5 August 1686 when the Will of JOHN HENNET was proved. There seems to have been just one more Will proved before they vacated the office but this is not certain as there is no date marking when it was proved; another entry is marked as a duplicate while a third was not done properly necessitating it be proved again the following year. It seems the duties of the office were too much for the deputies, save for WILLIAM. The probate of WILLIAM'S last Will and Testament was the last item to be registered while the office was held by this 3-person team and following it in Book A of Wills, WILLIAM MARKHAM, as Secretary of the Council at the time, wrote *Here ends the Registry whilst it was under the care of ROBERT TURNER, WILLIAM FRAMPTON and WILLIAM SOUTHERSBY* which was followed by his signature. After this the Council President, THOMAS LLOYD wrote and appended his signature to the following: *JAMES CLAYPOOLE appointed Register General of this Province and territories, New Castle only excepted. 19<sup>th</sup> of 9<sup>th</sup> month, 1686.*

WILLIAM'S death was noticed in Council on 18 November and his co-appointees requested on that date that they be excused from the position as well. According to the Minutes, the Council then considered JAMES CLAYPOOLE, SENIOR for the position, he *having Lately requested y<sup>e</sup> same*. CLAYPOOLE had expressed an interest in the office as early as the spring of 1683 and when, two years later the office was again vacant, he held three positions: treasurer of the Free Society of Traders, member of the Philadelphia Court, and a member of the General Assembly. If there was concern over a conflict-of-interest it was not recorded and, having decided in the affirmative, the Council offered the commission to him. He accepted and was commissioned as such the following day. The first item for the new Register General was to register the inventory of WILLIAM'S estate which had been done on the 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> of October; though the entry in Book A of Wills is not dated, the inventory was probably registered on 19 November.<sup>17</sup>

PENN favored CLAYPOOLE'S appointment to that office with some making it out that PENN communicated his desire to the Council and then they acted on it but considering there is no mention of having received any letter from PENN in the Minutes, that timeline is improbable. However, when PENN'S letter did arrive, it had a string attached – henceforth, the profits of the office were split evenly between the holder of the position and PENN.<sup>18</sup> The reduction of area to administer, New Castle County having been removed from his jurisdiction was reduced even more as Sussex County was also taken out of his jurisdiction. It seems odd that both the upper

<sup>16</sup> *supra*. "The Laws of the Province of Pensilvania, 1714"; p. 130.

<sup>17</sup> "Wills Proved at Philadelphia 1682 – 1692," *Publications of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*, (1, 2:56 -58; Philadelphia: July 1896)

<sup>18</sup> Penn Papers, Domestic and Miscellaneous Letters, Penn to Harrison, cJune 1686, # or p.28 and 10 June 1686, # or p.30; and *supra*. *Minutes* 1, pp. 185, 195.

and lower of the three Lower Counties would be removed while the middle county, Kent, remained. Difficult to administer as lots of travel involved and it is not clear if it was the duty of the registrar to go to the county or vice versa. Holding this office was associated with negative health outcomes; not only did WILLIAM die in office but, after trying to get the commission for 4 years and finally getting it in November 1686, JAMES CLAYPOOLE was dead before a single year was out – the next registrar, DANIEL LLOYD, recorded his Will in October 1687.

#### ACTIVE IN PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MEETING<sup>19</sup>

They continued to be active members of the Society of Friends after moving: WILLIAM was received after presenting a Certificate of Removal dated 20 April 1684 from the *Half Yeares Mens & Womens Meeting at Oyster Bay on Long Island* and Subscribed by HENRY WILLIS, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, FRANCIS RICHARDSON, SAMUEL SPICER, PATIENCE STORY, MARY ANDREWS with *Severall others*.<sup>20</sup> WILLIAM was a trusted and active member having possession of some of the registers of the Meeting in his possession, settling disputes, assessing anxious grooms on their being clear to marry, *et cetera* while ELIZABETH was active in presenting at least three couples wanting to marry to the Meeting and both signed certificates for Friends traveling abroad and attesting to a Friends integrity to another Meeting. They allowed Meetings to be held in their home as WILLIAM informed the Meeting that a new location would be needed as he was about to start a remodel of his house where they were currently meeting. He was asked to help with finding a new place.

In July 1684 he was one of four men charged with deciding if the Meeting House will be built of *Brick, Stone or Timber* and to commence the hiring of workers to build the structure. He and four others advanced funds to purchase the land on which the Bank Meeting House on the west side of Front Street just above Arch for the afternoon meetings with the understanding they would be reimbursed by public subscriptions. Ground was broken in 1685 and was ready early the next year. Though designated for *evening meetings*, this house became the main Meeting House as the one built at the same time on the center square of the city was set in the middle of the woods and inconvenient for everyone. It was hoped that by being equidistant from the population centers – one on the Delaware and one on the Schuylkill – it would be used by both groups; instead, it was used by neither and abandoned after just a couple years. He was also requested to *peruse the account of the work at the burying Ground*.

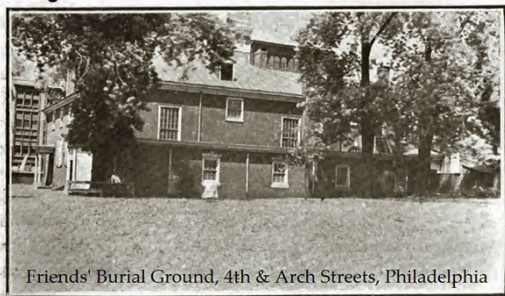


On 4 January 1685 WILLIAM was one of thirteen men appointed to check all incoming vessels and keep the Meeting apprised of new residents so as to be able to better serve them by helping with their settlement and acquainting them with the Meetings held.

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<sup>19</sup> Discussion comes from: "A Minute Book of Friends Their Quarterly & Monthly Meetings att Philadelphia" Delaware (Bank) Meeting House, pp. 12 – 75. Haverford College; Haverford, Pennsylvania; *Minutes, 1682-1711*; Collection: *Philadelphia Yearly Meeting Minutes*; Call Number: J1.1. Digital copy at Ancestry.com.

<sup>20</sup> Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Minutes, Certificates, p. 3; slightly incorrect extract in Albert Cook Myers . *Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia, 1682-1750*. (Baltimore: Southern Book Co; 1957) p.4. Digital version of both are available at Ancestry.com



A Meeting was held *at the 8th hour in the morning* at his house to discuss the creation of a fund for the needy and how those monies should be administered. It was decided to draw up a Subscription list and assign a monthly contribution amount to each member to pay; WILLIAM was designated to receive those funds. He was also appointed to the committee to evaluate the needs of poor members, to provide jobs for those able to work as far as they are able, and

to inform the Meeting if there are any children involved.

At the Monthly Meeting at the Bank Meeting House on Front Street held 29 April 1687 FRANCIS RICHARDSON and ELIZABETH FRAMPTON *laid some matter in Controversy before the meeting* and, after consideration, a committee composed JOHN HAYTON, HUMPHREY MURRAY, JOHN SHELSON, BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, WILLIAM SALWAY, HENRY JONES, and WILLIAM SOUTHERBY were delegated *to meet this evening at the house of Elizabeth Frampton and to use their utmost endeavor to put an End thereto in behalf of the meeting and make report thereof to the next monthly meeting*. No report appears in the following Minutes.

#### ONE LIFE CUT SHORT






WILLIAM, a merchant of Philadelphia, *being sick and weak of body*, spoke his wishes to be recorded as his last Will and Testament to SAMUEL SPICER and SAMUEL BUCKLEY on the 9<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> Month, 1686 – 9 September – in Philadelphia. At the time he must have thought that he would not live long enough to properly draw up a Will but then he rallied a bit as a properly drawn and executed Will bearing the same date was attached to the Nuncupative Will submitted to the Registry Office and both are contained in file number 30. WILLIAM died either that evening or on the following day, the 10<sup>th</sup>, as he was buried in the *Friends' Burial Ground* at 4<sup>th</sup> and Arch Streets in Philadelphia as noted in the Records of Burials that were kept at the Friends Library at 15<sup>th</sup> & Cherry in Philadelphia in 1916 on the 11<sup>th</sup> of September.<sup>21</sup> In keeping with Quaker tradition, the graves are minimally marked and those marks have disappeared in the ensuing years. WILLIAM lies beneath the lawn in the photograph. The Bank Meeting House on Front Street was just above Arch and, somewhat ironically, one of the last things the Meeting asked WILLIAM to do was to check on the new burial grounds progress and report back to the Meeting. The Will was not presented to the Register Office to be proved until the 8<sup>th</sup> of the 9<sup>th</sup> Month – 8 November. ROBERT TURNER, one of the two remaining co-Registrars, had knowledge of the correctness and validity of the instrument and, therefore, it was he who witnessed, or *Proved*, it. Though it is not stated, it would not be proper for him to witness and register it so the assumption must be that WILLIAM SOUTHERBY was the person who registered it. The items in both Wills are identical except for the witnesses. The estate was to be divided into three parts with one part reserved for his widow ELIZABETH and the other two parts equally divided between his children (not named and number not stated). He named his wife as sole executrix *and my friends* SAMUELL JENINGS, of West Jersey; SAMUEL CARPENTER, of Philadelphia; and my Brother-in-Law PHILIP RICHARDS, of New York, my trustees & overseers of this my Will. The single difference between the nuncupative and written Wills is in this last section which is as it appears

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<sup>21</sup> *supra*. Nash "Markham and Holme Letters," *PMHB*, p. 340.



in the nuncupative version; in the written one SAMUEL JENNINGS has moved into Philadelphia. It was further witnessed by WILLIAM RICHARDSON, JAMES THOMAS, and PATRICK ROBINSON in addition to SAMUEL SPICER and SAMUEL BUCKLEY. The Will was Declared, 7 November 1686 and Proved the following day. The bond of ELIZABETH, the executrix, is dated 8 November and signed by her and PHILLIP RICHARDS and CHARLES PICKERING, being witnessed by ISRAEL TAYLOR and JOSEPH VAUGHN. The extract next states there are three seals attached, seemingly indicating attached to the three signatures on the bond but that is not for certain. They are described as:

1. a griffin's  head; ... no, not that one  ..... ..better.
2. a heart  pierced  by an arrow;
3. a lion, passant. 

On the same date, 8 November, ROBERT TURNER registered a *Release of Interest* that was acknowledged by ELIZABETH FRAMPTON; no other details are known.

The next file, number 31, in the extracted Book A of Wills states the is the probate of the Will of WILLIAM FRAMPTON, deceased where it is noted that JAMES CLAYPOOLE was the Register General. Elsewhere in the extract it is stated that the first item to be registered by JAMES CLAYPOOLE was the inventory of WILLIAM'S estate which was done on the 26<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup> of October by HUMPHREY MORREY, WILLIAM SALWAY, and PATRICK ROBINSON but it is not found in this work.<sup>22</sup> PATRICK ROBINSON was the troublesome clerk of the Province, so much so that he was dismissed from that office on 1 October 1686.<sup>23</sup> According to the author of *William Frampton in Philadelphia*, LYNN VAN ROOIJEN-MCCULLOUGH:<sup>24</sup>

*In a book of legislative biographies, the (unverified) value of WILLIAM FRAMPTON'S personal estate is given as £812 and his 6000 acres of real estate at £2022. A 1979 article in Winterthur Portfolio describing the furniture of early Philadelphia (MCELROY 1979), claims that the earliest reference to Bermuda chairs was found in the inventory of WILLIAM FRAMPTON. These were apparently chairs made of red Cedar with a cane seat that were imported from Bermuda.*



The estate, worth almost \$700,000 in 2019<sup>25</sup>, was a long time in settling as we find ELIZABETH'S second husband, RICHARD BASSNETT, the administrator of the estate, issuing a bond on her behalf as the executrix of WILLIAM'S estate. The bond was granted to one of the creditors of the

<sup>22</sup> *supra*. "Wills Proved at Philadelphia 1682 – 1692," *PGSP* (1, 2:57 – 58).

<sup>23</sup> *supra*. *Minutes* 1, p. 191.

<sup>24</sup> *supra*. Rooijen-McCullough, "William Frampton in Philadelphia," *Mixed Genes*.

<sup>25</sup> Eric W. Nye, *Pounds Sterling to Dollars: Historical Conversion of Currency*, accessed Thursday, February 21, 2019, <http://www.uwyo.edu/numimage/currency.htm>.



estate, THOMAS PALMER, formerly of West Jersey, late of New York, on 12 February 1692. RICHARD seems to have been acting informally as administrator as the Burlington Court granted Letters of Administration to RICHARD BASSNETT exactly one year later, on 12 February 1693.<sup>26</sup>

Rather oddly, WILLIAM FRAMPTON appears in the Burlington Court Book on the day following his death. At a Special Session of the Court held on 10 September 1686 the suit *GEORGE MASTERS v RICHARD BASSNETT* was heard. RICHARD had posted a bond either for or in conjunction with EDWARD GREENE, probably to guarantee his appearance in Court, but GEORGE MASTERS was unable to locate him to collect a debt and wanted to have the amount of the posted bond. WILLIAM FRAMPTON and JOHN KING testified, via a *Certificate read under their Attestation*, that they saw EDWARD GREENE in Pennsylvania after the 14<sup>th</sup> of August last. RICHARD showed the Court that MR. GREENE was in the area less than a month ago and could have been apprehended had MASTERS taken the appropriate steps to have him apprehended. It didn't work and the Court found for the plaintiff.<sup>27</sup>

A lawsuit was brought in Burlington Court on 15 March 1698 against ELIZABETH as executor by RICHARD and ELIZABETH DELL whose interest in the estate is not stated. ELIZABETH pled *plene administravit* meaning that all the assets have been found and distributed and nothing remained. ELIZABETH, the eldest daughter of WILLIAM, had to appear at Court at the next Session and acknowledge her receipt of, and satisfaction with, receiving £100 from the estate. WILLIAM's other two children, THOMAS and SARAH, had to appear and acknowledge that they were satisfied with each receiving £100 from the estate when they come of age.<sup>28</sup>

A letter from WILLIAM MARKHAM to PENN, dated *8ber: 5<sup>th</sup> 1686* or 5 October, blames the delay in getting his previous letter sent to WILLIAM's death: *JOHN KING being Retarded by the many Irons WILLIAM FRAMPTON had in the fyre, and since by his Death being his Chief ffreighter, from sayling hence according to Expectation when I Sealed the pacquitt of the 22d of 7ber....* His next comment is that *WILLIAM FRAMPTON was buried on the 11<sup>th</sup>* and, as the events are reported sequentially, he meant 11 September.<sup>29</sup>

WILLIAM's replacement as a representative from Kent County on the Provincial Council was GRIFFITH JONES as noted in their Minutes of 30 March 1687.

ELIZABETH sold their Pearl Street house in New York on 21 December 1686 to JOSEPH THROCKMORTON. If and how this was related to a bond given to JOSEPH by WILLIAM and GEORGE MASTERS on 31 July 1682 is not known.<sup>30</sup> She witnessed the signing of the last Will and Testament of PHILLIP LEHNMANN of Philadelphia on 26 October 1687.<sup>31</sup> The inventory for the

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<sup>26</sup> New Jersey Calendar of Wills, Burlington County, 1670 – 1730, H – R transcribed by Genealogy Trails Transcription Team from William A. Nelson. Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Volume 23, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Volume 1, 1670 – 1730 (Paterson, NJ; 1901); New Jersey Genealogy Trails, <http://genealogytrails.com/njer/burlington/will-calendar2.html>.

<sup>27</sup> *supra*. Reed and Miller. Burlington Court Book .p. 59.

<sup>28</sup> *supra*. Reed and Miller. Burlington Court Book .p. 225.

<sup>29</sup> Gary B. Nash, "The First Decade in Pennsylvania: Letters of William Markham and Thomas Holme to William Penn, Part 1," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 90, 3:314 – 352 (Jun 1966) pp. 323, 336. Digital version available through Penn State University at <https://psu.edu>.

<sup>30</sup> Secretary of State at Albany, Deeds, Vol. 8, p. 99 (for sale); bond is in same volume somewhere before the deed.

estate of JAMES CLAYPOOLE, done in October 1687, lists WILLIAM FRAMPTON as a debtor.<sup>32</sup> At some point, ELIZABETH FRAMPTON mortgaged 4 properties in Pennsylvania to JOSEPH THROCKMORTON for £310 *Lawfull Silver Money of Pennsylvania* to be paid on 1 August 1689. Given the use of *FRAMPTON*, the mortgage was probably made before she remarried. The properties were a lot on *Dellaware Front Street* and also a bank *Lott opposite thereto*, ten acres at the North End of town and Five Hundred acres in the Township of Cheltenham.

#### ANOTHER LIFE GOES ON

Then it was her turn to marry: ELIZABETH and RICHARD BASSNETT were presented the first time before the Philadelphia Meeting for marriage on 26 August 1688 by JOAN JONES and PATIENCE LLOYD, the widow of ROBERT STORY from their days in New York. The second presentation came on 30 November 1688 by PATIENCE LLOYD, this time with SARAH WELCH. They were married before the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting but not on 30 September as some sites appear to state.<sup>33</sup> RICHARD was from London according to the Minutes of the Rancocas-Burlington Meeting cited later. He had 4 children from what must have been a previous marriage as one is old enough to be married and have a child of their own by 1694. His children were WILLIAM, MARY, ELIZABETH, and HANNAH. MARY was an early benefactor of Saint Mary's Anglican Church in Burlington. After marrying ELIZABETH, he refers to her children his *son-* or *daughters-in-law* rather than his *stepson* and *stepdaughters*. As already mentioned, he handled the estate of WILLIAM FRAMPTON from 1692, being appointed administrator by the Burlington Court in 1693. RICHARD was the land agent for HENRY STACY of Spittlefields, Stepney, Middlesex and some others in England and Ireland and is found on twenty or more of colonial conveyances in West Jersey, most in Burlington but some in Gloucester County. He owned several tracts of land in West Jersey including a wharf lot in the town of Burlington as well as a property by Yorkshire Bridge where he built several houses; 300 acres in the 6 Lower Tenths, 700 acres in West Jersey; 1/8 of all the mines under the plantation of SAMUEL OLDALE; and *tenements or dwelling house* on a *wharf lot* on the *Island of Burlington* from the heirs of WILLIAM GOFORTH.<sup>34</sup> He was a trial juror between 1682 and 1687 becoming a Justice of the Peace in Burlington County and sat on the Bench at the Courts of Sessions, of Quarterly Sessions, and Common Pleas from 1686 to 1692; he acted as Attorney General in 1692; appointed Coroner in 1687 to determine if SAMUEL BINGES death from a fall from a roof was accidental or not; appears as the attorney in a few cases between 1690 and 1694; and presided over Court Sessions that were held at his house from 1688 to 1692 including one with EDWARD HUNLOCKE, Deputy Governor of West Jersey and husband of his daughter MARY, wherein PHILIP RICHARDS, the husband of ELIZABETH's sister MARY, charged CALEB CARMAN with violence and theft related to his sloop *Susanna* that ran aground near Cape May. In 1687 he charged JOHN CHAMNIS with forgery after CHAMNIS marked a bill with RICHARD'S and noted a £9 payment. Found guilty, CHAMNIS was ordered to the town pillory where one ear was to be chopped off. Between 1683 and 1693 he is found obtaining a

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<sup>31</sup> Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, Will Index, 1682-1819; Ancestry.com

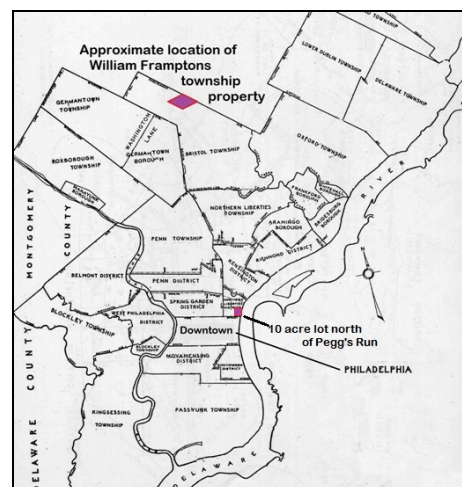
<sup>32</sup> *supra*. "Wills Proved at Philadelphia 1682 – 1692," PGSP (1, 2:60).

<sup>33</sup> 1682 - 1768 Marriage Records, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends, City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania; New Horizons Genealogy; <http://www.newhorizonsgenealogicalservices.com>; accessed 28 January 2019.

<sup>34</sup> West Jersey Records, Liber B, part 1; and Frost, Gilchrist & Related Families at <http://www.frostandgilchrist.com>. New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650-1856, Book BBB, folios 61, 100.

license to have a *viatalling house* allowed to serve beer and ale and one for a tavern in 1694.<sup>35</sup> Another RICHARD BASSNET appears in the Court records after 1694 when said person is appointed as Overseer of Highways for the Second Tenth in 1696; it is not clear who this person is.

ELIZABETH forfeited the mortgage she gave to JOSEPH THROCKMORTON when she did not make the required payment on 1 August 1689. On 15 May 1693 the Pennsylvania General Assembly levied a *one penny per pound* general tax on the value of personal and real estate owned in the province and we find RICHARD BASSNETT paying 12s. 4d. on property held with an assessed value of £150. It was most likely the property ELIZABETH held as the widow of WILLIAM which, once she married RICHARD, became his responsibility. The value probably included the Cheltenham and Northern Liberties tracts as they were not taxed under those headings and some who were named



have the notation that they were taxed in the city for their rural holdings.<sup>36</sup> ROBERT SKELTON did *peaceably re-enter upon* the 16<sup>th</sup> of November 1693 and the parties made an agreement by which RICHARD and ELIZABETH BASSNETT *stand Justly Indebted* to ROBERT and ALICE SKELTON in the amount of £303.19.3. The creditors settled for £247 *in good ready Silver Money* as payment in full for the mortgage because *the decay of the House, Wharffs, fences and want of Tenants* have depreciated the value of the mortgaged properties. They further agreed that RICHARD BASSNETT will sell the mortgaged properties to PHILIP RICHARDS for £247. A tripartite deed was signed on 23 November 1693 that put their agreement into effect. The first party was RICHARD BASSNETT of Burlington, *Inholder, i.e.*, the holder of the property being sold, now her husband and ELIZABETH, *late FRAMTON, now BASSNETT, relict and ex'rix of the estate of WM. FRAMTON, deceased, Merchant of Philadelphia, with the Consent of ALICE, late THROCKMORTON, now SKELTON, as relict and ex'rix of the Estate of JOHN THROCKMORTON, of Middle Town, in East Jersey, Yeoman, Deceased.* The second party was ROBERT SKELTON, *now of Middle Town, aforesaid, Yeoman, Now husband to the said ALICE, adm'ors on the Estate of JOSEPH THROGMORTON, Mariner, also deceased.* The third party was PHILIP RICHARDS, *of the town and County of Philadelphia, Merch't* who was married to ELIZABETH'S sister MARY. The properties were:

- ❖ Their brick house on Front Street described as *Dellaware Front Street Lott with all the houses, gardens, fences, and improvements thereon, lying between Walnut Street and Spruce Street, Containing in breadth forty-two feet on the east side of Front Street, and, in Length, 255' on the north side and 201' on the south and being between SAMUEL JOBSON'S lot to the south and SABIAN COLE'S to the north, and bounded on the west by the swamp or marsh, i.e., Dock Creek.*

<sup>35</sup> *supra*. Reed and Miller. *Burlington Court Book* . *passim*.

<sup>36</sup> "The First Tax List for Philadelphia County. A. D. 1693," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 8, 2:82 - 105 (Mar 1884). Digital version at [Archive.org](http://Archive.org).

- ❖ Town Wharf described as the *bank lott, With all the Keys and Wharffs thereon, and all the priviledges thereto belonging.*
- ❖ The 10-acre Northern Liberties tract.
- ❖ The 500-acre Cheltenham Township tract.

RICHARD and ELIZABETH had JOHN CLAYPOOLE act on their behalf as their attorney and appear in the Philadelphia County Court to record the transfer. It was received in Court on 6 December 1693 by the Clerk, none-other-than JOHN CLAYPOOLE, and it was recorded *and corrected* by JONATHON HUGHES on the 10<sup>th</sup>.<sup>37</sup>

After marrying, RICHARD purchased bought a couple more town lots, one from WILLIAM BIDDLE and his wife, and another from the estate of ROBERT POWELL, both being recorded on 13 January 1693. He transferred or sold a parcel to his daughter MARY on 23 July 1691 and sold the OLDALE plantation *mines*, termed *mineral rights*, to NATHANIEL WESTLAND on 9 October 1694.<sup>38</sup>

#### A NEW HUSBAND AND A NEW COLONY – WEST NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH BASSNETT appears several times in the Burlington County Court records mentioned above though whether this was RICHARD'S wife or daughter is not always evident.<sup>39</sup> She provided evidence in 1691 against JAMES BLAKE who was facing charges of raping the prisoner ANNE BRADGATE; in another proceeding she is one of several residents who have had items stolen from their homes, a shirt in her case. The accused was DANIEL MCCARTY who was found guilty and sentenced to be whipped 39 times while walking through town, followed by permanent banishment from the province. RICHARD BASSNETT of Burlington, New Jersey, signed his last Will and Testament on 8 October 1694 which was witnessed by BENJAMIN WHEAT, BERNARD DEVONISH, and PHILL RICHARDS. He died later that same day and the Will was proved valid before Court on 13 October 1694.<sup>40</sup> RICHARD named his wife as executrix and *Friends*, that is to say his co-religionists, *JAMES MARSHALL, FRANCIS DAVENPORT, and JAMES HILL* as *executors in trust*, this last being followed by the phrase *each five pounds*. It is not clear if the phrase was a bequest to each Friend or a bond required of each Friend. ELIZABETH received letters testamentary and posted a bond that same day with JOHN DAY and BENJAMIN WHEATE as co-bondsmen. *Legacies to son WILLIAM BASNETT; and daughter MARY, wife of EDWARD HUNLOCK and their daughter SARAH* are made. *Daughters ELIZABETH and HANNAH; son-in-law THOMAS FRAMPTON; and daughters-in-law ELIZABETH and SARAH FRAMPTON* are also named.<sup>41</sup> As stated before, these last three were the children of his wife ELIZABETH and her first husband WILLIAM FRAMPTON. That RICHARD had daughters named ELIZABETH and HANNAH may explain some of

<sup>37</sup> William H. Egle (ed). "Minutes of the Board of Property of the Province of Pennsylvania, Volume 1, Book C," Pennsylvania Archives, 2, 19:180 – 184. (Harrisburg, PA: Secretary of State; 1893). Digital copy at HathiTrust.org.

<sup>38</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650-1856, Book B, folios 368, 369, 415, 566.

<sup>39</sup> *supra*. Reed and Miller. *Burlington Court Book*. *passim*, especially pp. 43, 127, 224 – 225.

<sup>40</sup> Rancocas-Burlington Monthly Meeting, Minutes, 1677 – 1777, p. 6 of *deaths at end of book*; avail at Ancestry.com, Image 399.

<sup>41</sup> Abstract from Wills, Book A, p. 33, No. 107 in "Philadelphia Wills, Part 2: 1692-1697," Publications of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania (2, 1:17; Philadelphia: 1900) Digital copy at Archive.org.

the claims made by others. ELIZABETH BASSNETT may be the doubtful second daughter attributed to WILLIAM and ELIZABETH that bore the name ELIZABETH as asserted by some. HANNAH BASSNETT could be the HANNAH that some have attributed to WILLIAM and ELIZABETH despite the timeframe given for her birth not being possible unless she was a twin, which is highly unlikely as no source makes mention of such a thing. This explains why WRIGHTNOUR states that WILLIAM and ELIZABETH had three children: THOMAS, ELIZABETH, and SARAH. The estate was valued at £1,962.10.08 and included over 93 ounces of silver, land, and 6 negro slaves according to the inventory filed on 30 October 1694. Perhaps these were the same six from the *Isabella*. On the 27<sup>th</sup> of October JAMES MARSHAL, PHILIP RICHARDS, and JAMES HILL filed affidavits with the Court stating it was their belief that the testator meant to give his executrix full power to sell any part of the estate.<sup>42</sup>

ELIZABETH BASSNETT bought property in the town of Burlington from DANIEL LEEDS on 4 December 1694. Whether or not this is the same 29-acre tract of house lots along Absecon Creek in town that was surveyed for ELIZABETH *BASNETT* by THOMAS GARDINER on 5 July 1701 is not known.<sup>43</sup>

ELIZABETH, acting as executrix, sold some of RICHARD'S property on 10 December 1698 to SAMUEL FURNIS, a *sadler* from Burlington (saddler, making horse saddles). She then sold the 23.5 acre lot within the town that was on the west side of Yorkshire Bridge on Pope's Run and *the Town Creek* that RICHARD had bought from ROBERT STACY on 12 March 1690.<sup>44</sup>

#### TAVERN KEEPER – ELIZABETH WAS NO *ORDINARY* WOMAN

On 3 November 1696 ELIZABETH was licensed to run an *Ordinary* or tavern in Burlington, continuing the business of her deceased husband RICHARD; the license was renewed on 9 May 1698 and 8 May 1699. The tavern was *on the south side of Broad Street, east of High*, and became gained notoriety when it emerged that it was a pirate hang-out! ROBERT HICKMAN sailed from Rhode Island on the *Pearl* in 1694 heading for the lucrative pickings of the East Indies. After spending time on Madagascar he joined the crew of the *Nassau*, under the command of CAPTAIN GILES SHELLY. The *Nassau* sailed from New York in June 1698, headed for the East Indies. In December of that year WILLIAM III issued a pardon under which pirates could be pardoned for acts committed before July 1699 in the Indian Ocean. Deciding to take advantage of the pardon, the *Nassau* sailed into Delaware Bay on 27 May 1699 where HICKMAN and five others turned themselves into the Governor of West Jersey, JEREMIAH BASSE. Not sure what to do as BASSE was not one of the four men delegated to do that task, he asked WILLIAM POPPLE, Secretary of the Council on Trade and Plantations, for instructions. This turned into a rather lengthy process as there were several letters between the two before matters were settled. The

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<sup>42</sup> New Jersey Calendar of Wills, Burlington County, 1670 – 1730, H – R transcribed by Genealogy Trails Transcription Team from William A. Nelson. Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Volume 23, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Volume 1, 1670 – 1730 (Press Printing and Publishing; 1901); New Jersey Genealogy Trails, <http://genealogytrails.com/njer/burlington/will-calendar1.html>.

<sup>43</sup> Council of Proprietors of West New Jersey Surveys and Warrants, ca. 1680-1952, Surveys, Book A, folio 45; New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650-1856, Book BBB, folio 63.

<sup>44</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650-1856, Book B, folio 650. West Jersey History Project, West Jersey Records, Liber B, Part 2; references NJ Col Docs, p. 516. <http://www.westjerseyhistory.org/books/njaV21/njaWESTJERSEYRECORDS-LiberBPart2.shtml>.



Admiralty Court in New York that had been set up as a result of BASSE's actions in 1697 proved to be of little use as the Vice-Admiral, who was one-and-the-same financial backer of KIDDS, BASSE had angered the Vice-Admiral in 1698 when he asked for proof of the commission as Vice-Admiral who threatened to charge him with treason for refusing to turn over suspected pirates to him for prosecution.<sup>45</sup> HICKMAN was one of the two men placed in Burlington jail. Their chests were seized and found to contain 30 pounds of silver, *a Parcell of Arabian & Christian gold*, amber & coral necklaces, silks from India, and 7608 *dollars & Venetians* (Scottish dollars were in use until 1707 and a *Venetian* meant the *lira* coin).

HICKMAN was held in jail while the Governor awaited instructions from London arrived; when they did arrive, their contents were inadequate so the correspondence continued. The Quaker community voiced their displeasure at keeping someone locked while the matter was settled. Bowing to the pressure, BASSE allowed HICKMAN liberty to spend his confinement at a local inn and he choose ELIZABETH's establishment. While waiting for news, he met DOROTHY TATHUM and after a brief courtship, he proposed marriage, but a secret one. Her father JOHN hated the Quakers and everything they did and everything they stood for. DOROTHY and ROBERT were married in Elizabeth's tavern with great secrecy in February 1700 but the news was all over town within a week. JOHN TATHUM sat on the bench of the Burlington Court and the consequences for ELIZABETH were disastrous. At the Court of Sessions and Pleas in Burlington, held on 20 February with MAHLON STACY, FRANCIS DAVENPORT, PETER FRETWELL, WILLIAM BIDDLE, JOHN ADAMS, JOHN WILLS, JOSHUA NEUBOLD, and RALPH HUNT seated; THOMAS GARDINER as King's Attorney (and ELIZABETH's #3); and JOSEPH CROSS, Sheriff, the Court was unanimous in finding that ELIZABETH BASSNETT *WIDOW* had violated the terms under which she was operating her tavern

*for allowing and countenancing in her house an Illegal and Clandestine Marriage between one ROBERT HICKMAN, under Custody of the Sheriff as a Suspected Pirate (and that to the knowledge of said BASSNETT) and MRS. DOROTHY TATHAM, Eldest daughter of JOHN TATHUM, Esqr and, after said Marriage, in provideing, conniveing, and suffering them to go to Bedd together in her house to the great damage grief and affliction of the parents of the said MRS. DOROTHY, the Reproach of the Province, and Scandal to the Christian Proffession and Civil Society and Neighbourhood.*

To obtain her tavern license she had to post bond in the amount of £20 (over \$8,000 in January 2019) and ISAAC MARRIOT and BENJAMIN WHEAT, acting as sureties, also had to post bonds, each in the amount of £10. These were to guarantee *the well behaving* of ELIZABETH *in keeping an Ordinary*; the Court declared the bond and the surety bonds forfeit and had liens placed on the goods and chattels of each of the three which, unless payment was received, would result in confiscation of any and all personal items, and real estate, to cover the amount of the lien. This was a particular abuse of the law as the surety bonds were put up solely as a guarantee of payment for her bond and not as additional bonds as they were treated in this case. While it is not known what happened after sentence was passed, hopefully someone had the brains to put a halt to the illegal orders coming from the Court. They also revoked her tavern license but allowed her one month to sell the remaining alcoholic beverages she had in the tavern.<sup>46</sup> On that same date

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<sup>45</sup> William A. Whitehead. *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey 1687 – 1703* 2: 115 – 166, 150 – 162, 229 – 230, 236, 284(Patterson, NJ; 1901). Digital copy at Archive.org.



another case was heard when SAMUEL THOMAS and LEONARD CLARK were charged with fighting at the tavern.

So what became of ROBERT HICKMAN? He was sent to Newgate Prison in London and stood trial alongside William Kidd at the Old Bailey on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> of May 1701. He was accused of *piratically seizing* the ship *Satisfaction* and a *Moorish* ship. To obtain a pardon under the 1698 Pardon, he had to change his plea to guilty. When the trial was over, HICKMAN did not receive a pardon. When asked if he had anything to say, HICKMAN declared: *I came in according to the King's Proclamation; I came in within the time limited*. The Court asked for Silence and then the Sentence was pronounced:

*Dr. Oxenden. You the prisoners at the bar, WILLIAM KIDD, NICHOLAS CHURCHILL, JAMES HOWE, GABRIEL LOFFE, HUGH PARROT, ABEL OWENS, DARBY MULLINS, ROBERT HICKMAN, and JOHN ELDRIDGE; you have been severally indicted for several piracies and robberies, and you WILLIAM KIDD for murder. You have been tried by the laws of the land, and convicted; and nothing now remains, but that sentence be passed according to the law. And the sentence of the law is this;*

*'You shall be taken from the place where you are, and be carried to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and there be severally hanged by your necks until you be dead. And the Lord have mercy on your souls.'*<sup>47</sup>

But ... ROBERT had chosen wisely; his wife DOROTHY made the rounds of London and managed to free her husband. They returned to the New World. After returning to the colonies, HICKMAN, apparently a changed man, offered his piratical expertise to PENN in an effort to stop the river piracy problem that was prevalent in the Lower Counties. DOROTHY's father was not a changed man and he disinherited her; she was better off without him anyway.

Pirates? *Again??* This is the sixth ancestral line to have had dealings with pirates. ELIZABETH's entertaining a pirate is a bit more light-hearted when compared to what BENJAMIN BORDEN, JAMES GROVER III and his son CAPTAIN SAFETY GROVER got up to. They, with about a hundred friends, charged into the King's Court in Middletown brandishing weapons and demanding they disburse as holding such a Court was illegal subject to their rights under the Monmouth Patent and the laws as promulgated by the General Assembly. A scuffle took place which saw the prisoner, MOSES BUTTERWORTH, change hands a few times before the colonists gained the upper hand. They proceeded to lock up the King's officials for four days including JEDIDIAH ALLEN of Shrewsbury, yet another ancestor. The prisoner was being held on charges of piracy after he turned himself in and claimed; he is never heard from again. They apparently were right to break up the Court as most are not fined or punished and, in fact, two of the perpetrators are the judges at the next Court session. To think that ELIZABETH lost her tavern license and was fined \$8,000 for allowing an adult couple to marry while these guys get off scot-free after holding the King's

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<sup>46</sup> *supra*. Reed and Miller. *Burlington Court Book* .p. 229; Henry H. Bissbee, "John Tatham, Alias Gray," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 83, 3:260 – 261 (Jul 1959). Digital copy at HathiTrust.org; Mark G. Hanna. *Pirate Nests and the Rise of the British Empire, 1570-1740* (UNC Press Books, 2015) p.279; *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, 2:277 – 287, 321. Digital copy at Archive.org.

<sup>47</sup> *The Arraignment, Tryal, and Condemnation of Captain William Kidd for Murther and Piracy* (London: J. Nutt; 1701) pp. 3, 15, 60. Pirates! Fact and Legend, "James Howe tried with Captain Kidd" <http://www.piratesinfo.com>

officials prisoner for 4 days – sure seems that the punishment did not fit the crime. And of course there's the swash-buckling MORAT RAIS, THE YOUNGER, Admiral to the Sultan of Morocco.

### THE THIRD TIME IS A CHARM

The twice-widowed ELIZABETH then announced her intention to marry THOMAS GARDINER AT Burlington Meeting probably in July 1701. He was cleared to be married as found in the Minutes of the 6 August 1701 Meeting at Burlington after which they announced for the second time their intent to marry and they were given *the liberty to accomplish their said intention*. The Minutes of the Rancocas-Burlington Meeting contain a listing of marriages and it is the date of the second announcement given as their date of marriage. At that same meeting ELIZABETH's daughter SARAH made her second announcement of her intent to marry JOHN BORRODAILLE, which was also approved. ELIZABETH and THOMAS were married on 14 October 1701 at Burlington Meeting in Burlington County, New Jersey. The certificate of marriage was signed by 60 people, including her daughters and their husbands – the newlyweds SARAH and JOHN BORRODAILLE, and ELIZABETH and JOHN WILLS; and her step-daughters HANNAH BASSNETT and her sister MARY with husband EDWARD HUNLOCK.

THOMAS GARDINER appears in the aforementioned Burlington County Court Book as the King's Attorney beginning in 1697 and also as a sitting Judge for the Courts of Session, of Pleas and of Common Sessions for the same period of time. He was appointed County Treasurer in August 1700 and was fined for not taking care of two lots he owned in Burlington in 1707.<sup>48</sup> He was one of several men involved in one of the early Indian purchases in Burlington County.<sup>49</sup> His first wife was HANNAH MATTHEWS and they had 7 children between 1684 and 1700 including SARAH GARDINER (born 1695) and MATTHEW GARDINER (born 1698). SARAH GARDINER married WILLIAM BASSNETT who may be the son of RICHARD BASSNETT as appears in his Will, but there is no evidence to support the claim that ELIZABETH POTTER FRAMPTON was his mother. SARAH reappears in the SARAH FRAMPTON and JOHN BORRADAILLE biography.

After they married THOMAS GARDINER is found named in many land transactions as he was a surveyor. The transactions include several that were probably an investment on his part. Two stand out: a survey dated 30 July 1713 for 2,783 acres described as *the last Indian purchase above the Falls* on the Delaware which could be related to an earlier purchase of a large tract *near the Falls* made by THOMAS and several others on 11 November 1703; and an acknowledgement of property ownership as one of the trustees of the Burlington Friends' Meeting House on 29 May 1708. Other noteworthy transactions occurred in the years before they married include the transfer of lands to his sons MATTHEW and THOMAS JUNIOR on 8 October 1700 and the sale of land in Northampton Township to another ancestor ANTHONY ELTON on 22 November 1698. A deed dated 15 March 1701 records the sale of two tracts containing 800 acres called *Grovely* in Gloucester County where THOMAS GARDINER *formerly lived*. It was near *Matthew's branch* of Woodbury Creek and on the Delaware and bought by MICHAEL LAYCON.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>48</sup> *supra*. Reed and Miller. *Burlington Court Book*. *passim*.

<sup>49</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650 – 1856; Basse A (Surveys 1 – 206) Folios 1, 2; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://www.net-dos.state.nj.us>.

ELIZABETH's second and third husbands, RICHARD BASSNET, innholder, and THOMAS GARDINER, yeoman, respectively, were two of the eight trustees of Burlington Friends' Meeting who took possession of the first land owned by the group as appearing on a deed dated 14 February 1692. The land, purchased from SARAH FARR for 10 shillings, *fronted the High Street* and ran through to Wood Street and was to accommodate both a Meeting House and a burial ground.<sup>51</sup> The 1.5 acre parcel remains on the same sight, at 340 High Street, with 1 acre burial ground and the rest for the Burlington Meeting House and Center for Conference and other structures. ELIZABETH's last years are not well documented. It is believed she passed away in 1711 but even this statement is not definitively supported in the records reviewed to date. THOMAS died in 1712.<sup>52</sup>

THOMAS's personal estate was valued at more than £930 on 12 September 1712; it was sequestered on 15 September and an administrator was appointed on 25 September. ISAAC PIERSON, the husband of the eldest daughter HANNAH GARDINER, received that appointment. On 1 October MATTHEW GARDINER, a minor, chose ABRAHAM BICKLEY of Philadelphia and JOHN WILLS to be his guardian.<sup>53</sup>

#### Issue:

- 1) ELIZABETH FRAMPTON: married JOHN WILLS on 21 April 1701.<sup>54</sup> They signed her mother's certificate of marriage to THOMAS GARDINER at Burlington Meeting on 14 October 1701. JOHN died before August 1714 when his Will was probated. In it he names children JAMES, WILLIAM, ELIZABETH, and HESTER, all underage, and his wife ELIZABETH. Brother-in-law JOHN BORRADAILLE signed the estate inventory on 29 January 1715.<sup>55</sup> More research is necessary to confirm that two other husbands linked to her are valid: she is said to have married JOSHUA HUMPHREYS on 1 January 1716 in Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey. He died and she remarried on 22 November 1729 to JOSEPH FENIMORE at Burlington Meeting in Burlington. She died 22 January 1744 in Northampton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey.
- 2) THOMAS POTTER FRAMPTON: married ELIZABETH ELLIS in 1712 in Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey. He had 210 acres surveyed in Burlington County on 18 November 1708; bought land in the town of Burlington from RICHARD WEBSTER on 1 January 1718;

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<sup>50</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650-1856, Book AAA, folio 434; Book B, folio 634; Book BB, folios 162, 165; Book G-H, folios 51, 53; Basse A (Surveys 1-206), folio 163; and Council of Proprietors of West New Jersey Surveys and Warrants, ca. 1680-1952, Sharpe's Deeds (Pages 1-92) West Jersey Surveys, folios 32-34; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>.

<sup>51</sup> Rowland J. Dutton, "Friends' Burial Ground, Burlington, New Jersey," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 24, 1: 49 – 52; 1900. Available at JSTOR.org as a free download.

<sup>52</sup> Burlington Monthly Meeting, Minutes, Marriages, pp. 133, 134, 177; and Amelia Mott Gummere. *Friends in Burlington*, a reprint from *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. (Collins: Philadelphia; 1884) p. 85. Digital copy at Archive.org.

<sup>53</sup> William A. Nelson. *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, Volume 23, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, 1670 – 1730 1:178 – 179. (Paterson, NJ; 1901). Digital copy at Archive.org.

<sup>54</sup> *supra*: Gummere. *Friends in Burlington*. p. 85.

<sup>55</sup> New Jersey Calendar of Wills, Burlington County, 1670 – 1730, S - Z transcribed by Genealogy Trails Transcription Team from William A. Nelson. *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, Volume 23, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, 1670 – 1730, 1:514 (Paterson, NJ; 1901); New Jersey Genealogy Trails, <http://genealogytrails.com/njer/burlington/will-calendar3.html>.

and sold a lot in town to RICHARD GRAVES on 7 November 1719 and another *on the west side of High Street* to JOHN PARSONS on 6 February 1722.<sup>56</sup> They lived in Trenton which was in Nottingham Township at the northern end of Burlington County in West Jersey. He died 27 December 1726 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA? Note that this descent remains speculative despite the comprehensive research recently done by the author of the Frampton Family site.<sup>57</sup> That they had a son named THOMAS is not in doubt; whether he was the husband of ELIZABETH ELLIS has apparently not been proven.

- a. JOHN FRAMPTON: born c 1714 in Trenton, Burlington County, West Jersey. He married ELIZABETH OPDYKE CRITCHFIELD circa 1740 in West Jersey where they had 8 children. JOHN died in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania in 1784 and ELIZABETH 2 years later.<sup>58</sup>
- 3) **SARAH FRAMPTON:** married **JOHN BORRADAILE** on 14 August 1701 in Burlington, Burlington County, West New Jersey. Continued in separate file.

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<sup>56</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650-1856, Book D, folio 106; Book A-N, folio 539; Book BBB, folio 394; and Council of Proprietors of West New Jersey Surveys and Warrants, ca. 1680-1952, Book A (West Jersey Surveys), folio 90; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>.

<sup>57</sup> "Frampton Family" at [http://www.mccullough.nl/frampton\\_family.htm](http://www.mccullough.nl/frampton_family.htm) which was slated to be replaced by 2018 with <https://mixedgenes.eu/mccullough-branch/frampton-family>. Not completed as of January 2019.

<sup>58</sup> Diane "Michigan Girl" Ancestry Family Tree; accessed 20 May 2019.

# Appendices

Appendix 1: WILLIAM PENN (1644 – 1718) AND THE HOLY  
EXPERIMENT

Appendix 2: PENNSYLVANIA LAND RECORD INDEX ENTRIES

Appendix 3: SPRINGETTSBURY MANOR

Appendix 4: TOWN WHARF LEASE

## APPENDIX 1: WILLIAM PENN (1644 – 1718) AND THE HOLY EXPERIMENT<sup>1</sup>

WILLIAM\_PENN received his Charter for Pennsylvania in March 1681 and was immediately faced with the need to raise capital if this venture was to ever have a chance to grow and prosper. He needed to sell land and in order to do so he needed to attract investors. But not just anyone, they had to be someone who was committed to the success of his grand experiment and have the skills and resources necessary to see that commitment through.

Other proprietors had made offers of large tracts of land tomorrow for extraordinary prices today. And it worked ... to a point. Investors quickly got involved in land speculation, buying up huge swaths of futures in land and watch the price go up and then sell their futures to the next investor and reap a tidy profit without contributing much other than start-up capital and cashing-out when the profits realized from selling outweighed the chances of greater profits, or worse, decreasing profits, from holding onto the futures too long. Penn did not want that and he had to find a way to safeguard against it. And he did.

This was more than just an investment to him and, to a degree, to his family but, in the end, it was a business and businesses must show a profit if they are to succeed.<sup>2</sup> To that end he created a special class for the first to invest – they became a member of the exclusive group known as *First Purchasers* whose number PENN limited to 50, on paper. Exclusivity is always a good selling point. Each New World venture seems to have their particular group – East New Jersey had their 24 Original Proprietors made up of 12 *Patentees* and 12 *Associates* while the Monmouth Patent had their *Associators*. By July 1681 Penn had worked out most of the details of his plan. For every 5,000 acres purchased, 100 acres in the Liberty Lots and 2 acres in the city of Philadelphia was reserved for the buyer. Often the First Purchaser wasn't a single person but a group of investors and for each First Purchaser there was 1 share in the city of Philadelphia. To dissuade the land speculators from buying into his endeavor a stipulation was included that required every First Purchaser who invested in 1,000 acres or more was required to settle a family on that, and each, 1,000 acres bought within three years. Failure to do so would move their patent farther up into the back country while the original tract would be sold or rented to others.<sup>3</sup> Another population-enhancing stipulation added 50 acres for each servant settled in the colony to the purchaser for not-quite-free – annual quitrents payable to Penn of course were 4 shillings per servant. Upon completion of their term of service, indentured servants received 50 acres with an annual quitrent of 2 shillings.

WILLIAM FRAMPTON was a *First Purchaser*, taking up 2,000 acres in Kent County during February 1681 (*o.s.*). The first 1,000 acres he bought on the 21<sup>st</sup> as the purchasing agent for JOHN BRICKLOW; the second 1,000 acres he bought for himself on the 24<sup>th</sup>. These transactions

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<sup>1</sup> Matthew A. Zimmerman, "First Purchasers of Pennsylvania," *The Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia* (Rutgers University; 2016) <https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/archive/first-purchasers-of-pennsylvania/>

<sup>2</sup> Catharine Christie Dan Roeber, "Building and Planting: The Material World, Memory, and the Making of William Penn's Pennsylvania, 1681–1726" (2011). *Dissertations, Theses, and Masters Projects*. Paper 1539623350, College of William and Mary. Available at: <https://scholarworks.wm.edu/etd>. This is an excellent study of the promotions used by Penn.

<sup>3</sup> Hannah Benner Roach, "The Planting of Philadelphia: A Seventeenth-Century Real Estate Development, Part 1," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (92, 1: 3 – 47) Jan 1968. Digital version available through Penn State University at <https://psu.edu>.





Society *received* the acres sounding as if they did not pay for them, but they were charged the usual £100 for 5,000 acres; technically they did receive them, after buying them. A lackluster engagement of the membership, antagonism from non-members brought on by the attempts of the Free Society to steer the lucrative contracts from neighboring colonies to their own businesses, coupled with the greater degree of business acumen exhibited by the non-members and high levels of debt with a spate of lawsuits spelled disaster with the Society ceased to function as any type of force in Philadelphia within two years and by 1686 they were forced to sell their extensive property holdings to retire their debts. The corporation managed to muddle through until 1723.<sup>5</sup> But all was not lost, their offices and warehouses were on a hill on the south side of Dock Creek and the Free Society of Traders is recalled every day in Society Hill.

The third key group was made up of German investors, mainly religious dissenters from Frankfurt. They bought 15,000 acres under the leadership of FRANCIS DANIEL PASTORIUS settling the German Township northwest of the city. Today it is Germantown.

Within four months of his July 1681 announcement, PENN had sold over 300,000 acres to 300 *First Purchasers*. By 1685 the numbers were 700,000 acres to 600 *Original Purchasers* and PENN realized a £9,000 profit (roughly \$1.8 million in January 2019).<sup>6</sup> Sales slowed after this with an additional 100,000 acres being sold before 1700 but the scheme worked, putting the colony on stable, or, at the least, less unstable footing when compared to the other colonies. About half of the First Purchasers settled in the colony bringing with them the much-needed know-how and will to make the endeavor a success.

When PENN'S charter was issued by CHARLES II, the lands west of the Delaware were treated by PENN as if it was virgin land that had yet to be gazed upon with human eyes but that was certainly not the reality. By 1680 there were about 500 residents of European birth or ancestry in what we call Pennsylvania. The English numbered about a hundred, Dutch another hundred or so and the Swedes about 250 with smaller numbers of Finns and Germans. The whole of the west bank of the river at Bristol was a single grant made by EDMUND ANDROS, Governor of the Dominions of New England to SAMUEL BLISS. About a dozen more were made by ANDROS by 1680 but the largest of these contained about 500 acres. PENN would have to take these hundred or so grants to Englishmen into account as he would the 400 other Europeans, some who had lived in the area for several decades already. Four settlements that were predominantly English had taken root at: Marcus Hook, Upland, Shakamaxon, and *below the Falls*, opposite Trenton.

Marcus Hook is now on the state's border with Delaware. Upland was a few miles north; it was renamed Chester and was known for its river pirate population in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Upland was the largest settlement in PENN'S colony and its Monthly Meeting predates PENN'S charter by 6 years. Shakamaxon was the site of an early Lenni-Lenape village northeast of the town center. Today it is the area known as the River Wards and includes the Fishtown, Kensington, and Port Richmond neighborhoods. The most northern of the English settlements was, like its counterpart in West Jersey, known simply as *below y<sup>e</sup> Falls* later becoming

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<sup>5</sup> Gary Nash "The Free Society of Traders and the Early Politics of Pennsylvania," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (89, 2: 147 – 173) Apr 1965. Digital version available through Penn State University at <https://psu.edu>.

<sup>6</sup> Eric W. Nye, Pounds Sterling to Dollars: Historical Conversion of Currency, accessed Tuesday, January 15, 2019, <http://www.uwyo.edu/numimage/currency.htm>.

Morrisville. As the majority of the investors were, expectedly, English, the other nationalities were soon outnumbered. The majority of English settlers came from the urban middling class of artisans and entrepreneurs in the London and Bristol areas. Unlike New Jersey, it did not attract a large number of colonists from Rhode Island or New York at first as the Jersey Provinces had done.<sup>7</sup> PENN's marketing was aimed at the wealthy and those were not to be found in great numbers in the colonies – at least not with disposable income.

PENN capitulated to the demands of the wealthy investors. PENN modified the Concessions and gutted the provisions that granted judicial, legislative, financial, and economic power to anyone other than the large land holders because they repeatedly threatened to pull their money out.

Before the Europeans arrived, the Lenni-Lenape had lived here for over 13,000 years already. PENN bought up their lands, as every other proprietor did, with a variety of goods and wampum in at least 7 separate purchases between 1682 and 1684 and 4 more that confirmed the earlier purchases and added some acres as well in 1684 and 1685 (our ancestor had a minor role in one). These purchases did not proceed as smoothly as is often portrayed. The existence of the 4 confirmatory deeds attests to this fact. Whether Penn cheated the Sachems by not paying as promised, or the Sachems used extortion methods through threats of violence to get more or new residents were staking claims to land not purchased, the transactions did not always go smoothly. Penn exhibits a devious, unethical and practically amoral response to not getting his way. Telling the neighboring Sachems that this one was jeopardizing the whole deal and he might just have to cancel it if they couldn't bring him in line, they often pressured the one with the complaints to drop the issue. Even more telling was Penn's instructions to his deputy: if the Natives do not take care of the problem, *we will and must* administer punishment lest the colonists appear weak in the eyes of the Natives.<sup>8</sup> While not explicit on the specifics of the punishment, Penn was well aware that similar methods used had resulted in the head of the offending party being brought to the proprietor to prove the loyalty of the Natives.

PENN reserved thousands of acres for his family – 10% of the total acreage with no quitrents. The PENN family created over 60 separate manors for their lands while skillfully hiding the location and extent of their holdings for decades to come. The no quitrents posed a problem though; it was hundreds of thousands of acres the family collected no quitrents from. The family seems to have come up with some rather creative ways to compensate them for their loss – as if owning 10% of the colony wasn't enough! They were accused of *massaging* the figures for the largest of the landholders by slipping in some of the PENN family holdings into the *on the book* totals for the landholders. Which meant more money for the family ... shall we call it *PENN-MONEY*? More acres meant more acres to collect quitrents on. By 1776 the PENN family proprietary holdings, not including their extensive private holdings, was over 24 million acres!! By way of comparison, Indiana has just *under* 24 million acres.

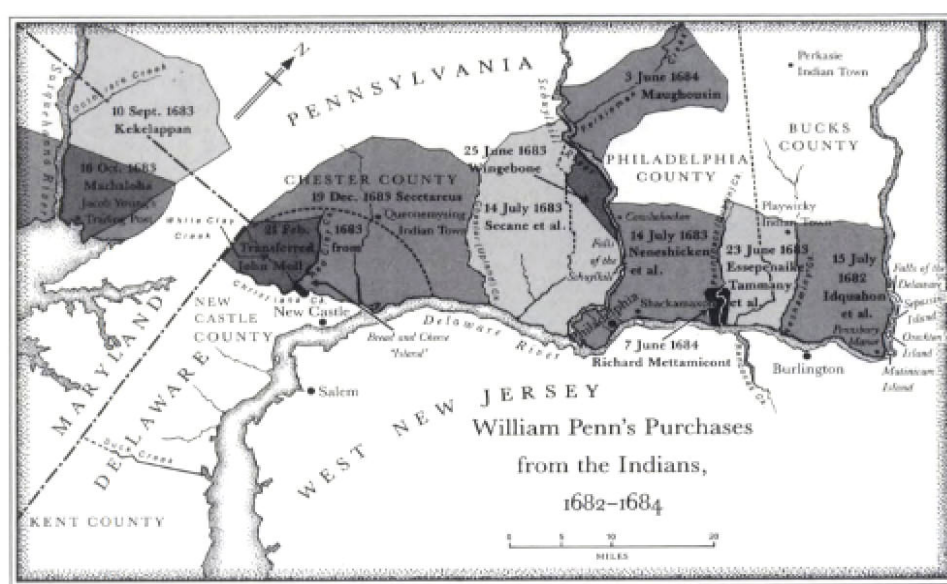
But no one can deny that Penn's Holy Experiment was an astounding success. In 1682 and '83 alone 24 ships docked at Philadelphia bringing new residents. Estimates are that 7,200 people had arrived in Philadelphia by 1685, far outstripping Penn's first attempt to create a Quaker

<sup>7</sup> Wayland Fuller Dunaway, "The English Settlers in Colonial Pennsylvania," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (52, 4: 317 – 341) Oct 1928. Digital version available through Penn State University at <https://psu.edu>.

<sup>8</sup> James O'Neil Spady, "Friendly Meetings: The Art of Conquest and the Mythical Origins of Pennsylvania, Ca 1620-1771" (2001). *Dissertations, Theses, and Masters Projects*. College of William and Mary, Paper 1539626285. Available at: <https://scholarworks.wm.edu/etd>.

Colony – West Jersey. By 1700 while Penn's Province had 20,000 residents, West Jersey could boast of 3,500.

The following definitions are from the Pennsylvania State Archives. Those who invested in shares before WILLIAM PENN'S arrival in Pennsylvania in 1682 were called *First Purchasers*. The term *Original Purchasers* encompasses this group together with a few late purchasers. Those who bought land from the Original Purchasers were called *Under Purchasers*. All others who bought land directly from the Proprietors were called *After Purchasers* or simply purchasers.





APPENDIX 2: PENNSYLVANIA LAND RECORD INDEX entries for

WILLIAM FRAMPTON/*FRAMTON* and ELIZABETH *BASNET*; and for JOHN *BURDALE*.

*Entries and information in italics are from sources other than the above.*

Patent Index – Book A

Date	Page	Patentee	Area	Warrantee	Name	Date of Warrant	
<u>County</u>							
12 June 1684	31	Frampton, William	1000	William Frampton	Elizabeth Lot	24 February 1681	Kent
12 June 1684	32	Frampton, William	City lot	Silas Crispin		17 March 1683	Phila
12 June 1684	32	Frampton, William	Two lots	William Frampton		17 March 1683	Phila
29 July 1684	33	Frampton, William	500	William Frampton		13 March 1684	Phila
29 July 1684	33	Frampton, William	1000	John Bricklow		21 February 1681	Kent
5 August 1684	34	Frampton, William	Lot on Delaware	Wm. Penn (Lease)		5 August 1684	Phila
1 June 1686	163	Frampton, William	1374	William Framton		5 February 1685	Kent

Deeds – Grantor Index 1683 - 1777

Date	Bk	No. P	Grantor	Grantee	*DLA – Book D: Letters of Attorney
1683/1777	E 1	37	Crispin, Silas	Wm Frampton	
	E 1	74	Frampton, Wm	Jno Comtess	
	DLA* 4	64	Frampton, Wm	Thos Hart Rel	[Release]
	DLA 4	96	Frampton, Wm	Jno. Test Rel	[Release]
	DLA 4	108	Frampton, Wm	Jno. Jones	
	DLA 4	135	Frampton, Wm	F. Richardson	
	DLA 4	137	Frampton, Wm	F. Richardson Bond	[Bond]
	E7 10	7	Framton, Wm	Jos. Throckmorton	
	Vol. 5		539 Grantor T		
	E 1	365	Bowman, Thomas	Samuel Richardson	[5000 ac Cheltenham?]
	E 1	387	Richardson, Samuel	Pickering, Charles	
	E 1	389	Richardson, Samuel	Wm. Frampton	["mtg" written between these two entries]
	E 1	391	Richardson, Samuel	Thomas Bowman	
	E 1	398	Richardson, Samuel	Thomas Bowman	
	DLA 2	225	Bowman, Thomas	Samuel Richardson	[rel to 500ac
Cheltenham?]	Vol. 5		95 Grantor E		
	E 2	314	Basnet, Elizabeth	Robt. Skelton	
	E 2	204	Basnet, Elizabeth	Edw. Shippen	
	A 1	28	Bowman, Wm	Thomas Bowman	

Deeds – Grantee Index 1683 – 1809

Bk	No. P	Grantee	Grantor	Notes
E 1	37	Frampton, William	Silas Crispin	
E 1	161	Frampton, William	C. Taylor	
E 1	389	Frampton, William	S[amuel] Richardson	<i>Deed dated 5 July 1686; 1500 acres</i>
▲				
I 11	221	Frampton, William	Thos. Gordon	[no reciprocal entry grantor]
D 23	140	Frampton, William	Warrant of Survey	LA Nov [Ltr of Attorney November]

▲1,000 acres transferred to William Budd in payment of debt; claim of 500 acres inherited by son Thomas may be wrong.

## Original Purchasers Register

Purchasers Name	Quantity	For Whom Granted	Quantity	Warrant	Letter	Number
Wm Frampton	500	himself	500	13 5 <sup>th</sup> mo. 1683	F	189 (or) 489

## Old Rights, Philadelphia County

No.	Name of Purchase	Kind of Paper	Acres	Date of Warrant	Date of Survey	Survey Records Bk Vol Pg	Bk D-65 Page
788	Framton, William	Return	10		2 October 1684	D 65 263	525-526
789	Framton, William	Warrant	1500	13 January 1683		D 65 264	527-528
790	Framton, William	Warrant	Bank Lot	12 June 1684		D 65 265	529-530
791	Framton, William	Warrant	2 City Lots	17 January 1683		D 65 271	541-542
792	Framton, William	Warrant	City Lot	17 February 1683		D 65 272	543-544
94	Burdale, John	D Resurvey	500 ac	25 January 1701		D 66 129	

## Book D-65

Page	Date (Action)	Description	Number	Survey pg
525	2 of 8br 1864 (surveyed)	Map of 10 acres		263
526		"The draught of Wm Framtons land cont 10 acres"	No. 788	
527	19 <sup>th</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> mo. 1683 (Given)	Grant at William's request to take up 500 acres by ye Bristoll Friends Up Tekony. Wm. Penn		264
528	5 <sup>th</sup> of 5 <sup>th</sup> mo. 84 (Recorded) 15 <sup>th</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup> mo. 84 (Returned)	Wm Frampton's war <sup>t</sup> for 500 <sup>a</sup> Ent <sup>rd</sup> fol.22 <sup>d</sup>	Phila ex to T.F. Entered	789
529	2 <sup>nd</sup> 6 <sup>th</sup> mo. 1684 (Given)	Grant at William's request to take up Bank lot 42' x 250'. Wm. Penn		265
530	William Frampton's banck lott Delaware.	Entered Recorded	No. 790	
541	17 <sup>th</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> mo. 1683 (Given)	Grant at William's request two City lotts for 500 acres running upon the swamp. Wm. Penn		271
542	24 1 <sup>st</sup> mo. 83 Ex(ecuted)	Wm Frampton's at Delaware ex. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street Exd 51 foot broad by 300 & 51 f more foot long Entered Recorded Entered in fol 17 <sup>th</sup>	No. 791	
543	17 <sup>th</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> mo. 1683 (Given)	Grant at William's request in right of Silas Crispin for Front lott upon Delaware near the Blue Anchor containing 40 foot in breadth and running in length of the rest of the Front lotts.		272
544	24 <sup>th</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> mo. 83 ex(ecuted)	Wm Frampton's City lott in the Front at Delaware Entered Recorded Returned <u>[blank]</u>	No. 792	



### APPENDIX 3: SPRINGETTSBURY MANOR

The *Mannor of Springetts Berry* was the first of many PENN manors and after he arrived in his colony all land he sold in Philadelphia County was *held of the manor of Springettsbury*. Basically that meant *Philadelphia County* and *Springettsbury Manor* were synonymous. This caused more than a little friction between PENN and his wealthiest land owners. While in England PENN stated that all land was held of his *manor of Windsor* and, of that place, much was known, including the terms by which



PENN owned it, what he owed to the Crown for it initially and annually, what rights came with it, *et cetera*. This *Springettsbury* was an unknown entity and, it was feared that PENN could have done much harm to all who held lands from this unknown manor. The truth is undoubtedly less insidious, probably being along the lines of the following: while *Windsor manor* applied to all three counties, *Springettsbury* was held of *Windsor* and was specific to Philadelphia County. Despite PENN being forced to state that what terms, conditions, and rents applied to *Windsor* also applied to *Springettsbury*, the damage was done and the trust was gone. This was the first of two manors to bear the surname of his first wife, GULIELMA MARIA SPRINGETT (1644 – 1696). Whether it was named for her or for their son, SPRINGETT PENN (c1674 – 1696) depends on the source consulted and if these manors were ever transferred to the family member or retained as part of the ever-increasing portfolio of PENN properties is not known. A second Springettsbury Manor was much larger, later, and better known was in York County and named after their grandson SPRINGETT PENN. The *Manor of Springettsbury* was the entity by which all property was held in tenure in Philadelphia County so the statement that the manor contained some 1840 acres in total may be inaccurate as the county now contains 91,520 square acres and that has been reduced since the creation of Montgomery County and Berks County reduced the size of Philadelphia County. PENN envisioned an outlying farm that provided for the needs of the manor house. The farm became Pennsbury Manor in Bucks County and while WILLIAM never saw his grand manor house built, he did have a grand house, some called it a mansion, on Letitia Street in the city. He planted a vineyard overlooking the Schuylkill River in the area that became Lemon Hill.<sup>1</sup>

Eventually the Springettsbury Manor house was built on Callowhill Street between 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Streets; the grounds stretched westward to the Schuylkill River. The manor house site is now occupied by City View condominiums and nearby is the Barnes Foundation Museum while the grounds to the Schuylkill are taken up by the Franklin Parkway and the Philadelphia Museum of Art.<sup>2</sup> It was built in the 1730s by THOMAS PENN, eldest son of WILLIAM and his second wife HANNAH CALLOWHILL.

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<sup>1</sup> Gil Gilbert, post on "Francisville: North Philadelphia's oldest neighborhood is the next big thing!" [philadelphiaheights](https://philadelphiaheights.wordpress.com/2011/01/06/francisville-north-philadelphias-oldest-neighborhood-is-the-next-big-thing/), 4 July 2011. <https://philadelphiaheights.wordpress.com/2011/01/06/francisville-north-philadelphias-oldest-neighborhood-is-the-next-big-thing/>

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S created Bush Hill estate on purchased land and the part of the manor he received as payment for legal fees, including William Penn's Will and Testament, by the PENN family. HAMILTON'S mansion was on the south side of Spring Garden Street near 18<sup>th</sup> where the Third Philadelphia Mint Building, now occupied by the Community College of Philadelphia, was located.<sup>3</sup>

PENN'S personal life reads like a SHAKESPEAREAN tragedy. He married GULIELMA MARIA SPRINGETT around 1670 when they both were 26. They had three sons and five daughters with two of the latter dying as a newborn – MARIA MARGARET in 1674 and an unnamed daughter in 1682 infancy. Their eldest daughter GULIELMA MARIA PENN was born in 1671/2 but died before her 14<sup>th</sup> birthday; her namesake, a second GULIELMA MARIA PENN was born in 1685 but had her short life end in 1689; their eldest son SPRINGETT PENN was born 1674/5 but died just after reaching his 20s; their only daughter to live into adulthood was LETITIA PENN (1678 – 1746) marrying WILLIAM AUBREY; their second son WILLIAM "JUNIOR" did reach adulthood but accumulated so many gambling debts that he was forced to sell the provincial *Manor of Williamstadt* in 1708 that his parents gifted him with during the 1680s. The senior PENN'S first wife GULIELMA died in 1696 as did his eldest son SPRINGETT. Two years later he took a second and much younger wife; HANNAH MARGARET CALLOWHILL was just 25 when the 52-year-old PENN married her in 1698. They had 9 children with only 4 reaching the age of 20 – three sons JOHN, THOMAS, and RICHARD, and a daughter MARGARET. His financial situation was disastrous – he poured £30,000 into the Province with little to show for it; the revenues from his Irish estate had been embezzled by his financial advisor PHILIP FORD whose widow tried to gain title to the province in Court after FORD died in 1702 which landed PENN in debtor's prison for a time. CHARLES JONES, JUNIOR, the man whose company WILLIAM FRAMPTON was an agent for and also the father-in-law of PENN'S son WILLIAM, died between 1704 and 1706 and PENN was named as one of the executors for his estate.<sup>4</sup> He and his son WILLIAM leased the entire province, except Pennsbury Manor, to the Society of Friends at the Quakers Friars Meeting House for one year beginning 6 October 1708. They mortgaged it the following day to several men in London and Bristol. THOMAS CALLOWHILL, probably a relative of HANNAH, is named as one of the lessors and CHARLES JONES is one of the named mortgage holders but this was not the same person who owned the mercantile business as he had died between 1704 and 1706.<sup>5</sup> PENN died, ironically, penniless in 1718 while under house-arrest stemming from the FORD lawsuit. In his Will, he left almost all to his eldest son WILLIAM JUNIOR despite his proven shortcomings: he was always in debt despite receiving huge sums of money and

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<sup>2</sup> Reinberger, M. E. & McLean, E.(2015). "Chapter 11 The New Ideal of the Villa: Springettsbury, Bush Hill, and Belmont," *The Philadelphia Country House: Architecture and Landscape in Colonial America*. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press). Retrieved January 15, 2019, from Project MUSE database.

<sup>3</sup> W.C. Carter and A.J. Glossbrenner. *History of York County from its Erection to the Present Time; [1729-1834]*. (Aurand Press: Harrisburg, PA; 1930) Introduction. Digital version courtesy of York County Genealogy Project at PA-Roots: <http://www.pa-roots.com/york/history/introduction.html>; "Looking Back: History of the Mint Building" Community College of Philadelphia; <https://www.ccp.edu/celebrating-50-years/looking-back/timeline-college-history/history-mint>; Harry Kyriakodis, "Origins Of The City Branch? Canal, Natural & Man-Made," HiddenCityPhiladelphia, 11 June 2012; <https://hiddencityphila.org/2012/06/origins-of-the-city-branch-canal-natural-man-made/>

<sup>4</sup> Bristol Archives, reference number 28048/D/21 and 28048/D/24; <http://archives.bristol.gov.uk>

<sup>5</sup> Bristol Archives, reference number 09644/1, 6 October 1708 and 09644/2, 7 October 1708; <http://archives.bristol.gov.uk>

hundreds of acres of land from his parents; he was a deadbeat Dad and absent husband; and he had no business acumen. PENN had named his widow HANNAH as executrix and this did not sit well with JUNIOR and at some point his father-in-law CHARLES JONES, JUNIOR (and former business partner of his father) acted as executor as well. Understandably, she did not want the wastrel son WILLIAM from the first marriage to continue to wreak havoc on his father's finances after his death and damage the future of her own family. *JUNIOR'S* inheritance included the land his mother and her family owned, the ADMIRAL'S Shanagarry estate in County Cork, Ireland, several properties in England, and most of the provincial lands, except 40,000 acres which he left to his widow HANNAH and his second family. *JUNIOR* tried to invalidate the Will in Court and thereby completely disinherit HANNAH and his father's second family. While the litigation proceeded, *JUNIOR* and HANNAH acted jointly as Proprietors until his death in 1720. He was followed by his son SPRINGETT who had testified that his grandfather was mentally incompetent when he wrote the Will. The joint proprietorship with HANNAH ended with her death in 1726 after which her claim was picked up by her three sons. SPRINGETT PENN had the second *Manor of Springettsbury* erected for himself near York, Pennsylvania. PENN'S Will was declared valid and enforceable by the Court in 1727, thus technically defeating the challenge. This was followed by years of negotiations between the grandson SPRINGETT PENN and HANNAH'S four children by PENN. Before the negotiations were concluded SPRINGETT died and PENN'S second family ended up inheriting her husband's Pennsylvania estate with the three sons becoming the proprietors of Pennsylvania. They not only abandoned their Quaker faith, they attempted to place restrictions on it and Roman Catholicism; they increased their dominance over all matters through restriction of the rights allowed to the Assembly. They did not support the move for independence in the colonies but all 3 died before the start of the Revolutionary War. Of the three sons JOHN *the American* died in 1746 having never married and having no children; RICHARD had two sons who were the last of the colonial Governors – JOHN *the Governor* and RICHARD PENN JUNIOR; and THOMAS had at least two surviving sons, the eldest also named JOHN *the Englishman*, who inherited a 75% ownership of the province; and GRANVILLE PENN (1761 – 1844) who inherited nothing of the province under the laws of primogeniture. Their cousin JOHN *the Governor* owned the remaining 25%. The unassigned lands of Pennsylvania amounted to over 24 million acres when the War of Independence came (Delaware has 1.6 million acres); these lands were confiscated by the new government though the JOHN'S received a substantial payout from both the US and English governments for their loss. Additionally they got to keep the manors that they had inherited or created. JOHN, *the Governor* lived and died in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. JOHN *the Englishman* returned to England five years after the War became a Member of Parliament and the Governor of the Isle of Portland where he built Pennsylvania Castle; his brother GRANVILLE succeeded him to the titles and positions. An advocate for animals, he was instrumental in creating the London Veterinary School.

William Penn, by y<sup>e</sup> Providence of God and y<sup>e</sup> King's Authority,  
Proprietary & Governor of y<sup>e</sup> Province of Pensilvania & y<sup>e</sup> territories  
thereunto belonging:

To all to whom these presents shall come, sendeth Greeting.

Whereas William Frampton hath requested me to grant him a piece of  
land upon & before y<sup>e</sup> bank of Delaware River joining upon y<sup>e</sup> Front  
street and to run into the river in order to erect a wharf or Key, & to  
build houses thereon for y<sup>e</sup> better Improvement of y<sup>e</sup> place as well as  
for his own particular profit.

Know y<sup>e</sup> that out of y<sup>e</sup> speciall regard, I have to y<sup>e</sup> said William  
Frampton for y<sup>e</sup> good affection, he hath for the Interest & Prosperity  
of this Province & y<sup>e</sup> great pains and charge, he hath been & is like  
to be at, for y<sup>e</sup> improvement of y<sup>e</sup> same I have given, granted, and  
confirmed & by these presents for me my heirs & successors doe give  
grant & confirm unto y<sup>e</sup> said William Frampton, his heirs & successors, a  
Peece or parcel of land, in breadth Forty-two foot fronting his own  
lot, beginning about twenty foot from y<sup>e</sup> edge of y<sup>e</sup> Banks, upon y<sup>e</sup>  
bounds of y<sup>e</sup> front Street, sixty foot distant from y<sup>e</sup> bounds of his  
own and from thence extending in length out into y<sup>e</sup> river, two  
hundred & Fifty foot, & no further to *have, hold & Enjoy* y<sup>e</sup> same to  
y<sup>e</sup> only use & behoof of y<sup>e</sup> said William Frampton, his heirs and  
assigns for y<sup>e</sup> space of forty one Years, yielding & paying therefore  
four shillings yearly, Current money of this province & at y<sup>e</sup> expiration  
of y<sup>e</sup> said term of Forty one Years, y<sup>e</sup> yearly value of y<sup>e</sup> said Land  
with its buildings & all its improvements shall be reasonably valued and  
appraised & by two men mutually chosen, one third part of which  
valuation & appraisment y<sup>e</sup> said William Frampton his heirs and assigns  
shall for ever after pay to me, my heirs. & successors at or upon y<sup>e</sup>  
first day of y<sup>e</sup> first month in every year to such person or persons as  
shall be from time to time appointed for that purpose *to be holden*  
for ever for me, my heirs & successors, Proprietaries of y<sup>e</sup> province of  
Pensilvania and y<sup>e</sup> territories, thereunto belonging as of our Manor of  
Springetts Berry, in y<sup>e</sup> County aforesaid in free & common socage, by  
fealty onely in Lieu of all services. I do also give and grant of y<sup>e</sup> Keys  
or wharfs, already built or to be built upon y<sup>e</sup> said land to be lawful  
keys or wharfs, for ever for landings & shipping all Goods &  
merchandizes, giving and granting to y<sup>e</sup> said W<sup>m</sup> Frampton, his heirs  
and assigns, full authority and power to contract and agree with and  
to receive reasonable satisfaction from all persons making use of y<sup>e</sup>  
same by shipping or landing of goods, and merchandizes and by  
ships, boats & vessels, coming to Lying by & making use of y<sup>e</sup> same,  
Provided always that y<sup>e</sup> William Frampton, his heirs & assigns, doo &  
shall in convenient time leave & make a sufficient cartway under and  
along, by y<sup>e</sup> front of y<sup>e</sup> said bank thirty foot wide for y<sup>e</sup> common

use of all persons in y<sup>e</sup> day time, and also to make and erect convenient stairs or other access from y<sup>e</sup> water to y<sup>e</sup> said wharf & from y<sup>e</sup> said wharf to y<sup>e</sup> street by y<sup>e</sup> name of lower wharf, & to keep them in repair to be for y<sup>e</sup> common use of all persons for ever Provided also that y<sup>e</sup> said William Frampton his heirs & assigns do not erect or raise any buildings above four foot above y<sup>e</sup> top of y<sup>e</sup> said bank unless hereafter, any person shall have liberty or priviledge to build higher & then & in such case y<sup>e</sup> said William Frampton his heirs and assigns Shall have equal priviledges with any other person or persons hereafter building in and upon y<sup>e</sup> said bank and if it should happen that part or all of y<sup>e</sup> said buildings shall be destroyed by inundation, fire or other act of Providence after y<sup>e</sup> said valuation and appraisement then and in such case I do grant that y<sup>e</sup> said William Frampton his heirs and assigns shall be proportionately considered.

In Witness whereof I have caused these my litters to be made patents. Witness, myself at Philadelphia this fifth day of y<sup>e</sup> sixth month, one thousand six hundred and Eighty-fourth; being y<sup>e</sup> thirty sixth year of y<sup>e</sup> kings reign and y<sup>e</sup> fourth of my government.

W<sup>m</sup> Penn



Over three centuries later and WILLIAM PENN watches over the City of Brotherly Love, the only city known to have honored its singular founder with this kind of honor.





Husband: **THOMAS FRAMPTON**  
 Christened: 5 February 1618 Cattistock, Dorset, England  
 Married: 4 July 1642 Cattistock, Dorset, England  
 Died:  
 Buried:  
 Father: WILLIAM FRAMPTON (1587 - )  
 Mother: MARGARET HELLIER

Wife: **ELIZABETH JAY**  
 Born:  
 Died:  
 Buried:  
 Father: JAY  
 Mother:

Issue:	Christening:	Place:
1) <b>WILLIAM FRAMPTON</b>	19 March 1644	Cattistock, Dorset, England
2) MARGARET FRAMPTON	17 November 1644	Cattistock, Dorset, England
3) THOMAS FRAMPTON	10 February 1647	Cattistock, Dorset, England
4) EDMUND FRAMPTON	24 October 1647	Cattistock, Dorset, England
5) BETTERICE FRAMPTON	27 June 1649	Cattistock, Dorset, England
6) JOHN FRAMPTON	23 October 1651	Cattistock, Dorset, England
7) RICHARD FRAMPTON	7 February 1658	Cattistock, Dorset, England
8) PHILIP FRAMPTON	6 May 1660	Cattistock, Dorset, England

Many write that WILLIAM was baptized on the day he was born at Cattistock parish in Dorset. In fact such an occurrence was not common at the time unless there was reason to believe the newborn would not live. This is even less likely for WILLIAM when consideration is given for a sister being christened just 8 months later. The location could be correct but, as there was a long history of the FRAMPTON family in Dorset and WILLIAM, being a not uncommon name, caution must be exercised before claiming what is presented herein as being fact. Other locales for his birth include Kent, Surrey, and London which all originate with advertisements for unclaimed money once held in the Court of Chancery. Some go for the more exotic with him possibly being *the son of WILLIAM and ELIZABETH who lived on Antigua*.<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Thomas Frampton #MXS9-54R on FamilySearch.com; McCullough, "Frampton Family" [http://www.mccullough.nl/frampton\\_family.htm](http://www.mccullough.nl/frampton_family.htm), soon to be replaced by <https://mixedgenealogy.com/mccullough-frampton-frampton-family/>; Linda Spence, "Ancestors of John Harry Spence" Generation No. 10: 970. John Borradaile and 971. Elizabeth Potter; <https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/s/p/e/Linda-Spence-/GENE4-0011.htm>

<sup>2</sup> Marriages at Cattistock; <http://www.opcdorset.org/CattistockFiles/CattistockMarriages.htm>.



ELIZABETH JAY and WILLIAM FRAMPTON were married at the *Church of Saints Peter and Paul* in Cattistock on the date given above.<sup>2</sup> Some elements of the structure that stood when they were married may have been incorporated into this wall of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century construction. For some reason not wholly understood ELIZABETH'S surname is given as MEDCALF or MEADCALF in many online amateur sites; while that surname does appear in Roxbury, Massachusetts by 1640, it is nowhere mentioned in the register of marriages of the church.

ISSUE:

- 1) **WILLIAM FRAMPTON:** MCCULLOUGH reports on the London apprenticeship of WILLIAM FRAMPTON, son of the deceased innkeeper THOMAS FRAMPTON of Salisbury in Wiltshire to CHARITY, widow of WILLIAM PULLARD on 17 August 1669. By 20 August 1674 WILLIAM was apprenticed to JOHN MADCALFE as he transferred WILLIAM to MARTIN DALLISON on that date. The apprenticeship was through the *Worshipful Company of Curriers*, the guild associated with the leather trade. A MARTIN DALLISON shows up in Barbados about 1680. WILLIAM was in New York City by September 1678. He married **ELIZABETH POTTER** on 27 July 1680 at the Friends' Meeting House in Newport, Rhode Island. Their story continues in a separate file.
- 7) **RICHARD FRAMPTON:** married ELINOR SHEPPARD on 12 July 1686 in Piddletrenthide, Dorset, England.

Husband: **WILLIAM FRAMPTON**  
 Born: c1592 Cattistock, Dorsetshire, England  
 Married: November 1611 Cattistock, Dorsetshire, England  
 Died:  
 Buried:  
 Father: WALTER FRAMPTON (29 August 1565 – 1624)  
 Mother: JANE PETRI (1565 – 1591)

Wife: **MARGARET HELLIER**  
 Born:  
 Died:  
 Buried:  
 Father: HELLIER  
 Mother:

Issue:	Christening:	Place:
1) WILLIAM FRAMPTON	18 October 1612	Cattistock, Dorsetshire, England
2) PHILIP FRAMPTON	4 May 1614	Cattistock, Dorsetshire, England
3) <b>THOMAS FRAMPTON</b>	5 February 1618	Cattistock, Dorsetshire, England

Only source used is FamilySearch family group sheet.

Cattistock was served by the *Church of Saints Peter and Paul* so this must be where they married. There are no legible gravemarkers for FRAMPTON or HELLIER or PETRI in the churchyard in a recent transcription. There were a couple HELLIER marriages in Cattistock and several in nearby Maiden Newton in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>1</sup>

Several FRAMPTON'S are written as being *alias HELLIER* the meaning being uncertain.

#### ISSUE

1. WILLIAM FRAMPTON:
2. PHILIP FRAMPTON:
3. **THOMAS FRAMPTON**: married **ELIZABETH JAY** on 4 July 1642 in Cattistock. Continued in separate file.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.opcdorset.org/CattistockFiles/Cattistock-mis.htm>;  
<https://www.opcdorset.org/CattistockFiles/CattistockMarriages.htm>;  
<https://www.opcdorset.org/MaidenNewtonFiles/MaidenNewtonMarriages.htm>

Husband:	<b>JOHN FRAMPTON</b>	
Born:	1516	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England
Married:	1535	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England
Died:	14 November 1557	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England
Buried:		
Father:	EDWARD FRAMPTON (1495 – 1530)	
Mother:	ANNA HUNSELL	
Wife:	<b>ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY</b>	
Born:	1515	Turner's Puddle, Dorsetshire, England
Died:	10 October 1592	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England
Buried:	<i>Church of Saint Nicholas</i>	
Father:	NICHOLAS WILLOUGHBY (1490 – )	
Mother:	ROBEGIA SATCHFIELD (1495 – )	
Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) ROBERT FRAMPTON	1535	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England
2) JOHN FRAMPTON	1537	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England
3) FRANCIS FRAMPTON	1539	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England
4) WILLIAM FRAMPTON	1541	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England
5) JAMES FRAMPTON	1543	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England
6) ANNE FRAMPTON	1545	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England
7) MARGARET FRAMPTON	1547	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England
8) DOROTHY FRAMPTON	1549	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England
9) MARY FRAMPTON	1551	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England
10) ROSAMUND FRAMPTON	1553	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England
11) JOAN FRAMPTON	1555	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England
12) <b>WALTER FRAMPTON</b>	29 August 1556	Dorset, England

The 1623 Visitation in Dorset has Arms for JOHN FRAMPTON, eldest son of EDWARD, of Moreton, married to ELIZABETH, daughter of NICHOLAS WILLOUGHBY of TURNER'S PUDDLE in Dorset.<sup>1</sup> The blazon and crest are quartered, and described (with a reordering to allow easier relation to the blended version at right, as follows:

Crest: *A greyhound sejant argent, collared gules, ringed or.* (last, not shown)  
*Over all four, a martlet for difference.*

Quarters 1 and 4: *Argent, a bend gules, cotised sable.*

Quarter 2: *Argent, a chevron between three talbots' heads, erased gules* (LEDRED).

Quarter 3: *Argent, three bars wavy, azure* (BROWNING).



<sup>1</sup> Henry St. George and Sampson Leonard. *The Visitation in the County of Dorset in 1623*. (London; 1885) p. 40. References Harl. 1166, folio 40. Available at Archive.org.

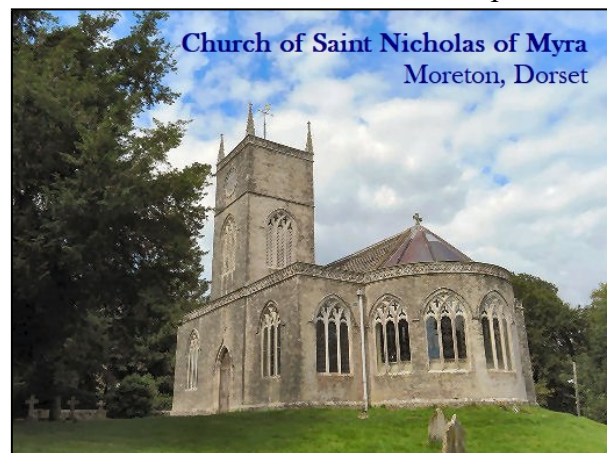
These were attested to by JAMES, son of JAMES, of Buckland and GEORGE, son of JOHN (below). The *martlet for difference over all* tells that this is a cadet branch, the senior branch having no sign of difference. It also tells us that JOHN is a younger, probably 4<sup>th</sup>, son of EDWARD.



The arms for *WILLOUGHBY of Turner's Puddle* are shown at left. These were the arms adopted by the 3<sup>rd</sup> BARON WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY when he married CECILY UFFORD in 1349.<sup>2</sup> If the Visitation to Dorset is correct, NICHOLAS WILLOUGHBY must be a direct descendant of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron. In 1565, when the last Visitation was done, the arms for the *FRAMPTON of Moreton* line are completely different (*upper right*). These could be a modified, aka differenced, form of the arms of MARSHALL which came to the family by way of JOHN's grandfather ROBERT whose mother was JOAN MARSHALL (*lower right*). His descendants could use any of the arms they were entitled to display.<sup>3</sup>



In 1523 the senior line of FRAMPTON had been the Wiltshire branch but it was extinguished with the death of JAMES FRAMPTON that year or so most histories state incorrectly. JAMES had an illegitimate son named JAMES who survived him by two years. JAMES, the father, set up a 15-year trust for *Moreton*, and apparently, for at least two manors in Wiltshire, wherein the profits were to be used for the salaries of 2 priests and a clerk to say daily mass for his soul and those of WALTER, JOHN, JOHN, JOHN, ROGER, ELYNOR, MARGARET, ALICE, ISABEL, AVICE, and GILMIN in the aisle of the Holy Trinity, a chantry annexed to the *Church of Saint Nicholas*. The instructions are incredibly detailed saying what masses are to be said on what days, establishing a penalty for a priest who does not say a mass, the purchase of wine and wax, etc. If his bastard son JAMES dies without lawful issue before reaching 30 years old, the term of the trust to last 15 years from his son's death after which time the trustees to become owners and use the proceeds to maintain the church with any profits going to the heirs of son JAMES and if there are none to the trustees. If, on the other hand, his son JAMES dies within a year of the trust being set up, the trust will be extended by another 15 years.<sup>4</sup> This trust lasted until 1540 because the son died in 1525 and the trust expired 15 years after that. The trustees were family members including those in line to inherit with JOHN's father EDWARD holding that position until his death in 1530 when the position fell to JOHN. JOHN's uncle ROGER also died in 1530 and his right to the arms associated with *Moreton*, pictured above, were transferred to JOHN. JOHN became the head of the *FRAMPTON of Moreton* branch at that time though it would be another decade before the land came to him. When the trust expired in 1540, JOHN was the trustee as the next male to inherit and possibly had no living siblings. While it is unusual for a trustee to be the beneficiary of the trust when it dissolves, the other option would have been to transfer them to the next senior line which was WILLIAM, son of JOHN and



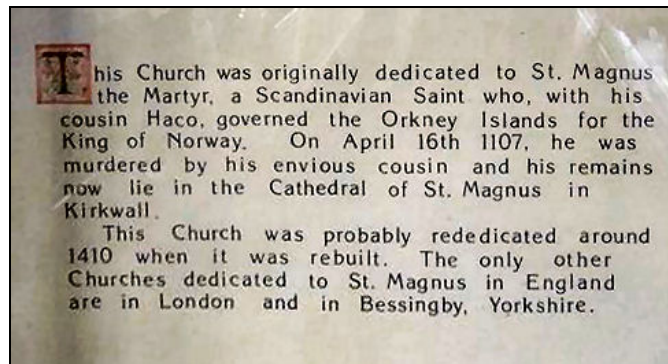
<sup>2</sup> Wikipedia contributors, "Baron Willoughby de Eresby," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Baron\\_Willoughby\\_de\\_Eresby&oldid=879290411](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Baron_Willoughby_de_Eresby&oldid=879290411) (accessed March 28, 2019).

<sup>3</sup> Whiffingpin "Framptons of Dorset" at Heraldry of the West of England; <https://heraldryofthewestcountry.wordpress.com>.

<sup>4</sup> John Hutchins. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*. Volume 1 (London; 1774) p. 149. Available at Archive.org.

EDITH FRAMPTON of which nothing is known. The two Wiltshire manors, *Blount's Court* at Potterne and *Etchilhampton*, did the same as JOHN held all of them.

JOHN and ELIZABETH's sons ROBERT and JAMES were associated with the manor house and church as related below and later generations improved the town. The ties to Moreton are mentioned here as they are through collateral lines. When the FRAMPTONS first started attending the parish church in Moreton, they went to the *Church of Saint Magnus the Martyr*. MAGNUS ERLENDSSON, the Norse earl of Orkney, was murdered in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century and, at a time when power was shared among the hierarchy, the Bishop of Orkney, *WILLIAM THE OLD*, declared MAGNUS a saint in 1136. As Norse rule over parts of the British Isles waned and the power to sanctify was reserved to the Pope, the rebuilding of the church in the early 15<sup>th</sup> century probably involved the bishop of Sarum who issued an order to this church on 28 August 1410 to stop celebrating the *feast day of SAINT MAGNUS*, April 16<sup>th</sup>, and instead celebrate on *the Sunday after the octave of the assumption of the VIRGIN MARY*, that being sometime in late August. The rebuilt church was rededicated to *Saint Nicholas of Myra*. Undoubtedly the FRAMPTONS played a part in this early rebuild; they did another rebuild in 1773-6 when JAMES FRAMPTON paid to rebuild the *Parish Church of Saint Magnus the Martyr and Saint Nicholas of Myra*, a rare instance when both dedications are mentioned, in that year.<sup>5</sup> The *cult of SAINT NICHOLAS of Myra* grew throughout medieval England with its associated tradition of the *boy bishop* whereby a boy became bishop for a day, or longer – an inversion of the usual social order which, paradoxically, helped to maintain the social order. SAINT NICHOLAS was the patron saint of children and his tradition of secret gift-giving was adopted in other parts of Europe and introduced to the colonies



via the Dutch *Sinterklass* at New Amsterdam. The Moreton church was significantly enlarged with the *aisle* or *chantry* of the Holy Trinity a southern addition which, when built, had a central bell tower flanked a pew on either side. The eastern pew, closest to the altar, was for family while the western pew was for the servants of the family; this last has since been changed into a vestry. The FRAMPTON pew has a brass with the

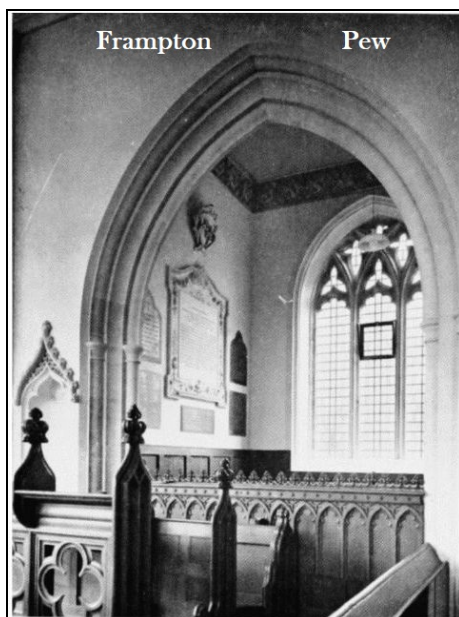
inscription *JAMYS FRAMTON 1523*; it was mounted and relocated to the pew during construction (see JOHN FRAMPTON and JOANNA MARSHALL biography for more about this brass effigy and a photograph). The 18<sup>th</sup>-century family head named JAMES FRAMPTON is thought to descend from their son JAMES (below). The parish church has many FRAMPTON tributes such as the one on the north wall in the nave which is a cask with a raspberry plant with *FRAM* on one side and *TUN* on the other.<sup>6</sup> A clever play on the surname as *fram* is an abbreviated form of the French word for raspberries, *framboise*, and a synonym of cask is *tun*.



<sup>5</sup> Church of St. Nicholas, Moreton; <http://www.stnicholasmoretton.org.uk/about/4579459938>

<sup>6</sup> A *rebus* is a depiction of objects and/or letters meant to convey a different meaning; in this instance the *tun* refers to a cask or barrel which, ironically, was meant to convey the *ton* part of the name while the raspberry plant conveys the *fram* part, as in *framboise*, the French word for raspberry, hence the cask with a strawberry plant meant Frampton.





The church is known around the world for another FRAMPTON relative buried in the churchyard - *LAWRENCE OF ARABIA!* T.E. LAWRENCE, who died in a motorcycle accident in 1935, was interred in the family section at the request of his mother, SARAH JUNNER. His last residence was an isolated cottage named *Clouds Hill* just northeast of Moreton that he purchased from a FRAMPTON relative.

Another *Church of Saint Nicholas* benefitted from another JAMES FRAMPTON in 1655 when he paid to rebuild the parish church of Buckland Rippers; this is described under JAMES, below, as it is thought this was JOHN and ELIZABETH'S son.

JOHN came into possession of a portion of the *manor of Buckland Rippers*, but how is not known. He transferred *Buckland Rippers* to his son JAMES and *Little Piddle/Upway* to JOHN.<sup>7</sup> The History and Heritage of Weymouth and

Dorset website states that [p]art of it [Buckland Rippers] was sold about 1539 to *WALTER FRAMPTON of Melcombe for 40 marks of silver*.<sup>8</sup> This makes little sense as to the year and the currency; 1339 would be more appropriate.

His Will was signed 9 November 1557 and died 5 days later. When JOHN died, the *manor of Moreton* was inherited by his eldest son and heir, ROBERT FRAMPTON, 22 years old, but it would pass to his 4<sup>th</sup> son WILLIAM upon the death of ROBERT'S son CHARLES. He left the *manor of Little Piddle* (half of *Upway*) to his wife ELIZABETH.<sup>9</sup> JOHN'S 2<sup>nd</sup> son, JOHN, had his hands full with the other moiety of the *manor of Upway* and his 3<sup>rd</sup> son FRANCIS took Holy Orders and a family agreement had to be made otherwise it would have passed to JOHN according to law. After a couple generations in WILLIAM'S family, *Moreton* would pass into the line of 5<sup>th</sup> son JAMES.

Why some sources claim ELIZABETH was at the *Church of All Saints* in the village of Gussage-All-Saints is not known. The burial register of the *Church of Saint Nicholas* lists her burial there.

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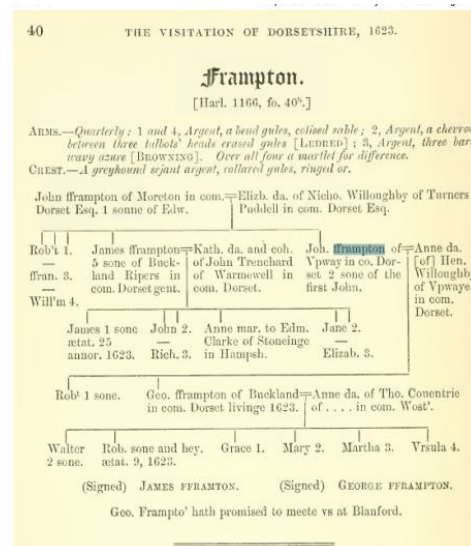
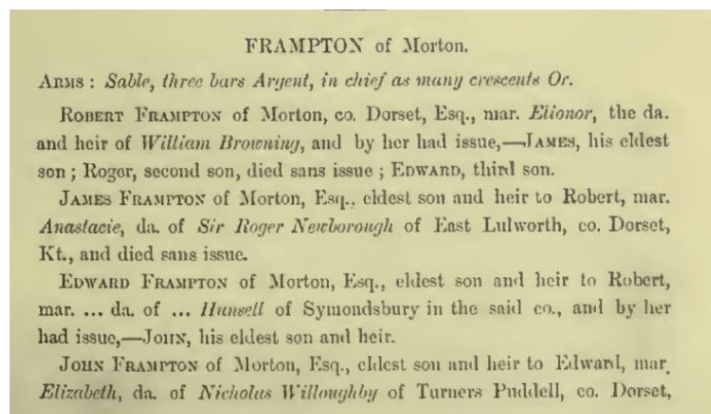
<sup>7</sup> "Buckland Rippers," *History and Heritage of Weymouth and Dorset*; <http://weymouth-dorset.co.uk/buckland-ripers.html>, accessed 24 March 2019.

<sup>8</sup> "Buckland Rippers," *History and Heritage of Weymouth and Dorset*; <http://weymouth-dorset.co.uk/buckland-ripers.html>, accessed 24 March 2019.

<sup>9</sup> *supra*. Hutchins. *The History and Antiquities of Dorset*. 1:595.



Below are the Dorset Visitations of 1565 and 1623.

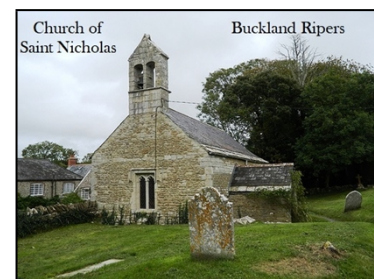


## ISSUE

1. ROBERT FRAMPTON: *FRAMPTON of Moreton*. eldest son of JOHN and ELIZABETH in the 1623 Visitation. Though he was the eldest son, his father gave some of the properties to younger sons. ROBERT FRAMPTON built a manor house in Moreton in 1580. This was replaced by Moreton House in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century; it is only the second stone structure in the parish. ROBERT FRAMPTON, ESQUIRE of Moreton was Sheriff of Dorsetshire in 1589.<sup>10</sup> There is a Will dated or proved 10 March 1597 for ROBERT FRAMPTON of Moreton, probably an uncle. Inherited the *manor of Moreton* upon the death of his father. His line of descent failed shortly after his own death in 1564; his son and heir CHARLES died without children. *Moreton* ultimately passed to the FRAMPTON OF BUCKLAND RIPPERS line headed by ROBERT's younger brother JAMES and his descendants. Someone sold the *manor of Etchilhampton* in 1568 to WILLIAM LAVINGTON of Chirton. ROBERT was already dead and, while it seems likely that his son CHARLES inherited *Etchilhampton* and *Moreton*, and sold the former in 1568, the sources are not specific enough to make a definitive statement.
2. JOHN FRAMPTON: *FRAMPTON of Upway*. He married ANNE WILLOUGHBY daughter of HENRY of Upway, Dorset, in Moreton in 1536. Whether ANNE was related to her mother-in-law ELIZABETH is not known. From them descend the *FRAMPTON of Upway* branch but the *manor of Upway* was in the FRAMPTON family going back to WALTER FRAMPTON who died in 1388. Just how it ended up with JOHN has yet to be worked out; it seems it was split with a moiety going to the WILLOUGHBY family. With that moiety reunited with the *manor of Little Piddle* (the name of the FRAMPTON moiety), their heir would own the *manor of Upway* in whole. JOHN died 1646; a Will probated 20 October 1647 for JOHN of Moreton could be his. They had 2 sons, ROBERT and GEORGE.
3. FRANCIS FRAMPTON: was in holy orders; died 1646.

<sup>10</sup> *supra*. Hutchins. The History and Antiquities of Dorset. 1:xlvi.

4. WILLIAM FRAMPTON: *FRAMPTON of Moreton*. He married ELIZABETH BROUGHTON in Moreton but the year given, about 1605, seems to be too late. WILLIAM inherited *Moreton* from his nephew CHARLES c1569. WILLIAM died in March 1608. The Prerogative Court of Canterbury granted ELIZABETH letters of administration on 10 July 1609.<sup>11</sup> *Moreton* passed to his son WILLIAM (when the 1623 Visitation was done), and then grandson WILLIAM. From there it went to WILLIAM's brother TREGONWELL FRAMPTON. He died without an heir so *Moreton* passed into the line of JAMES FRAMPTON, the 5<sup>th</sup> son of JOHN and ELIZABETH.
5. JAMES FRAMPTON: *FRAMPTON of Buckland Rippers*. He married KATHERINE TRENCHARD, daughter of JOHN of Warmewell, Dorset. JAMES died 1631. They had 3 sons, the eldest being JAMES, and 3 daughters. This son JAMES may be the person who contributed £20 in 1655 for the reconstruction of the old parish *Church of Saint Nicholas* in Buckland Rippers (though the *of Myra* is never employed here, it is understood to be the same Saint). This structure plus the manor house in the village and a significant part of the village were destroyed or heavily damaged by a fire around mid-century.<sup>12</sup> The village was not rebuilt and what remained was added to the civil parish of Chickerell. He inherited the share of *Buckland Rippers* held by his father. This property was sequestered in 1645 but was back under the control of this line by 1655. This is one reason the Armorial bearings are hard to follow; he, and his descendants could use the arms associated with *Buckland Rippers* or with *Moreton* and it appears that different generations did just that. A conflagration damaged or destroyed the manor house and the *Church of Saint Nicholas* and several houses from which the hamlet never recovered. After the fire, the family moved to Rempston at Corfe Castle while JAMES's son took on the task of rebuilding the manor house and church in 1655. Whether his name was JOHN or JAMES is still debated. A stone in the cemetery is inscribed *JAMES FRAMPTON, Esq. who began building of this church, but died before it was finished, was buried July 13, 1655*. The church porch has *J.F. 1655* inscribed. JAMES inherited the *manor of Moreton* when the male line of his older brother WILLIAM failed, most likely in 1647 or later. *Moreton* stayed in this line until 1704 when the manor was sold to JOSEPH DAMER of Dorchester and passed to his son JOHN of Winterborn Came. A moiety in *Upway* came to this line as well after ELIZABETH died in 1592; she had held it since JOHN's death in 1567. In 1598 the owner was ROBERT FRAMPTON who held it from the Queen. JAMES FRAMPTON, ESQUIRE of Buckland Rippers, received the moiety later which was called the *manor of Little Piddle* which was sold to the GOULD family.
6. ANNE FRAMPTON: married THOMAS DIRDO at the *Church of Saint Nicholas* in Moreton 1569. ANNE died 1609, buried *Church of Saint Nicholas*.
7. MARGARET FRAMPTON: married JOHN HAYWARD in Moreton in 1567.
8. DOROTHY FRAMPTON: married MARTIN KEITWAY in Moreton in 1569.



<sup>11</sup> Frampton, William, folio 167, Dorset Administrations Granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; <http://www.opcdorset.org/Miscellaneous/DorsetPCCAdmons1559-1725DI.htm>

<sup>12</sup> 'Chickerell', in *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset, Volume 2, South east* (London, 1970), pp. 37-41. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/dorset/vol2/pp37-41> [accessed 22 March 2019].

9. MARY FRAMPTON: married GREGORY DIRDO at the *Church of Saint Nicholas* in Moreton on 31 August 1575.
10. ROSAMUND FRAMPTON:
11. JOAN FRAMPTON: married GUY LIGHT or LYTE at the *Church of Saint Nicholas* in Moreton on 12 February 1571.
12. **WALTER FRAMPTON:** married **JANE PETRI** on 28 August 1586. Continued in separate file.

Husband: **EDWARD FRAMPTON**

Born: 1495 Moreton, Dorsetshire, England  
 Married: 1516 Moreton, Dorsetshire, England  
 Died: 1530 England  
 Buried:

Father: ROBERT FRAMPTON (c1465 – <1525)  
 Mother:

Wife: **ANNA HUNSELL**

Born:  
 Died:  
 Buried:  
 Father:  
 Mother:

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) <b>JOHN FRAMPTON</b>	1516	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England

The 1565 Dorset Visitation names his parents as ROBERT FRAMPTON and ELEANOR BROWNING.



Moreton is a village and civil parish on the River Frome. Members of the FRAMPTON family have been lords of the *Manor of Moreton* since the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The parish is served by the *Church of Saint Nicholas* and the village has the Frampton Arms pub. Moreton now has a population under 500. The history of the place and its connection to the FRAMPTON family is elaborated on in the section on their son JOHN. When



EDWARD's distant cousin JAMES, who died in 1523/4, set up trusts for each of his manors in the early 1520s, there was a possibility that the trustee(s) could end up owning the properties in the trust. Insuring the properties remained family possessions required the appointment of family members as trustees. For JAMES, the next heirs beyond his own family were the FRAMPTON of Buckland Rippers whose senior member at that time was EDWARD FRAMPTON. While not certain who the trustee(s) were, to appoint EDWARD would be a sound legal decision. Much like real estate, the trusteeship was inheritable following the established laws of property inheritance then in effect. When EDWARD died in 1530, if he was a trustee, this position would have been inherited by his son JOHN. While this certainly applies to the *manor of Moreton* as there are some written descriptions of that trust, it is probably equally applicable to all the manors owned by JAMES FRAMPTON. The *Visitations* in Dorset show Moreton passing from JAMES to his son JAMES, then to EDWARD's brother ROGER before becoming his son JOHN's property. While these pedigrees appear to trace the movement of land, they actually reflect the movement of the blazon or arms. The manors were held by the trusts until 1540 but the arms were



transferred separately as they were not part of the trusts. While EDWARD was the next male heir after JAMES'S son JAMES, and should have inherited the right to use the arms, he did not. He may have refused to take possession of the arms, in favor of his younger brother ROGER, to avoid the conflict-of-interest arising from acting as both trustee and beneficiary.

#### ISSUE

1. **JOHN FRAMPTON:** married **ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY** in 1540 in Moreton; JOHN inherited the *manor of Buckland Rippers* in 1530 from his father and the right to use the arms associated with *Moreton* in that same year from his uncle ROGER; it remains uncertain whether this was a share in the manor or the whole manor as sources differ in their descriptions. He also became trustee of at least 3 properties – *Moreton*, *Blount's Court* at Potterne and *Etchilhampton*. In 1540, the trust holding *Moreton* ended, as did the property trusts for the 2 Wiltshire manors created in the early 1520s. He was the senior heir and, as such, he inherited these properties. Their story is continued in a separate file.

Husband: **ROBERT FRAMPTON**

Born: *c1465*

Married:

Died:

Buried:

Father: JOHN (3) FRAMPTON

Mother: JOANNA MARSHALL

Wife: **UNKNOWN**

Born:

Died:

Buried:

Father:

Mother:

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) <b>EDWARD FRAMPTON</b>	1495	Moreton, Dorset, England
2) <b>ROGER FRAMPTON</b>	1495	Moreton, Dorset, England
3) <b>JAMES FRAMPTON</b>		

It's not clear if ROBERT held any manors in his own right or not. ROBERT may have been one of the trustees for *Moreton* but this is unlikely. If he was living in 1525, he would have been the next in line to inherit the arms associated with *Moreton* (not the manor itself as that was held in a trust) and he is not mentioned as ever holding the arms.

#### ISSUE

1. **EDWARD FRAMPTON:** married **ANNA HUNSELL** in 1516 in Moreton. Continued in separate file.
2. **ROGER FRAMPTON:** married **ALICE TRENCHARD**. He inherited the arms associated with the *manor of Moreton* in 1525 from his distant cousin **JAMES FRAMPTON**. Why the arms came to him rather than his older brother **EDWARD** has not been determined. However **ROGER** did not inherit the manor itself as that was held by a trust until 1540. **ROGER** died 5 March or May 1530, well before the trust expired. Having no heir, the future owner of the properties became his nephew **JOHN**. His brother **EDWARD** died the same year.



Husband: **JOHN (3) FRAMPTON**

Born: <1440 Potterne, Wiltshire, England  
Married: <1465 Derby, Derbyshire, England  
Died: <1515 Wiltshire, England  
Buried:

Father: JOHN (2) FRAMPTON (c1401 – ?)  
Mother: JOAN CLERK

Wife: **JOANNA MARSHALL**

Born: <1450 Moreton, Dorsetshire, England  
Died: 1557 England  
Buried:  
Father: EDMUND MARSHALL  
Mother:

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) <b>ROBERT FRAMPTON</b>	c1465	Moreton, Dorsetshire, England

MARSHALL is found as *MARESCHALL* in some records. JOANNA was the daughter and heiress of EDMUND MARSHALL of Woodlands in Bramdean, Hampshire.

Potterne is a village and civil parish in the center of Wiltshire. It is served by the *Church of Saint Mary* and it was part of the 13<sup>th</sup> century *Manor of Potterne* aka *manor of Blount's Court*. The *Manor of Potterne* came into possession of the FRAMPTON family when MARGARET BLOUNT, daughter of GEOFFREY BLOUNT, married WALTER FRAMPTON of Buckland Rippers in Dorset circa 1360. The marriage in Derby is unusual insofar as Derby is nowhere near Moreton or Potterne.



As to JOHN'S father, also named JOHN, he was from *Lyme Regis* in western Dorset.

In Dorset is/was a *manor of Frampton* on the River Frome, the name believed to come from *Frome town*. It does not have a connection to the family. It is a mile northwest of Cattistock, another riverside village that does have Frampton connections. Locations outside of Dorset that incorporate the surname include the *parish of Frampton Cotterell* in Gloucestershire and another *manor of Frampton* in Lincolnshire.

He probably died before 1525 because the blazon or arms associated with the *manor of Moreton* passed directly to his great-grandson ROGER. If he was alive in 1525 he would have inherited the arms as the next male heir.

#### ISSUE

1. **ROBERT FRAMPTON**: wife unknown. See his separate file.

Husband: **JOHN (2) FRAMPTON**

Born: *c1401*

Married: *c1425*

Died:

Buried:

Father: JOHN FRAMPTON (c1365 – 20 May 1425)

Mother: EDITH STAWELL

Wife: **JOAN CLERK**

Born:

Died:

Buried:

Father: WILLIAM CLERK

Mother:

ISSUE:	BORN:	PLACE:
<b>JOHN (3) FRAMPTON</b>	<i>&lt;1440</i>	Potterne, Wiltshire, England

*JOHN FRAMPTON JUNIOR, esquire, of Waye Bayhouse* (Upway), son of JOHN, married **JOAN CLERK**, daughter of WILLIAM CLERK. JOHN and JOAN received 2 houses in Dorchester as a bequest from her maternal grandmother MAUD WESTPRAY in her Will dated 2 December 1413 which was in probate in December 1415. He became head of the *FRAMPTON of Buckland Rippers* line, probably while his father was still alive and, thus, before 1425. His older brother ROBERT became head of the *FRAMPTON of Moreton* family upon the death of their father if not before. It is not clear how the decision was reached to make *Moreton* the property of the senior branch and *Buckland Rippers* of the next cadet branch. It certainly is not determined by length of ownership as *Buckland Rippers* was in the family for many years before *Moreton* was acquired.

JOHN served as MP for Lyme Regis in 1427 and *became prominent in Dorchester*. JOHN FRAMPTON *of Dorchester* is found on a 1434 list of men of wealth.<sup>13</sup>

#### ISSUE

**JOHN (3) FRAMPTON**: married **JOANNA MARSHALL**. Continued in separate file.

There was an Inquisition post mortem done on 20 November 1495 for a William Frampton who died on 12 August 1495. At that time he held *a moiety (half) of the manor of Upwey, ... held of the manor of Buklond Rypers*; and a *third part of the manor of Childefrome, ... held of Dunster castle ... His next heir was JOHN FRAMPTON aged 30 and more*.<sup>14</sup> *Childefrome* is Chilfrome

<sup>13</sup> John Hutchins. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*. Vol. 1 (London; 1774) p. lxvi. Available at Archive.org.

<sup>14</sup> Maskelyne and H. C. Maxwell Lyte. "Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Entries 1051-1100,"

between Cattistock and Maiden Newton. It is not known who WILLIAM was, but he could have been a brother of JOHN. It was usual for an Inquisition to specify that the heir was the son of the deceased, if that was the case. That it was not done in this one points to JOHN not being the son of WILLIAM. If WILLIAM was the brother of JOHN (2) and, by law, his heir, then it follows that, as JOHN (2) was not alive in 1495 and JOHN (3) was his heir, he would also be the heir of his Uncle WILLIAM. Upway was definitely in this branch of the family after the 1536 marriage of JOHN FRAMPTON and ANNE WILLOUGHBY, daughter of HENRY WILLOUGHBY of Upway.

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in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Series 2, Volume 1, Henry VII*, (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1898), 452-469. *British History Online*, accessed March 29, 2019, <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/series2-vol1/pp452-469>.

Husband: **JOHN FRAMPTON**<sup>15</sup>

Born:

Married: <1389

Died: 20 May 1425

Buried:

Father: WALTER FRAMPTON

Mother: MARGARET BLOUNT

Wife: **EDITH STAWELL**

Born: Cothelstone, Somerset, England

Died: <1397 England

Buried:

Father: SIR MATTHEW STAWELL

Mother:

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1. ROBERT FRAMPTON	1400	
2. <b>JOHN (2) FRAMPTON</b>	<b>c1401</b>	
3. WILLIAM FRAMPTON	c1404	
4. MARGARET FRAMPTON		

The arms of JOHN FRAMPTON are given as the wide red stripe, flanked by black narrow ones, on white by HUTCHINS.<sup>16</sup> *Buckland Ripers* came to him from his father while *Moreton* manor came to JOHN from his mother. The *FRAMPTON of Moreton* line continued through his son ROBERT while the *FRAMPTON of Buckland Ripers* continued through his son JOHN.



JOHN married (1) ISABEL PREWES, daughter of WALTER. They had 1 daughter.

JOHN married (2) EDITH STAWELL, daughter of SIR MATTHEW STAWELL of Cothelstone, Somerset. JOHN'S sister JOAN married EDITH'S brother SIR THOMAS STAWELL before April 1396.

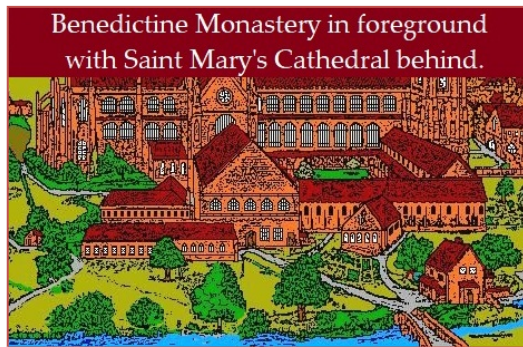
JOHN married (3) MARGARET by 1397.

He was the *Commissioner of Array* in Dorset in December 1399 and May 1416; as such he saw to the military readiness of the inhabitants.

He was *Controller of Customs and Subsidies* for Melcombe Regis and adjacent ports from 28 February to 14 May 1416, a position that *served ill* the ports. He was responsible for collecting duties on the export of wool, woolfells, and hides which accounted for a large part of the governments' income.

<sup>15</sup> "Frampton, John c.1365 – 1425, of Moreston, Dorset," Hx of Parliament

<sup>16</sup> John Hutchins. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*. Vol. 1 (London; 1774) p. 145. Available at Archive.org.



point according to some writers with future generations owning a moiety rather than the whole manor but that lacks evidence; *Upway* was split during JOHN's lifetime with a moiety being retained, probably going to his 3<sup>rd</sup> son WILLIAM. It eventually resurfaces in the *FRAMPTON of Buckland Ripers* line after that line merges with the *FRAMPTON of Moreton* line.

In 1390 JOHN provided securities at the Exchequer for JOHN FROME. He did the same for the lessee of the *manor of Piddlehinton* in Dorset while he was in Parliament representing Melcombe Regis in October 1404. Called by HENRY IV, the *Unlearned Parliament* met on 6 October at the Great Hall of Saint Mary's Priory in the Benedictine Monastery in Coventry, Warwickshire. The King refused to allow any lawyer, sheriff, law apprentice, or *any other person at law* to be seated because they were troublesome insomuch as they knew the law. The House of Commons tried to bring some order to and reduce the expenses of the King's household so as to make it self-sufficient on Crown properties alone without the need for government subsidies. This Parliament *was celebrated for the directness of the attacks then made on the temporalities of the Church*.<sup>17</sup> The Commons lodged a *grievous Complaint* with the King about the excessive amounts of money being sent to Rome by church officials; payments being double or triple what they were in the old time, to the detriment of the King and country. As a result HENRY enacted a law that aligned payments with those accustomed to in the old time and penalized anyone making greater payments by forfeiture to the King.<sup>18</sup>

In 1409, JOHN, *the elder*, obtained a license from BISHOP HALLUM of Salisbury to have mass at Moreton.

In 1411 he was a *feoffee* for property in Melcombe Regis on behalf of SIR HUMPHREY STAFFORD II of Hooke.

In 1412 the Dorset properties he held in his own right were valued at £20 while those he held for his 3<sup>rd</sup> wife were valued at £23. The Wiltshire holdings were valued at £23.6.8.

In 1415 JOHN FRAMPTON served under LORD MALTRAVERS at the *Battle of Agincort* but it isn't certain whether this was *the elder*, about 50, or his son (probably 25 or 30). *LORD MALTRAVERS* probably means JOHN FITZALAN, 6TH EARL OF ARUNDEL, 3RD BARON MALTRAVERS (1385 – 1421).


<sup>17</sup> "Houses of Benedictine monks: Priory of Coventry," in *A History of the County of Warwick: Volume 2*, ed. William Page (London: Victoria County History, 1908), 52-59. *British History Online*, accessed March 30, 2019, <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/warks/vol2/pp52-59>.

<sup>18</sup> Great Britain. *The Statutes of the Realm: Printed by Command of His Majesty King George the Third, In Pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons of Great Britain. From Original Records And Authentic Manuscripts*. (London: Dawson's of Pall Mall, 1810-1828) p. 149. Available at [HathiTrust.org](http://HathiTrust.org).

JOHN witnessed the election indentures drawn up at Dorchester prior to the Parliaments of 1407, 1410, May 1421, 1422, and 26 March 1425.

JOHN died 20 May 1425. His widow MARGARET retained some of his property as her *jointure*; she was still living in 1447.

#### Issue

1. ROBERT FRAMPTON: *FRAMPTON of Moreton*. He was born 1399 or 1400; he was 26 when his father died in 1426, inheriting *Moreton* and the rest of the lands. He also held the *manor of Mageston* in the liberty of Gillingham from the abbot of Wardon. In 1434 ROBERT FRAMPTON *of Moreton* is found on list of men of wealth.<sup>19</sup> ROBERT FRAMPTON who married (1) ALICE DEVEREL of Little Piddle. ALICE inherited a moiety in the *manor of Upway*, aka *Waybious*, , later called *Little Piddle*, north of Dorchester in the *Liberty of Upway*, from the RABAYNE family. She also had land in Little Piddle, *Westbroke*, *Frome Stath* and *Pudelhyton*.<sup>20</sup> Little Piddle and Piddlehinton are a few miles north of Dorchester, Westbrook is in North Dorset, and Frome Stath has not been identified. Little Piddle is the name given to the moiety of the *manor of Upway* that remained in the FRAMPTON family. While the village of Upway is just north of Buckland Ripers, it is possible the *manor of Upway* held 2 or more tracts of land that were at some distance from each other with a division of the manor actually resulting in better land use. None of their children survived and when ALICE died, ROBERT continued to hold her lands until his death after which they went to her heir and kinsman JOHN SPENCER. ROBERT married (2) ALINOR/ELEANOR BROWNING daughter of WILLIAM of Wiltshire and they had JAMES. In 1455 he bought several pieces of land but was not in possession of them when he died. ROBERT died 4 February 1464 in possession of the inherited lands plus additions in Hurst, Bryant's Piddle and Wolgaeswood, these last two held jointly with ALINOR. Hurst was one part of the manor of Moreton; the other part being Moreton village. Hurst was a collection of about 10 homes 1 mile west of Moreton village. ALINOR married WALTER BAROUGH of Chartford, Wiltshire.
  - a. JAMES FRAMPTON: *FRAMPTON of Moreton*. He married ANASTACIA NEWBURGH, daughter of JOHN NEWBURGH SENIOR of East Lulworth, Dorset (SIR ROGER NEWBOROUGH is an error). JOHN, of East Lulworth, signed his Will on 29 March 1484 and left *10 marks to his daughter ANASTASIA FRAMPTON*. The Will was proved 9 April 1485. JAMES inherited *Moreton* and *Little Piddle/Upway* and the Wiltshire manors from his father in 1426. JAMES signed his Will on 5 June 1521 and set up trusts for each of his manors for his benefit until his death. What is not certain is what happened to those properties such as Hurst and Bryant's Piddle, that he owned that were associated with a particular manor due to proximity or history but not an actual part of the manor. He died in

<sup>19</sup> *supra*. Hutchins. *The History and Antiquities of Dorset*. 1:lxvi.

<sup>20</sup> John Hutchins. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*. Vol. 1 (London; 1774) pp. 144 – 152, 594 – 598; and Vol. 2 (London; 1774) p. 229. Available at [Archive.org](http://Archive.org).



1523 and his Will was probated 17 June 1523.<sup>21</sup> In the parish *Church of Saint Nicholas of Myra* in Moreton is a brass with the inscription *JAMYS FRAMTON 1523*. It is a figure kneeling at a prayer desk in full armor except helmet and gauntlets with a shield-of-arms of Frampton and a scroll with a black-lettered inscription in Latin plus a second inscription plate reading *This Effigy with the Arms inscription and Scroll were taken from a decayed marble monument in this Isle When it was rebuilt in the year 1733*. The brass is located in the south east pew of the structure (on the right near the sanctuary) and was reset in a marble slab when this addition was built by a JAMES FRAMPTON in the 1770s.

The trusts he set up were complicated affairs and it seems he had a separate trust for each major piece of property. The income was used, first for him then for his son. It also paid for two priests and a clerk plus the upkeep of the *Church of Saint Nicholas* in Moreton. The trust in *Moreton* had an initial period of 15 years but that could be doubled if his son JAMES died in less than a year of the formation of the trust.<sup>22</sup> As it was, his illegitimate son JAMES died without a lawful heir 2 years later. According to the terms of the trust, in this situation the trust would last for 15 years from the date of his son's death, or 1540. The other trusts were probably the same. Having no lawful heir, ownership was transferred to the trustee(s) and it was his/their decision how to dispose of them. As there was a possibility that the land would devolve upon the trustee(s) one of the trustees was probably his 3<sup>rd</sup>-cousin-once-removed EDWARD, son of ROBERT FRAMPTON who had passed away earlier. When EDWARD passed away in 1530, the trusteeship passed to his son JOHN FRAMPTON, the husband of ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY.

- i. JAMES FRAMPTON: *FRAMPTON of Moreton*. The trusts his father set up continued to function, now for his benefit. The blazon held by his father became his. The *manor of Mageston* is documented in 1526, perhaps the Inquisition post-mortem, as belonging to JAMES FRAMPTON with land at Axtel being held of WILLIAM SEVERINGTON; a subsidy roll mentions JAMES holding Eastover in the same area around this time also.<sup>23</sup> He married AVICE DELALYND, daughter of SIR THOMAS DELALYND but died soon thereafter, on 22 August 1525, having no children. The next male heir in the family was in the *FRAMPTON of Buckland Ripers* line of his great-uncle JOHN FRAMPTON (*next*). AVICE married 2<sup>nd</sup> THOMAS TRENCHARD ESQUIRE by 1538.
2. **JOHN (2) FRAMPTON:** *FRAMPTON of Buckland Ripers*. JOHN FRAMPTON JUNIOR, *esquire, of Waye Bayhouse*, son of JOHN, married **JOAN CLERK**, daughter of WILLIAM CLERK. JOAN received 2 houses in Dorchester as a bequest from her maternal grandmother MAUD WESTPRAY in her Will dated 2 December 1413 which was in probate in December 1415. Continued in their separate file.
3. WILLIAM FRAMPTON: one known son WILLIAM. His son JOHN had ROGER and EDWARD, and EDWARD had JOHN.
4. Margaret Frampton: married Robert Bingham esquire of Bingham Melcombe.

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<sup>21</sup> Wills at Canterbury for Moreton, Dorset; <http://www.opcdorset.org/MoretonFiles/MoretonWills.htm>.

<sup>22</sup> *supra*. Hutchins. *The History and Antiquities of Dorset*. 1:136, 149.

<sup>23</sup> John Hutchins. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*. Vol. 2 (London; 1774) pp. 229, 233. Available at Archive.org.

Husband: **WALTER FRAMPTON**

Born:

Married:

Died: 14 October 1388/89

Buried:

Father: JOHN FRAMPTON

Mother:

Wife: **MARGARET BLOUNT**

Born:

Potterne, Wiltshire, England

Died:

England

Buried:

Father: GEOFFREY BLOUNT

Mother:

ISSUE	BORN	WHERE
1. <b>JOHN FRAMPTON</b>	c1365	
2. <b>JOAN FRAMPTON</b>		
3. <b>WALTER FRAMPTON</b>		

The ancestry is a bit muddled. Some write that this WALTER is the same WALTER that was mayor of Bristol but that seems unlikely for more than one reason. WALTER, the mayor, has 4 shields on his tomb and none of them are found in the Dorset families; our subject and the mayor both had quite full lives making it hard to see how one person could live these two lives in places that were not close to each other. That said, it does seem there is a connection. WALTER the mayor's father was also named WALTER, the first of 4 to head the Bristol family. Perhaps that WALTER and JOHN, the father of our subject, were brothers. The *Buckland Ripers* and *Moreton* families bestow the name WALTER with such frequency it is difficult to believe there is not a connection to the Bristol family.

WALTER's father JOHN is thought by Hutchins to have been a young man in 1350 who rendered some significant service to the crown, perhaps service in the wars in France, for which he received the blazon *Argent, a bend gules, cotised sable* and the crest *A greyhound sejant argent, collared gules, ringed or*. A white/silver shield with diagonal, thick, red band bracketed by two smaller black bands with a seated, white/silver greyhound with red collar and circumscribed with gold. He also received the Royal manor and advowson of *Buckland Ripers*, part of the *manor of Marshwood* plus adjacent land to the west called South Tatton.



WALTER FRAMPTON of *Buckland Ripers* married MARGARET BLOUNT, daughter of GEOFFREY of Potterne, Wiltshire. She brought the Wiltshire *manors of Blount's Court at Potterne, Etchilhampton, and Alton Barnes* to the family as well as several properties elsewhere. British History Online provides a concise history of ownership for the three properties: *Blount's Court* at Potterne, *Etchilhampton*, and *Alton Barnes*.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>24</sup> A.P Baggs, D A Crowley, Ralph B Pugh, Janet H Stevenson and Margaret Tomlinson. "Parishes: Etchilhampton," in *A History*

The *manor of Blount's Court* probably originated in the 13th century. In 1270 GEOFFREY LE BLUNT of Potterne was granted exemption for life from various offices. In 1428 SIR ROBERT FRAMPTON held of the Bishop of Salisbury *certain lands and tenements in Potterne and Marston which were formerly of GEOFFREY LE BLUNT*, and represented ½ a knight's fee. When JOHN FRAMPTON had died two years previously he had left to his son ROBERT (then 26) *a manor in the Vill of Potterne*, held of the bishop. Presumably these were one and the same. ROGER FRAMPTON, who died in 1530, left to his *cousin* [actually nephew] JOHN FRAMPTON the manor of Potterne *alias Blunttys Court*, held of the bishop. ROGER'S father JAMES, who died in 1523–4, [this is an error; ROGER was a 3<sup>rd</sup>-cousin, not son, who inherited upon JAMES'(2) death] had devised the manor to pious uses for a term of fifteen years. [Trust ended in 1540] ROGER FRAMPTON had granted it in 1524 to CHARLES BULKELEY. [JAMES (2) was the beneficiary of the manor's trust in 1524] In 1643 the manor was among the possessions sold by WILLIAM FRAMPTON shortly before his death to raise money for a settlement upon his children WILLIAM, RICHARD, ROBERT, GEORGE, TREGONWELL, KATHERINE, ANNE, and ELIZABETH.

GEOFFREY BLOUNT died before 1363 leaving as heir his daughter MARGARET, the wife of WALTER OF FRAMPTON. [The 2 hides in manor of Etchilhampton owned by JOHN DE WILLINGTON was subinfeudated to GEOFFREY BLOUNT by 1194; it passed to RICHARD, GEOFFREY, RICHARD and GEOFFREY] probably passed from MARGARET and WALTER to JOHN FRAMPTON, presumably their son, who held it in 1412. JOHN was succeeded in 1425 by his son ROBERT (d. 1464) who was succeeded by another JOHN FRAMPTON. The land apparently passed after JOHN'S death to another ROBERT FRAMPTON whose son JAMES (d. 1523) devised it to religious uses for fifteen years. [Trust held it for his illegitimate son JAMES (2) who died in 1525]. Reversion in it passed to his cousin and heir ROGER FRAMPTON (d. 1530), whose heir, his nephew JOHN FRAMPTON, presumably entered the land in 1538 [1540 as the trust lasted 15 years from the death of JAMES (2)]. JOHN was succeeded before 1560 by his son ROBERT who sold the land in 1568 to WILLIAM LAVINGTON of Chirton.

The *manor of Alton Barnes*, about 6 miles east of Devizes, was held by JOHN THISTLEDEN who in 1328 settled the manor on himself and his wife ELIZABETH with reversion to GEOFFREY BLOUNT. The manor passed under the settlement of 1328 to MARGARET, the daughter and heir of GEOFFREY BLOUNT, the wife of WALTER OF FRAMPTON, and then a minor. In 1363 WALTER OF FRAMPTON successfully resisted the claims of the daughters of the younger WILLIAM son of WALTER and of the heir of HENRY THISTLEDEN to the manor. His tenure of it in his wife's right was confirmed in 1366 and in 1367. WALTER and MARGARET conveyed it to WILLIAM of WYKEHAM, bishop of Winchester, a transaction completed in 1370. Under licenses of the king and of

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of the County of Wiltshire: Volume 10, ed. Elizabeth Crittall (London: Victoria County History, 1975), 71-77. *British History Online*, accessed March 30, 2019, <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/wilts/vol10/pp71-77>. H F Chettle, W R Powell, P A Spalding and P M Tillott. "Parishes: Potterne," in *A History of the County of Wiltshire: Volume 7*, ed. R B Pugh and Elizabeth Crittall (London: Victoria County History, 1953), 207-217. *British History Online*, accessed March 30, 2019, <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/wilts/vol7/pp207-217>. A P Baggs, D A Crowley, Ralph B Pugh, Janet H Stevenson and Margaret Tomlinson. "Parishes: Alton Barnes," in *A History of the County of Wiltshire: Volume 10*, ed. Elizabeth Crittall (London: Victoria County History, 1975), 8-13. *British History Online*, accessed March 30, 2019, <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/wilts/vol10/pp8-13>.

WILLIAM DE MONTAGU, earl of Salisbury and overlord of Alton Barnes, WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM granted the manor in 1385 to the warden and scholars of the newly founded St. Mary College of Winchester in Oxford, commonly called New College, who still owned it in 1970.

The country was hit with a plague epidemic in 1348 with the south coast being devastated first. What WALTER and MARGARET did to survive but the horror of seeing about half the population dying in short order must have been terrifying. WALTER was an elected Member of Parliament for Melcombe Regis in 1355 which met from 23 to 30 November. EDWARD III probably needed to raise money for the ongoing Hundred Years War and Parliament held the right to continue the duties on wool exports since 1353.

WALTER died on the Feast of SAINT CALLIXTUS which is celebrated 14 October with the year given as 1388 and 1389. When he died, WALTER held, in Dorset, the *manor of Buckland Ripers* with the neighboring South Tatton, an interest in the *manor of Upway*, perhaps a moiety or maybe the entire manor; plus a parcel in Bryant's Puddle. In Wiltshire he held the *manors of Blount's Court* at Potterne and *Etchilhampton*, having sold *Alton Barnes* earlier. All three were around Devizes in Wiltshire. Though ROGER FRAMPTON had granted it [Blount's Court] in 1524 to CHARLES BULKELEY, 16 years before the trust expired, the manor still passed to their son JOHN at the same time he inherited the rest. The properties he held, in right of his wife, the *manor of Moreton*, land in the *manor of Mageston* in the liberty of Gillingham<sup>25</sup> from NICHOLAS TONER and a parcel in Pudel Tuberville reverted to MARGARET to be inherited by JOHN when she died. At some point *Upway*, which included a parcel north of Dorchester and another near Upway, was divided with the northern FRAMPTON moiety adopting the name the *manor of Little Piddle*. The other moiety went to the WILLOUGHBY family and would reappear in the FRAMPTON family in a few generations.

The *Manor of Moreton* came into possession of the FRAMPTON family at this time and passed between many branches of the family over the 4 centuries they held it. The previous owners were the HUSSEY family and it could be that WALTER FRAMPTON of Buckland Ripers married MARGARET HUSSEY in 1366 (her surname is not known) and that was how *Moreton* came to the family. Perhaps her name was MARGARET LEDRED and that's how the arms ended up on the family shield.



A contemporary of WALTER was a JOHN FRAMPTON of *Childe Frome* (Chilfrome) in Dorset who died 5 September 1391, or maybe 1390 as the Inquisition post-mortem took place on 12 September 1391, which seems an awfully short time between the two events, though it does state that he died *5 September last*. His wife was MAUD and they had no children together but JOHN did have a *bastard son* named ROBERT in 1376. JOHN had an interest in *Childe Frome* and it was determined that ROBERT was the correct heir to inherit it from the estate.<sup>26</sup>

For unstated reasons HUTCHINS in his *History and Antiquities of Dorset* opines that the FRAMPTONS had a sepulcher or vault at Bindon Abbey near Wool, Dorset but their records shed no light on this statement.

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<sup>25</sup> John Hutchins. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*. Vol. 2 (London; 1774) p. 229. Available at Archive.org.

<sup>26</sup> M. C. B. Dawes, M. R. Devine, H. E. Jones and M. J. Post. "Inquisitions Post Mortem, Richard II, File 66," in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Volume 16, Richard II*, (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1974), 390-407. *British History Online*, accessed March 29, 2019, <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol16/pp390-407>.

## ISSUE

1. **JOHN FRAMPTON**: married (1) ISABEL PREWES, daughter of WALTER. They had 1 daughter. JOHN married (2) **EDITH STAWELL**, daughter of SIR MATTHEW STAWELL of Cothelstone, Somerset. Continued in separate file.
2. **JOAN FRAMPTON**: Married, as his 2<sup>nd</sup> wife, SIR THOMAS STAWELL, EDITH'S brother, before April 1396. They lived in Somerset and had one son, *dvp*, (*decessit vita patris*, died during the life of his father; without mention of having or not having heirs himself) and one daughter. When THOMAS STAWELL died on 14 February 1439 his heir was a grandson named *ROBERT* (surname and relationship not given).<sup>27</sup>
3. **WALTER FRAMPTON**:

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<sup>27</sup> "Stawell, Sir Thomas c.1369 – 1439, of Cothelston, Som." Hx of Parliament

Willoughby



Husband: **NICHOLAS WILLOUGHBY**  
 Born: 1490 Turner's Puddle, Dorset, England  
 Married: Dorset, England  
 Died:  
 Buried:  
 Father: *EDMUND WILLOUGHBY*  
 Mother:

Wife: **ROBEGIA SATCHFIELD**  
 Born: 1495 Dorset, England  
 Died:  
 Buried:  
 Father: WILLIAM SATCHFIELD  
 Mother:

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) LEONARD WILLOUGHBY	<1509	Turner's Puddle, Dorset, England
2) <b>ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY</b>	1515	Turner's Puddle, Dorset, England
3) JOHN WILLOUGHBY		Dorset, England
4) MARGARET WILLOUGHBY		



If we are to trust the 1623 Visitation in Dorset, the *WILLOUGHBY of Turner's Puddle* must be related to the BARONS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY as the arms of both are identical. On 20 January 1327 William de Willoughby and John de Willoughby were created Knights Banneret. These arms were adopted in 1349 by JOHN DE WILLOUGHBY, 3<sup>rd</sup> BARON WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY (1329 – 1372) when he married CECILY UFFORD.<sup>1</sup> The option for ancestors being few, descent may be from SIR THOMAS WILLOUGHBY, the second son of WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY, 5<sup>th</sup> BARON WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, K.G. (1307 – 1409), and JOAN ARUNDEL. On 6 October 1399 WILLIAM LORD WILLOUGHBY is listed as a peer for an early session of Parliament under HENRY IV; he is found under *Barons* on 2 December 1406 as well.<sup>2</sup> On 11 October 1399 the brother of WILLIAM, 5<sup>th</sup> LORD WILLOUGHBY, was made a Knight of the Bath.<sup>3</sup> WILLIAM was inducted as the 100<sup>th</sup> member of the Order of the Garter in 1401; the Order was created by EDWARD III in 1348. SIR THOMAS WILLOUGHBY, as a second son, his arms would be different from those of the Baron, the Barony, and the arms, passed to his descendant CHRISTOPHER WILLOUGHBY, 10<sup>th</sup> BARON WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY (1453 – 1499). These arms were still current with ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, 6<sup>th</sup> BARON WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY,

<sup>1</sup> Wikipedia contributors, "Baron Willoughby de Eresby," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Baron\\_Willoughby\\_de\\_Eresby&oldid=879290411](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Baron_Willoughby_de_Eresby&oldid=879290411) (accessed March 28, 2019).

<sup>2</sup> William Cobbett. *Cobbett's Parliamentary History of England*. Volume 1 (London, R. Bagshaw; 1806) pp. 175, 201, 215. Available at Archive.org. See also: [http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/WILLOUGHBY1.htm#Thomas%20WILLOUGHBY%20\(Sir%20Knight\)1](http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/WILLOUGHBY1.htm#Thomas%20WILLOUGHBY%20(Sir%20Knight)1)

<sup>3</sup> William A. Shaw. *The Knights of England*. Volume 1. (London, Sherratt & Hughes; 1906) pp. 124, 128. Available at Archive.org.

K.G. (1385 – 1482). ROBERT LORD WILLOUGHBY was a peer at Parliament on 19 November 1414. ROBERT was inducted into the Order of the Garter in 1417, becoming the 128<sup>th</sup> member. Unfortunately the 1623 Visitation in Dorset does not provide the connection to NICHOLAS. NICHOLAS's father may have been EDMUND WILLOUGHBY and that given name is used in the Barons line since the arms were adopted as CECILY's father was EDMUND UFFORD.

An Inquisition post-mortem was held in early April 1373 for SIR JOHN DE WILLOUGHBY (*WYLUGHBY*), knight, who died the day after Easter *last*. Easter in 1373 fell on the 17<sup>th</sup> of April. The writ for the Inquisition was dated 2 April and Northampton held theirs on 10 April, meaning SIR JOHN died on *29 March 1372*.<sup>4</sup> Norfolk held theirs on *the feast of SS. Philip and James* which is on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May. Their entry states that SIR JOHN *died on Monday after the Annunciation, to wit, the morrow of Easter last*. This presents a problem; on 1 May 1373, the *Easter last* was 17 April 1373, meaning SIR JOHN died on *18 April 1373*. Given that the writs were issued on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of April 1373, SIR JOHN could not have still been alive, *ergo*, Norfolk's Inquisition is incorrect. His son ROBERT DE WILLOUGHBY, knight, *aged 23 and more*, was his heir; ROBERT's wife was named MARGERY. The intriguing bit is found in the Norfolk section wherein. The *manors of Eggefild and Walcote were held for life ... of EDMUND DE UFFORD, le cosyn (cousin), by knight's service, as of his manor of Horsford, ...*<sup>5</sup> Recall that the father of CECILY UFFORD was EDMUND UFFORD. Given the surnames in this family and the Inquisition just described, it's not hard to come to the realization that the parties were probably related, that's easy; how they were related, and that's not.

No Inquisition-post-mortem at BHO mentions NICHOLAS WILLOUGHBY or *WYLUGHBY* and the only one found that mentions EDMUND WILLOUGHBY is for HUGH WILLOUGHBY who died 1 September 1406. EDMUND WILLOUGHBY, knight, was a younger brother of HUGH and both were sons of RICHARD WILLOUGHBY. As none of the sons had an heir to inherit, this EDMUND cannot be NICHOLAS' ancestor.<sup>6</sup>

## ISSUE

1. LEONARD WILLOUGHBY: married (1) MARY TUBERVILLE, daughter of JOHN TUBERVILLE of Beres Regis, Dorset; marriage settlement was dated 3 September 1533. Beres Regis is in east Dorset about 4 miles northeast of Moreton. They had 6 daughters. MARY died by 1559. LEONARD succeeded to father's estate on 10 June 1542. He was a Member of QUEEN MARY's first Parliament, representing Wareham, in October 1553. Married (2) MARGARET THORNHILL, daughter of WILLIAM THORNHILL of Thornhill in Stalbridge, where the parish was served by the *Church of Saint Mary*, in northwest Dorset by March 1559. From the online History of Parliament:<sup>7</sup>

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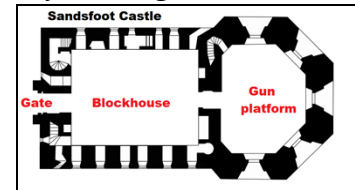
<sup>4</sup> Kevin M. Laughery, "The Date of Easter Sunday, A.D. 326 – 4099," <http://www.kevinlaughery.com/east4099.html>, updated 11 April 2018.

<sup>5</sup> A. E. Stamp, J. B. W. Chapman, M. C. B. Dawes and D. B. Wardle. "Inquisitions Post Mortem, Edward III, File 231," in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Volume 13, Edward III*, (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1954), 195-214. *British History Online*, accessed March 30, 2019, <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol13/pp195-214>.

<sup>6</sup> J. L. Kirby. "Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry IV, Entries 102-151," in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Volume 19, Henry IV*, (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1992), 27-50. *British History Online*, accessed March 30, 2019, <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol19/pp27-50>.

<sup>7</sup> "Willoughby, Leonard (by 1509-60) of Turners Puddle, Dorset," *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1509 –*

LEONARD WILLOUGHBY was the head of a minor gentle family seated about seven miles from Wareham. He had property on the outskirts of Wareham and an annuity of £10 out of the dissolved priory there but he probably owed his election to MARY'S first Parliament to the influence of his brother-in-law JAMES TURBERVILLE, an associate of STEPHEN GARDINER and soon to be chosen bishop of Exeter. Another brother-in-law JOHN WADHAM was captain of a royal fort near Portland. Neither WILLOUGHBY nor his fellow-member THOMAS PHELIPS opposed the initial measures towards the restoration of Catholicism in this Parliament but, unlike PHELIPS, WILLOUGHBY was not to sit again. He made his will on 1 April 1560 and died on the following 13 June. Most of his lands lay in and around Turners Puddle but he also had property in Devon and Cornwall which he left to his unmarried daughters. He named as executor his brother JOHN WILLOUGHBY, who was heir to Turners Puddle. He was buried at Bere Regis.



The parish of Bere Regis continues to be served by the *Church of Saint John the Baptist*.

2. **ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY:** married **JOHN FRAMPTON** in 1540 at the *Church of Saint Nicholas of Myra* in Moreton, Dorset. Continued in separate file.

3. **MARGARET WILLOUGHBY:** married **JOHN WADHAM**, by 1545. JOHN was born c1520 to JOHN WADHAM and MARY FARRINGTON of Catherston Leweston, Dorset (about 2 miles northeast of Lyme Regis in West Dorset).<sup>8</sup> However, SIR WILLIAM POLE, who died in 1635, recorded that



JOHN was the son of WILLIAM WADHAM and JANE Payne OF Catherston, daughter and co-heiress of WILLIAM PAYNE.<sup>9</sup> MARY was the daughter of JOHN FARRINGTON of Devon. JOHN received an education in law at the Temple where he was admitted in May 1533. He was appointed *Captain of the Queen's Majestie at Sandesfoot Castle*, located about a half mile from Weymouth, on 9 August 1550. The castle was an artillery fort completed in 1542 to protect the anchorage at Weymouth Bay in concert with Portland Castle on an isle of the same name. He was elected to the March 1553 Parliament representing Melcombe Regis and was returned in April 1554 to represent Weymouth. He assumed the post of *Recorder* at Lyme Regis upon the death of his father in 1558. Coastal erosion threatened the

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castle's structure and JOHN completed the repairs by 1583. JOHN signed his Will on 12 January 1588. S.T. Bindoff (ed), 1982. Helen Miller, <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/willoughby-leonard-1509-60>. Accessed 22 March 2019.

<sup>8</sup> "Wadham, John (by 1520-84) of Catherston Leweston, Dorset," *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1509 – 1588*. S.T. Bindoff (ed), 1982. Helen Miller, <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/wadham-john-1520-84>. Accessed 22 March 2019.

<sup>9</sup> Wikipedia contributors, "William Wadham (died 1452)," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=William\\_Wadham\\_\(died\\_1452\)&oldid=882178627](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=William_Wadham_(died_1452)&oldid=882178627) (accessed March 27, 2019).

1584 and died on 14 March 1584. He left 20 each *to his younger sons* and to his *eldest son and executor* GEORGE, he left *burgages*, which were rental properties where the tenant paid cash rather than goods or services, in Bridport, Charmouth, Dorchester, Lyme, and Wareham. He appointed *cousins* THOMAS HANNAM, THOMAS MOLYNS *the elder*, WILLIAM POLE, NICHOLAS WADHAM, and his servant WILLIAM CROCKER. He ordered a brass plate for the *Church of Saint Candida and Holy Cross* at Whitchurch Canonorum the engraving closing with *whose soul God rest to his good will and pleasure Amen*.<sup>10</sup> Whitchurch Canonorum is a village and civil parish north of Lyme Regis and Catherston in West Dorset. JOHN and MARGARET had 4 sons and 3 daughters.



St. Candida & Holy Cross



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<sup>10</sup> See Britain Express for more about this church; <https://www.britainexpress.com/counties/dorset/churches/whitchurch-canonorum.htm>.

Potter

Husband: **THOMAS POTTER**  
 Born: c1632 Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England  
 Married: c1650 Warwick, Providence Plantations  
 Died: 10 December 1703 Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, New Jersey  
 Buried:  
 Father: ROBERT POTTER  
 Mother: ISABEL ANTHONY

Wife: **ANN FERN WAINWRIGHT**  
 Born:  
 Died:  
 Buried:  
 Father: WAINWRIGHT  
 Mother:

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) <b>ELIZABETH POTTER</b>	1652	Newport, Rhode Island
2) MARY POTTER	c1660	Newport, Rhode Island
3) MERCY POTTER	1 July 1664	Newport, Rhode Island
4) EPHRAIM POTTER	1670	Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, East Jersey
5) THOMAS POTTER JUNIOR		

A THOMAS POTTER was a financial contributor to the Monmouth Patent purchase though he was not a patentee. [The Monmouth Patent and Patentees, Descendants of the Founders of New Jersey; <http://www.njfounders.org/history/monmouth-patent-and-patentees>]

East Jersey Colonial Conveyances<sup>1</sup> include:

6 August 1674: JUDAH Allen and THOMAS POTTER sold land in Shrewsbury to THOMAS WHITE.

16 November 1674: THOMAS bought land in Shrewsbury from the sachem WASSAKOROIS, his wife and his son.

1/10 December 1674: THOMAS ONG and THOMAS WAINWRIGHT bought land on Whale Pond Brook from Natives which were transferred to THOMAS POTTER on 8 January 1675. Containing 92 acres, these were sold on 28 December 1692 to JOHN TUCKER.

16 August 1675: A neck of coastal land in Shrewsbury was purchased by THOMAS POTTER and JUDAH ALLEN from several Natives. The parcel that THOMAS claimed was 2 acres and was sold by deed dated 1 November 1688 to SAMUEL DENNIS.

23 January 1676: *THOMAS POTTER doth Enter a Caveat against any person that shall take up any of the Land that he hath Purchas'd from the Indians in and about Deale according to the Indian*

<sup>1</sup> NJ Department of Records Management database: Department of State, Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650-1856, Liber 1, Part B (EJ), Folios 74, 75, 76, 142, 197, 263, 264, 265; B (EJ), Folio 265; D (WJ), Folio 399; and General Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey, Surveys and Warrants, 1675-1997, Liber 2, Part A, Folio 46 and Part B, Folios 117, 138.



*Deed of Sale and Gifts to him and others in the Yeare 1674 and 1675 which are Enter'd in the Records until he hath his proportion of Land according to his warrant dated the 30<sup>th</sup> of March 1677.*

21 October 1676: THOMAS POTTER sold land in Deal to FRANCIS JEFFERY and THERLAGH SWINEY.

30 March 1677: Patent issued to THOMAS POTTER for 500 acres near Deale in right of THOMAS, *his wife, his son and his daughter.*

10 January 1682: A patent for 1,000 acres in 3 parcels in Deale and 2 surveys for 1,000 acres total, one containing 442 acres and the other 558 acres, for THOMAS POTTER. The conveyances were issued in 1689.

20 January 1689: Conveyance issued to Thomas Potter by East Jersey Proprietors refers to patent of 10 January 1682 and 2 associated surveys.

4 May 1692: Land on Saw Mill Brook in Monmouth County from Nathaniel Leonard to Thomas Potter. Monmouth deed books show JOHN STARKE of Middletown selling a tract on north side of saw mill brook on 20 March 1692 to THOMAS POTTER as stated in a deed dated 9 July 1697, increasing his holdings there.

There are many different transactions, deeds, mortgages, bonds, letters-of-attorney found in the Monmouth County Deed Books:<sup>2</sup>

8 October 1672: THOMAS and ANN POTTER to EDWARD and FAITH PATTERSON, all of Shrewsbury, my whole share of land except mill lot, breakers lot, and great lot (these were sold on 2 October to SARAH REAP of Newport RI, see 20 August 1706) for 2 cows, 20 bushels Indian corn, 17s 6p in pork, and half a Crown in silver. THOMAS retains use of houses and grounds plus the commonage until Michaelmas (29 September) at which time THOMAS will deliver all right and title to land *except for boards and doors*. Signed and witnessed by THOMAS WINTERTON. Followed by a second declaration, dated 5 October 1672, that said lands are transferred to FAITH PATTERSON, relic, widow, and executrix of EDWARD PATTERSON, deceased. Signed in presence of RD RICHARDSON SENIOR and GEORGE CHUTE.

26 November 1672: THOMAS POTTER buys 2 shares in land from NICHOLAS DAVIS, a merchant from Rhode Island. DAVIS intends to follow up with a full deed; signed 26<sup>th</sup> of 12<sup>th</sup> month 1672 (26 February 1672) in presence of THOMAS TAYLOR and THURLAGH SWYNY.

11 October 1680: THOMAS POTTER sold to JOHN WOOLLEY 100 acres adjoining land formerly sold to ADAM CHANNELHOUSE for £39; THOMAS received tract by patent dated 20 January 1687 from the deputy-Governor and the majority of his council. JEDIDIAH ALLEN, THOMAS EATON, and SAMUEL DENNIS witnessed his signature which he acknowledged 1 December 1694 before 2 justices. 1 December 1694 Thomas signed a receipt for the £39.

1 November 1688: THOMAS POTTER of Shrewsbury for and inconsideration of 150 acres, as described in patent dated 15 January 1679 that he purchased from JOHN WOOLLEY on 9 October 1688, to SAMUEL DENNIS for £17, *vizt* a house on 7 acres on a branch of Shrewsbury River between JOSEPH PARKER and JOHN WORTHLEY; a tract of 86 acres and house formerly owned by

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<sup>2</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book A, pp. 45, 52; Book C, pp. 25, 27, 77, 79, 81, 154; Book D, pp. 6, 28, 31, 33, 49, 51, 56, 101, 156; Book E, p. 89. Available on Family Search.

FRANCIS LEMASTERS, allowing for 6 acres of bad land, on Shrewsbury River, next to JOHN WORTHLEY; plus 3 acres of meadow and upland adjoin to it and next to JUDAH ALLEN and PETER PARKER; plus 2 acres of meadow and upland adjoining the last on goose neck on south bank of Shrewsbury River, next to JUDAH ALLEN and NICHOLAS BROWN; for a total of 92 acres; together with the said JOHN WORTHLEY's conveyance to me (58 acres). THOMAS's signature witnessed by THOMAS WHITE, PETER WHITE, and THOMAS COOKE and acknowledged by THOMAS POTTER before L[EWIS] MORRIS on 11 February 1693.

8 December 1688: THOMAS POTTER is in receipt of 150 acres of upland and meadow by deed, plus £15.10 being a part of the £17 that SAMUEL DENNIS was to give more than the 150 acres of meadow and upland for and consideration of certain tracts of land that THOMAS sold to SAMUEL by deed on 5 November 1688. THOMAS COOKE and EPHRAIM ALLEN witnessed THOMAS's signature which he acknowledged before L[EWIS] MORRIS 1693. Followed by receipt signed by THOMAS and dated 12 February 1689 for £1.10 being the remaining amount due of the £17. PETER WHITE and ABRAHAM BROWN witnessed his signature and THOMAS acknowledged the same as before.

28 December 1692: THOMAS POTTER sold 592 acres in 3 tracts for £120 to JOHN TUCKER. The tracts were 518 acres on the coast, but with allowances for bad land and highways, 460 acres; 92 acres on south bank of Whale pond Brook; and 40 acres at Deale. Patented to THOMAS on 20 January 1687 by deputy-governor and majority of council. Signed and witnessed.

20 March 1692: Mortgage from JOHN and MARY STARKE to THOMAS POTTER in name and behalf of MARY CHANNELHOUSE, daughter of ADAM CHANNELHOUSE, deceased, for £70 for 2 acres on north side of Saw Mill Brook in Monmouth County; also 500 acres in Philadelphia County conveyed from THOMAS POTTER by 2 deeds granting said land to JOHN STARKE and MARY CHANNELHOUSE on the condition that if JOHN and MARY STARKE secure a deed for parcels of land at Poplar Swamp that were conveyed by THOMAS POTTER to MARY CHANNELHOUSE *at her full and compleat age either from her tutors, curators, or guardians* and when MARY CHANNELHOUSE is no longer a minor she will execute a deed confirming said transfer of Poplar Swamp parcels, at which time *this deed of sale* shall be null and void. Signed and witnessed; plus a second witnessing of MARY STARKE's signature on 4 January 1697.

1 December 1694: letter of attorney from THOMAS POTTER to JOHN WOOLLEY granting him right to pay all bills and collect all debts by any legal manner – arrest, lawsuit, attachment – and to appear before any judge, governor or justice on his behalf. Signed, sealed, delivered, and acknowledged before LEWIS MORRIS and THOMAS WEBLEY, Justices.

9 February 1697: THOMAS POTTER to JOHN WOOLLEY. THOMAS, by patent dated 20 January 1688 owned a tract at poplar swamp that he sells for £60. Signed in presence of Abiah Edwards and THOMAS WEBLEY; acknowledged 10 February 1697 before JOHN HANCE and THOMAS WEBLEY, Justices.

9 February 1697: Bond from THOMAS POTTER for debt owed to JOHN WOOLLEY of £120 for poplar swamp tract and for a mortgage on 500 acres in Philadelphia County and also an assignment of a bill of £15 due from JOHN STARKE; guarantees peaceable occupation of both tracts by WOOLLEY subject to forfeiture for failure and right to £15 due from STARKE. Signed, witnessed, and acknowledged as above.

9 February 1697: Bond from JOHN WOOLLEY for debt of three score, or £60, owed to THOMAS POTTER for poplar swamp tract and an assignment of a mortgage on 500 acres in Philadelphia County and £15 debt owed to THOMAS by JOHN STARKE; to be null and void when MARY CHANNELHOUSE signs deed of poplar swamp tract.

9 July 1697: THOMAS POTTER to JOHN STARKE. Whereas JOHN STARKE of Middletown sold on 20 March 1692 to THOMAS POTTER a tract on north side of saw mill brook and MARY CHANNELHOUSE has reached 21 years old. Be it known that I THOMAS POTTER have received 15 and a *penall* bond of 15 and release all rights to tracts of land in mortgage dated 20 March 1692. Signed and witnessed by SAMUEL LEONARD and JOHN REID. Acknowledged 12 July 1697 before LEWIS MORRIS.

11 September 1700: THOMAS POTTER, about 70 years old, being engaged by an Act of the Assembly appeared before LEWIS MORRIS, Justice, and declared that a certain tract of land at the poplar swamp. bounded by a line of trees eastward of EPHRAIM'S POTTER'S cellar and north of JOHN WOOLLEY'S field, that he held by patent, of which 400 acres was sold to ADAM CHANNELHOUSE and 100 acres sold to JOHN WOOLLEY; and all remaining acres were not sold.

20 August 1706 – Entered: THOMAS POTTER of Deale near Shrewsbury, for £40 paid by WILLIAM REAP, deceased, husband of SARAH REAP of Newport Rhode Island, for 1 share of land in Narumson Neck in new Shrewsbury which was laid out as the 3 lots - the mill lot, breakers lot, and great lot – excepted from the sale on 8 October 1672 to EDWARD and FAITH PATTERSON was sold 2 October 1679. REBECCA LIPPINCOTT, one of the witnesses acknowledged the transaction on 8 August 1706.

[See Monmouth County Unrecorded Wills p.19 for Thomas and pp. 15, 46, 49 for Ephraim]

[Check Colonial Conveyances when site is up\]

#### ISSUE

**ELIZABETH POTTER:** married **WILLIAM FRAMPTON** of New York on 27 July 1680 at the Friends Meeting in Newport, Rhode Island. Continued in separate file.

Thomas Potter Junior: married Sarah Bickley. Land transactions include:

- 30 March 1677: Patent issued to THOMAS POTTER for 240 acres in Shrewsbury right of THOMAS *and his wife*. (General Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey, Surveys and Warrants, 1675-1997, Liber 2, Part B, Folio 52.)
- 18 December 1698: Thomas Potter (Junior) and his wife (Sarah) sold land in Shrewsbury to William Bickley Senior (Sarah's father). (Department of State, Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650-1856, F (EJ), folio 735.)
- 20 August 1696: Deed of sale from WILLIAM BICKLEY, shop-keeper in New York, and SUSANNA his wife, upon receipt of £125 paid or due to be paid by THOMAS POTTER (Junior), husbandman of Shrewsbury, does transfer to ABRAHAM BICKLEY of Burlington a 7-acre triangular meadow and 193 acres on the south bank of the Nevasink River. WILLIAM on 1 March 1691 bought these from REBECCA LIPPINCOTT. (Monm Co Deeds)

- 2 December 1696: ABRAHAM BICKLEY of Burlington to THOMAS POTTER (Junior) and SARAH his wife tracts he bought 20 August. (Monm Co Deeds)
- 19 December 1709: **SARAH POTTER**, widow, relict, and executrix of THOMAS POTTER, deceased, sold to THOMAS WHITE for 43, 53 acres being south of where she lives **that was purchased of her loving father WILLIAM BICKLEY**, of New York, deceased, on 10 March 1704. Acknowledged 5 April 1715. (Monm Co Deeds)

Husband: **ROBERT POTTER**

Born: 17 January 1608\* Coventry, Warwickshire, England  
Married: c1627\*\* Worcester, Worcestershire, England  
Died: before 14 May 1656\*\*\* Warwick, Providence Plantations  
Buried: *Old Warwick Burying Ground*  
Father: GEORGE POTTER  
Mother: MARTHA

Wife: **ISABEL ANTHONY**

Born: 1607-1612 London, Middlesex County, England  
Died: Oct. 1643 – Feb. 1644 Warwick, Kent County, Rhode Island  
Buried: *Family Burial ground of JOHN GREENE SENIOR, Old Warwick*  
Father: JOHN ANTHONY  
Mother: SARAH THORNTON

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) ANTHONY POTTER	c1627	Worcester, Worcestershire, England
2) ELIZABETH POTTER	16 February 1630	Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England
3) <b>THOMAS POTTER</b>	c1632	Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England
4) ISABEL POTTER	<i>c1634</i>	Roxbury, Massachusetts
5) DELIVERANCE POTTER	3 May 1637	Roxbury, Massachusetts
6) GEORGE POTTER		Portsmouth, Rhode Island
7) ROBERT POTTER	28 May 1639	Portsmouth, Rhode Island
8) JOHN POTTER	c1643	Warwick, Providence Plantations

*Note:* Some information comes from contributor's trees to Geni.com, hence, accuracy is suspect. The 19<sup>th</sup> century work POTTERS Families in America has been significantly extracted; this work shows just 4 children being born to ROBERT and ISABEL; ANTHONY, THOMAS, and ROBERT are not included.<sup>3</sup>

\* Alt birth stats: 17 Jan 1608 – bapt *Clerkenwell, Saint James, London, Middlesex.*  
c1612 – *Clerkenwell, Saint James, London, Middlesex, England.*  
15 Jun 1606 – Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, England.

\*\* Alt marriage stats: c1627 – Worcester, England

\*\*\* Alt death stats: 1655 – Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts Bay Colony.  
Roxbury, Suffolk County, Massachusetts Bay Colony

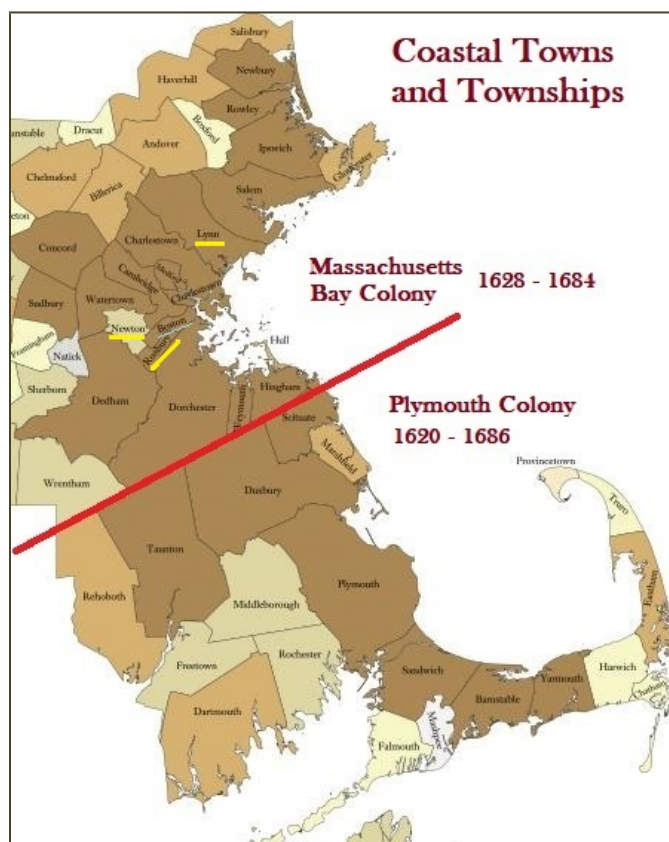
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<sup>3</sup> Charles Edward Potter. *Genealogies of the Potter Families and their Descendants in America.* (Boston; 1888) Part 10, pp. 1, 33 - 35 (pp. 349, 381 – 383 of 432 in pdf). Available at Archive.org. Part 1 of this work covers their son Anthony Potter. Part 2 of this work covers Robert's brother George Potter.

ROBERT had 8 siblings, of whom 7 were: REBECCA POTTER GIBBENS, NICHOLAS POTTER, GEORGE POTTER, NATHANIEL POTTER, ELIZABETH POTTER LAWTON, MARY POTTER, and WILLIAM POTTER. See Notes section.

ISABEL had at least 3 siblings: JOSEPH ANTHONY, JOHN ANTHONY, and MARY ANTHONY HALL TRIPP.

#### 1634 – 1638: LYNN, ROXBURY, AND NEWTON



He sailed from England in April 1634 with NATHANIEL WARD, later the minister at Ipswich, Massachusetts. Some state that ROBERT came to Lynn, Massachusetts Bay Colony as an indentured servant in 1634 but no documentation is offered in support and, as he was there for 3 or 4 months, it's unlikely. That he was a farmer there is a possibility but he was probably just getting oriented to the place and scouting locations to live. The records of the first church at Roxbury reflect that ROBERT, a farmer, arrived in 1634 with his wife ISABEL and, with the approval of the minister THOMAS WELDE, was made a freeman on the 4<sup>th</sup> of September 1634.<sup>4</sup> Roxbury, originally *Rocksbury*, was a few miles south of Boston and named either for the numerous rocks in fields that made farming difficult. The town sat abreast the sole southern approach to Boston and has since been made a neighborhood of Boston. But one must turn to the court records of Newton (Newe Towne), Massachusetts, some 7

miles west of Boston, to find evidence that his liberal religious leanings were the cause for concern by the puritanical party. He was summoned to appear before the court at Newton on 12 July 1637, with the records reflecting a year of progressive thinking that caused some distress to a church. Research needs to be done to identify what church was involved as well as the nature of the distress and find out why Newton was the location rather than Roxbury. Some have associated him with the activities of another progressive thinker, ANNE HUTCHINSON, but the basis for such a statement is not certain. Perhaps his involvement is an assumption based on overlapping timeframes and has been conflated with the acts and troubles of HUTCHINSON, an *antinomian*. Antinomian belief was abhorrent to puritanical ministers as it held the grace of God was available to every person. In contrast, puritanical teachings maintained the doctrine of the grace of work wherein God's grace is only available to those who toil endlessly as directed by their minister. Antinomian belief took the perceived power away from the tyrannical ministers

<sup>4</sup> Walter Eliot Thwing. *History of the First Church in Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1630-1904*. (Boston: W.A. Butterfield; 1908) p. 51. Available at Google Books.



and bestowed it upon the individual. It was fought in every way possible, using courts, soldiers, Natives, blackmail, treachery, and violence by those who stood to lose their congregants once it was realized that the minister was not required to be in God's grace. Between 2 and 7 November 1637 several trials of the associates of ANNE HUTCHINSON were heard and many were banished from the colony. If ROBERT was indeed a follower of HUTCHINSON, this is when one would expect to find a record of his trial and banishment but that did not happen in November 1637. But, it did happen, on 2 May 1638. ROBERT and his family were summoned to appear before the court in Newton to answer certain accusations, which have yet to be found. The answers given did not satisfy the court who found him, or them, guilty, and ordered the family to leave the colony before the next court session or face imprisonment.

## RHODE ISLAND

What is known today as the State of Rhode Island has a convoluted and not always calm existence despite it being the one place in New England anyone could theoretically go to escape the reactionary and regressive political, social, and religious backwardness of the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colonies.

Most are familiar with the highlights of the story of the reactionary puritan cult and the less-but-still reactionary pilgrims. Most do not know that neither group ever made up the majority – they were always the vocal, reactionary, and cohesive minority in power. Massachusetts Bay Colony existed several years before the puritans began fleeing England in large numbers in 1630 and it was this pre-puritan population that was numerically superior, but politically and religiously divided, for the 5 decades the colony existed. There were several opposition groups who, if taken collectively, accounted for the majority but they were just as bigoted as the puritans and pilgrims which prevented them from coalescing into a single entity that was strong enough to defeat the minority group in power. Toleration was not a quality the vast majority of English understood. To be a 'tolerant' Rhode Islander often meant *I'll give you a week to change your belief system to mine.*

First, a little geography is in order. There are three parts of the colony that are integral to the story of ROBERT and ISABEL POTTER. Two are on the mainland – *Providence Plantations* in the north and *Shawomet*, later *Warwick* in the south; and *Rhode Island*. Yes, Rhode Island was just that, an island named Rhode. A chunk of rock in Narragansett Bay became the place of refuge for ANNE HUTCHINSON and her followers who were banished from Massachusetts in the fall of 1637. Portsmouth was established in the north of the island and Newport in the south.



*Providence Plantations* and the *Pawtuxet Purchase* was bought from CANONICUS by ROGER WILLIAMS in 1636; it was he who suggested *Rhode Island* to ANNE and her persecuted group as they fled Boston in 1637. ROBERT POTTER was one of the men who bought *Shawomet* from MIANTONOMO in 1642.

The Plantations were centered on the town of Providence while the *Pawtuxet Purchase* had the village of Pawtuxet on the river and an inland section centered on a small stream with a big name – Papaquinahaug – that connected the Pond to the Pawtuxet River. The *Purchase* contained over 5,000 square acres and extended about 4 miles inland.

There were as many governments as there were towns as they had no charter from England to have a government. This was not good in the face of the 3 external threats – Connecticut to the west, Plymouth to the east, and Massachusetts to the north. And, not surprisingly, it was their northern neighbor who was the most nefarious, underhanded, unethical, and immoral one of the bunch. They would stop at nothing to grab what they had no right to, invade where they pleased, usurp, extort, threaten, maim, loot, lie, cheat, and steal to get direct access to Narragansett Bay.

#### 1638 – 1642: PORTSMOUTH

The civil compact that created the government of *Pocasset* on the island was signed on 7 March 1638 when those fleeing the puritanical tyranny of Boston were still at Providence. Exactly when ROBERT and ISABEL moved to Rhode Island is uncertain but it was within a year of its founding. This is certain because he signed the second civil compact that created the government on 8 April 1639. This second document was needed because when a group of men decided on founding Newport on 2 February 1639, most being leaders of the original town, they took the records of the town, including the civil compact, with them. ROBERT's move was early enough such that by 8 April 1639 his brothers GEORGE and NATHANIEL had been notified of his move and had made the trans-Atlantic journey themselves; whether or not their sister ELIZABETH moved at the same time is not known as no women signed the compact. Other signers to this document that are part of this narrative include SAMUEL GORTON, JOHN WICKES, and SAMPSON SHOTTON. In July 1639 ROBERT POTTER and THOMAS SPICER were appointed to be the *Surveyors of the hiewayes* for the town which adopted the name of Portsmouth at the same court.<sup>5</sup> GEORGE and NATHANIEL had property that adjoined ROBERT's while ELIZABETH married an innkeeper by the name of WILLIAM BAULSTONE (it's not clear where the LAWTON surname fits but may be related to the CAPTAIN LAWTON whose wife ROBERT was *engaged* to and to whom, he owed £20). BAULSTONE was one of the 60 adherents of ANNE HUTCHINSON who was disenfranchised by the Boston court in the first week of November 1637 and was among those who signed the civil compact creating the government for the island while still at Providence on 7 March 1638; his banishment from the Bay Colony was formalized by that Court on 12 March 1638 and his



license to operate *an inn, brewery, and general grocery* was granted 20 May. ROBERT's brother GEORGE died under suspicious circumstances in 1640 (without elucidation), when his wife was pregnant. Their son ABEL was raised, in part, by WILLIAM and, in 1646, bound to WILLIAM BAULSTONE for 18 years. It was late 1640 when ROBERT met the progressive and liberal religious leader, SAMUEL GORTON soon

after moving to Portsmouth where he became one of GORTON's original group of 8.<sup>6</sup> In 1641

<sup>5</sup> Howard M. Chapin. *Documentary History of Rhode Island*, Volume 2. (Providence, R.I., Preston Rounds & Company; 1919) p. 63. Available at Archive.org.

<sup>6</sup> For a brief biography of Samuel Gorton see: "*Samuel Gorton (1593 – 1677)*" at Warwickhistory.com. For an in depth

ROBERT and 4 others decided to move his family off the island and into what could be called the first suburb – the Pawtuxet section of Providence. GORTON’S group of 8 decided to try their hand at creating their own government without interference from anyone else. Though progress was made on the mainland, it had little effect on quelling the disturbances on the island. Tensions continued to mount in the ensuing months, reaching a breaking point in March. On 16 March 1642 the Portsmouth authorities ordered that ROBERT POTTER, RICHARD CARDEN, RANDALL HOULDEN, and SAMPSON SHOTTON *be disenfranchised of the privileges and prerogatives belonging to the body of this State, and their names cancelled from the records*. The following day a another order was issued whereby if JOHN WICKES or any of these four men *shall come upon this island armed, they shall be, by the constable, calling to himself sufficient aid, disarmed and carried before the magistrate, and there find sureties for their good behavior ...* The wording of this second order makes it abundantly clear: they were to leave the island and not look back. What exactly these men were held responsible for has never been determined but a hint does appear in some sources. All were Gortonists and, when GORTON was tried before the grand jury in Portsmouth in March or April 1640 and committed to prison, his supporters *made so much disturbance, that an armed guard was summoned to clear the way, ...* That court, until March 1640 been under WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, of the liberal faction but had changed hands that month to the leader of the conservative faction, WILLIAM CODDINGTON, leader of the group that founded Newport. It’s not hard to see how such acts would result in banishment. The fact that these men had already left for the Pawtuxet Purchase certainly made such a ruling easier, if not more cowardly. Later it will be discovered that all of their troubles at Portsmouth were manufactured by agents in the employ of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.<sup>7</sup>

#### 1641 – 1642 PAWTUXET PURCHASE

GORTON and his followers had decided to relocate to the Providence area but it soon became obvious that putting some distance between their nascent community and the established town of Providence may prove to be a wise choice. In 1638 ROGER WILLIAMS divided the Pawtuxet Purchase into 13 shares, one of which he retained. He sold the other twelve to a like number of wealthy men, four of whom founded the village of Pawtuxet. In fact, the four may have actually preceded WILLIAMS to the colony. GORTON turned to ROGER COLE, one of the other shareholders, and he and seven others purchased his share and set about establishing their claim to a 400-acre parcel of land on the Papaquinahaug river, a small stream that flowed from Mashapaug pond south to the Pawtuxet River. The Pawtuxet River was the southern boundary of the Pawtuxet Purchase. The *Gortonists*, as they were known were SAMUEL GORTON, JOHN WARNER and NICHOLAS POWERS from Providence and ROBERT POTTER, RICHARD CARDEN, RANDALL HOULDEN, SAMPSON SHOTTON, and JOHN WICKES from Portsmouth. Here they built homes, tended to their livestock, and grew what they could to maintain their families who, it seems, had remained behind in Portsmouth until Pawtuxet was settled enough to bring the wives and children off the island. Considered to be an agitator by those opposed to the progressive thinking of GORTON, he and his followers were soon at odds with the settlers of Pawtuxet village, which numbered about 40. A situation of trespass occurred and a suit led to an award against one

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discussion, see Adelos Gorton’s Life and Times of Samuel Gorton cited hereunder.

<sup>7</sup> Samuel Greene Arnold. *History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*. Volume 1: 1636 – 1700. (New York, D. Appleton & Company; 1859) pp. 64, 124 – 199. Available at Archive.org. While a good source for statistical data and a chronology of events, all readers are cautioned that the work is couched in the xenophobic style so commonplace with Anglo-American apologists of the time period.

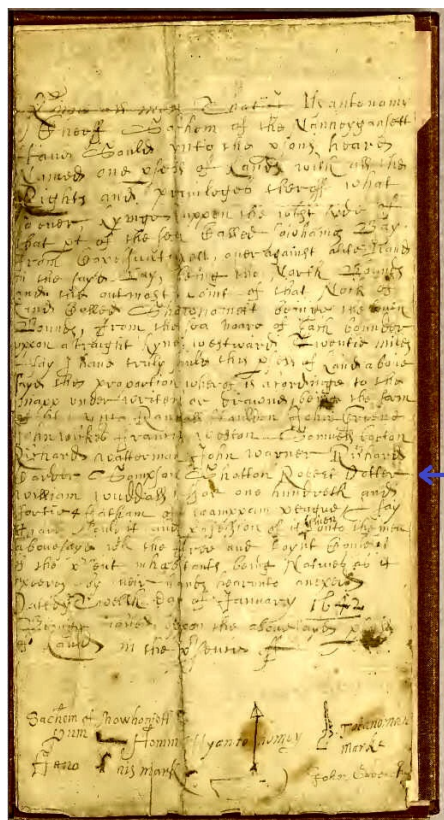
of GORTON's group and when the Pautuxans tried to enforce it, *GORTON, with many of his followers, assailed the representatives of law and order making a tumultuous hubbub*. And, in this GORTON may have been legally correct but socially wrong inasmuch as some form of government was needed to address the myriad of problems arising from such an enterprise. He maintained that government without a charter was no government, a position strikingly similar to that taken by the Bay authorities in their persecution of him and his followers. There was no charter, hence there could be no legal government to address or prevent situations like this. By a quirk in the way a colony worked, people could take up land and then voluntarily submit their land to the colonial government. The colonies had laws that made this point moot since before being allowed to take up land you had to have approval from the colonial government. But that was for land within the charter boundaries. The Pawtuxans, who were supporters of the Bay colony, saw a loophole – what if people on land not within the Bay colony agreed to submit to the Bay colony? Recall that they could have been living there before WILLIAMS showed up to start his colony. To find out, 12 Pawtuxans signed a written appeal to the Bay authorities on 7 November 1641 asking for *a neighborlike helping hand*. Massachusetts could not intervene ... or could they? Seeing the same loophole, and a way to gain access to Narragansett Bay, the Bay replied they had no jurisdiction unless the community decided to place themselves under their jurisdiction. While what followed was not solely due to treachery by the 4 Pawtuxans; how much the Bay was complicit, not *if* they were complicit but *how much* they were complicit, is still debated. What is not open for debate is that 4 men from Pawtuxet altered deeds, forged documents, and concocted false statements of the privileges and rights allowed to the residents of Pawtuxet village thus making the acts fraudulent and illegal. Foreshadowing events over a century away, the leader of the 4 was BENEDICT ARNOLD, the great-grandfather of the better known traitor of the American Revolution. The four men that owned at least as many shares in the Pawtuxet Purchase went to Boston and submitted themselves *as representatives* of the other shareholders, save the Gortonist share, of the Pawtuxet Purchase to the government and jurisdiction of Massachusetts on 2 September 1642. They were received by the General Court there and appointed justices of the peace for the whole of the Pawtuxet Purchase. Alarmed at this, Rhode Island, more properly called Aquidneck by this date, adopted laws that declared any such attempt to transfer land null and void, thus making the contracting parties liable for prosecution. The Gortonists found themselves under the rule of a government that had already persecuted them and expelled them before. Massachusetts was not operating blindly in the matter; the Bay Governors from 1621 to 1657, WILLIAM BRADFORD, THOMAS PENCE, and EDWARD WINSLOW knew these 4 did not have the authority to turn over their land; they knew this because they were paying the men to act as their agents. That was merely an inconvenience when compared with the hoped-for results – direct access to Narragansett Bay and the murder of SAMUEL GORTON and his followers. ROGER WILLIAMS complained how GORTON was *bewitching and bemadding poor Providence* yet his failure was of his own doing. He asked the well-known Bay agent BENEDICT ARNOLD to move to his colony; he never got a charter to create a government; and he apparently never once tried to put up any resistance against the illegal military aggression brought to bear on his colony. The result was three military incursions followed by 16 years of subjugation to the Bay despite getting a charter belatedly in 1647.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Adelos Gorton. *The Life and Times of Samuel Gorton*. (Philadelphia, published by author; 1907) pp. 1 – 154. Thomas William Bicknell. *The History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*. (New York, American Historical Society; 1920) pp. 365 – 383. Both available at Archive.org.

The Gortonists saw the writing on the wall and abandoned their share in the Pawtuxet Purchase. On the move yet again, the group crossed the Pawtuxet River, and out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Their destination was a place called *Shawomett* – some 10 miles away. They might have wondered if that was enough distance, but they didn't.

As for BENEDICT ARNOLD, he ended up being a real booster for Rhode Island and even served as President and Governor, and is said to have done a good job by his boosters; any good done was probably incidental to saving his own skin. He may have saved the colony from the same fate as that of New Haven but most works that are referred to as biographical are works of propaganda; they exaggerate what little good he did for the colony and deliberately suppress those facts that don't support the desired narrative. The extent of his treachery was buried for decades, which he probably orchestrated while holding positions of power soon after the colonial charter was issued. While it may be understandable that he was popular while he had his cheer-leading squad at his beck and call but the continued willful ignorance by the boosters of the colony and later the State defies reason and logic. One noteworthy exception is the *Report on the Settlement of Warwick 1642* written for the Rhode Island Historical Society by the chairman, WILLIAM DAVIS ELY, in 1887. The Boston criminal organization was so effective that it had ROGER WILLIAMS believing that *he* invited BENEDICT ARNOLD to move to his new colony when, in fact, ARNOLD had been ordered to move to Providence Plantations by Boston for the express purpose of destroying the fledgling colony and murdering every settler they marked as an enemy and exterminating the Narragansett tribe. Must be something about that name.



#### 1642 – 1661 WARWICK

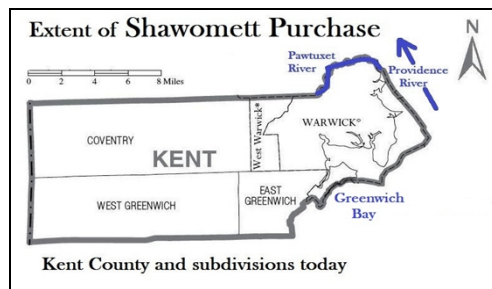
In November 1642 eleven men, including ROBERT POTTER, SAMUEL GORTON, and JOHN WICKES, embarked on their third attempt to create their own town and obtain a legal charter to govern from Parliament. They purchased *Shawomett* from MIANTONOMO, the Sachem of the Narragansett Tribe and they started to build the town of Shawomett, later to become Warwick. Under the leadership of SAMUEL GORTON, they made the purchase the following January:

Know al men, that I MIYANTONOMI, cheefe sachem of the Nanheygansett have sola unto the persons heare named, one parsel of lands with al the rights ana privileges therof whatsoever lyinge uppon the west syde of that part of the sea callea Sowhanes Bay, from Copassanatuxett, over against a little islane in the sayd bay, being the north bounds, ana the outmost point that neck of lana callea Shawhommet, beinge the south bounds ffrom the sea shoare of each boundary uppon a straight lyne westwara twentie miles. I say I have truely sold this parsel of lana above sayde, the proportion whereof is

according to the mapp under written, or drawne, being the forme of it, onto RANDALL HOULDEN, JOHN GREENE, JOHN WICKES, FRANCIS WESTON, SAMUEL GORTON, RICHARD



WATERMAN, JOHN WARNER, RICHARD CARDER, SAMPSON SHOTTEN, ROBERT POTTER, WILLIAM WUDDALL ffor one hundredth and fortie ffathom of wampumpeage, I say I have soula it, ana possession of it given unto the men, above sayd, with the ffree ana joynt consent of the



present inhabitants being natives, as it appeares by their hands hereunto annexed. Datea ye twelfth day of January 1642. Beinge enactea oppon the above sayd parcel of lana in the presence oft sachem of Shawhomett.

Pum homm [seal]  
Myantonomy [seal]  
Jano [seal] John Greene, junr [seal]

On 3 January 1665 ROBERT POTTER's son JOHN was one of four men to make the final payment equivalent to £10 to PUM-HOMM for the land as agreed. There are two copies of the original deed still in existence (see previous page); ROBERT POTTER's name is marked with the ←.

ROBERT sold his house and land in Portsmouth to his brother-in-law JOHN ANTHONY but it seems that a deed was never signed or had been lost as questions about this sale pop up 20 years later. He took up some of his land on Warwick Neck and it was here that he started to build a home at the *Mill Creek site*. In less than 3 months ROBERT and several others were summoned to appear in court at Boston to answer a complaint filed against them by two lesser sachems, PUM-HOMM and SOCCONOCCO, *for some unjust and injurious dealing toward them by yourselves*. There were just four houses in total with Robert's being one and Gorton's another. The lesser sachems claimed that, as owners of some of the land, MIANTONOMO did not have the authority to sell it before consulting with them which he did not do. The tract extended from Pawtuxet River south along the Providence River and Greenwich Bay and extended inland for twenty miles taking in most of Kent County today.

PUM-HOMM was one of the witnesses to MIANTONOMO's signing of the original deed of sale which is evidence as to the trustworthiness of his statement. He later claimed, as the sachem of the Shawomett tribe, he was independent of the Narragansett tribe but had been forced to sign the deed under threat of violence by MIANTONOMO. As for the other claimant, SOCCONOCCO sold what he claimed to be his land to WILLIAM ARNOLD, ROBERT COLE, AND WILLIAM CARPENTER in 1641.<sup>9</sup> When authorities of the Massachusetts Bay Colony heard of their complaint, they realized they could get one step closer to achieving access to Narragansett Bay, a goal they had been trying to achieve for over a decade. Authorities convinced the two that they had to place their lands under Massachusetts rule before assistance was forthcoming. The Bay had been repeatedly rebuffed by London in their attempts to expand beyond the boundaries of their charter and, despite the fact that, even if the two Natives did have a valid claim, the pursuit of a remedy was well beyond the jurisdiction of the Bay. Nonetheless, they told the Natives that they did have the authority to defend their claim to the land and proceeded to issue a warrant on 12 September 1643 *to our Neighbours, MASTER SAMUEL GORTON, JOHN KICKES, RANDALL HOULDEN, ROBERT POTTER, FRANCIS WESTON, RICHARD CARDER, JOHN WARNER, and WILLIAM WADDLE*. The warrant stated the Court desired to *do equall right and justice to all* and that required their presence at the General Court in Boston *now in session* to present their answer to the complaint. Their safe

<sup>9</sup> "Warwick Purchase," *Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society*, Volume 3 (Providence, R.I., 1835) p. 33. Available at Archive.org.



passage to the Court was guaranteed. The men declared that they were beyond the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay Colony, as would be proven by directions obtained from the government of Old England, but, in order to maintain the peace, they would agree to a mutually acceptable plan of arbitration. This was followed up by a letter to the Court dated 15 September wherein the men told the Court they had better keep the complainants under their safety as they were no longer welcome to return to the land they claimed to have a right, this decision being based on what the Court had stated about the complainants and such liars as they were portrayed by the Court could expect no courtesies from anyone and they would not suffer their presence. They further laid out their objections to any proceeding, and charged that the complainants were guilty of several crimes against them and, if they were able to lay hands on them, they would be prosecuted for their crimes. Perhaps most incendiary was the inclusion of the statement that certain sources had informed them the Bay had decided to murder the sachem MIANTONOMO and the members of their community if need be. They also questioned the validity of the safe passage guarantee based on the already illegal attempts of the colony to subjugate people beyond their jurisdiction.<sup>10</sup> It seems the men were well aware that Massachusetts was trying to gain access to Narragansett Bay through illegal means and, in making the accusations of criminal activity against the Natives, they were also laying the groundwork for charges of aiding and abetting in criminal acts being levied against the Massachusetts government. The Court at Boston responded in writing on the 19<sup>th</sup> of September, stating that they were sending *Commissioners* to hear the matter there rather than at Boston and those Commissioners were to be accompanied by *a sufficient Guard* to guarantee their safety because, as those charged to answer stated that they had no reason to trust the guarantee of safe passage issued by the Court, the Court, likewise, had no reason to trust any such guarantee coming from the men. The men had reason to believe the government was planning an assault because (1) the Court had issued an order restricting the distribution of gunpowder to anyone in the area unless they had subjected themselves to the government and (2) the *Commissioners* were none other than the military officers of the guard being sent to hear the case. The military detachment sent from Boston included a company of soldiers and a greater number of Mohegan allies, numbering about 40 men, under the command of CAPTAIN GEORGE COOK. The Warwick-men were being kept informed by the son-in-law of one of their number who was travelling with the military detachment. The Warwick men sent a letter to the approaching force on 28 September stating that, insofar as the Court had requested their presence in Boston *as Clients to have our causes tried by them, and not as Warriors to fight with them*, the invitation to hear the matter locally was made under the same terms. If their intent is in any way hostile, the Warwick men have been commissioned to resist and that *if any blood be shed, upon your owne heads it shall be*. The response was immediate: the *Commissioners* come to treat with the men but they will look upon them *as men prepared for slaughter*. With negotiations faltering, the wives and children were forced to flee to safety with some heading into the woods among the Natives. Others boarded boats to escape to other locations and, while attempting to do so, were confronted by soldiers with their muskets pointed at the women, including GORTON's wife who was heavily pregnant. The ensuing panic caused the women and children to flee into the water to board the boats before coming into musket range. GORTON, who was present assisting his wife, ordered the men who were approaching through the woods rather than on the roads, to stop short of musket range if they wished not to be shot. He called the men to his house which had been fortified and ordered them to stand armed against all intruders. Men from Providence had been

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<sup>10</sup> Howard M. Chapin. Documentary History of Rhode Island, Volume 1. (Providence, R.I., Preston Rounds & Company; 1916) pp. 170 – 199. Available at [Archive.org](http://Archive.org).

summoned to Warwick to witness and record the events; they tried to intervene to stop the military action but were refused any right to witness the events as they unfolded. They did agree to request a mutually acceptable arbitration panel to be sent from Massachusetts, which effectively confirmed as fact that the government had never planned to hold any hearings on the matter but to attack and invade a sovereign territory in an act of war. While waiting in GORTON'S fortified house, the military and the Natives broke into every home, ransacked them, stole everything of value, took all their livestock, including over 80 head of cattle, and all the foodstuffs stored for the upcoming winter, and set some structures ablaze. At the same time, a hit-squad was sent to murder MIAANTONOMO to prevent him from testifying against the terrorists from Boston. The Narragansett's paid a huge sum to protect the life of the Chief, which was gratefully accepted, before the assassins murdered him. The Providence men, despite being denied any official right to witness events, witnessed them nonetheless and reported the events as they happened to the Massachusetts government in writing on 2 October so as to thwart any effort by the government from claiming they had no knowledge of the events or making the claim that COOK was operating beyond that which they had ordered. The Boston force fired about 400 shot at the English flag flying in front of the house as well as into the house yet the Gorgonists knew if they returned fire they would be slaughtered. A second contingent of soldiers was sent from Boston to assist the 40 already there, plus their Native allies all to subdue 10 colonists. The Massachusetts governor wrote of the events that the *Commissioners* they had sent were unsuccessful in their attempts to torch the fortified house where the men had taken refuge on three separate occasions. Three men escaped from the house and the seven men remaining were besieged until the 8<sup>th</sup> of October when word was received that the Court would not negotiate any longer and that no appeal to any other government, including England, would be considered valid or respected. Providence and Rhode Island were also warned that any defense of or interference with the operation would invite a military occupation and destruction of their territories as well. The men agreed to surrender as free men, having received the agreement of the Captain, and proceed to Boston to hear the case. What the men may not have known is that the Court had substituted charges of *contumacy* for the land claims brought by the Natives. If they were found guilty, which was a foregone conclusion, the penalty could be execution. The seven men, ROBERT being among them, were not accorded the status of free men but were arrested and treated as criminal prisoners. They, along with three others captured, arrived at Boston on the 13<sup>th</sup> of October to stand trial on charges of *heresy* while GORTON was charged with *heresy, sedition, and contumacy*, the last being his rejection of the right of a group without a charter from the King or Parliament to govern. None of these charges have anything to do with an alleged invalid sale of land and neither Native was present at the trial. While being held in Boston, ROBERT had a visit from his old sailing friend, NATHANIEL WARD, the minister at Ipswich he sailed with from England nine years earlier. WARD counseled him to grovel, humiliate himself, abandon his beliefs, and submit to COTTON MATHER'S will as well as that of the government – little surprise that this advice was rejected. Found guilty, he was sentenced as follows:

*It is ordered that ROBERT POTTER shall be confined to Rowley, there to be set on work, and to wear such bolts or irons, as may hinder his escape; and to continue during the pleasure of the court; provided that if he shall break his said confinement, or shall in the meane time, either by speech or writing, publish or declare, or maintain, any of the blasphemous or abominable heresies, whereunto he hath been charged by the General Court, contained in either of the two books sent unto us by him, or RANDALL HOULDEN, or*

*shall reproach or reprove the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ, in these United Colonies; or the civil government, or the public ordinances of God therein; (unless it be by answer to some question propounded to him, or conference with any elder, or with any other, licensed to speak with him privately, under the hand of one of the assistants;) that immediately upon accusation of any such writing or speech, he shall by such assistant to whom such accusation shall be brought, be committed to prison, till the next court of assistants, then and there be tried by a jury, whether he hath so spoken or written, and upon his conviction thereof, shall be condemned to death and executed, dated 3 day of 9<sup>th</sup> Mo. 1643.*

Six of the others suffered similar sentences while three received lesser sentences. They were paraded in front of the congregation in chains while Cotton Mather spewed his vitriolic distortions of Christian doctrine. ROBERT was probably used as forced labor to build the grist mill at Rowley, some 28 miles northeast of Boston. ROBERT appealed the verdict, probably to the newly created *Commission for Plantations* where he won a reversal and he was set free in early 1644 according to some writers. That he was freed on 7 March 1644 by the General Court is certain; the reasons for his liberation are less clearly documented and, if there was an appeal, the record should be easy to obtain. Massachusetts had an official policy of disallowing appeals to England, itself an illegal policy, and another that forbade the enforcement of any such appeal that overturned their decisions, again, an illegal policy.<sup>11</sup> The Court had allowed them 14 days to travel beyond any claimed jurisdiction of the Bay; if found to be otherwise, they were to be killed. But, even in this, they could not hold steady and three days later revised the 14-day limit to just 2 hours. They made it to Shawomett by the following day, the 11<sup>th</sup>, and viewed the ruins of their 4 buildings before being told that the Bay still claimed jurisdiction and they had to vacate immediately. Persecuted as they were, they still moved forward, taking the steps that would eventually see them through. On 19 April 1644 ROBERT was one of three witnesses to the signing of the submission of the Narragansetts to the King of England.<sup>12</sup> This document sounded the eventual death-knell for the Bay's criminal exploits because any attack on the King's territory was an attack on the King of England. It was if they had signed their own death-warrants to the General Court in Boston.

All was not to be smooth sailing from this point forward. JOHN ELIOT, who moved into the post of minister from that of teacher in 1641 at the Church of Roxbury, excommunicated ROBERT for *first*, being an adherent of ANNE HUTCHINSON and, *second*, being an adherent of SAMUEL GORTON. Though free, all the prisoners including ROBERT were barred from Shawomett so he and the other released prisoners returned to Portsmouth on Rhode Island. Since 1642 the conservative party previously in the ascendant, had been overthrown and, with the liberals in power again, the returning prisoners were hailed as heroes. ISABEL was dead. She died from the ordeal of fleeing into the woods to escape the musket fire of the invaders. She died in 1643 some believing her death coming within a short time of the assault while others think it was later in the depths of winter. The cause is stated by some to be *from exposure* while others claim it was an *Indian raid*. If she made it to the safety of friendly Narragansetts in a short

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<sup>11</sup> Jeremiah Potter. *A Genealogy of the Potter Family Originating in Rhode Island*. (Phenix, R.I.; 1881) p. 5. Available at Archive.org.

<sup>12</sup> *supra*. Chapin. *Documentary History of Rhode Island*. 1:205, 268, 269.

time, then exposure seems unlikely. The Bay put their Mohegan allies to work conducting repeated attacks on the Narragansetts with the single-minded objective being the total extermination of the tribe and every colonist who the Narragansetts considered to be a friend so it is possible that ISABEL died at the order of the Bay theocracy. A quote from an unknown source: *...their wives & children were forced to betake themselves to the woods & suffered hardships that resulted in the death of 3 women, one of these being the wife of ROBERT POTTER.* One other woman is known to have died, that being the wife of JOHN GREENE SENIOR. Both women are believed to have been buried in the family burial ground on the senior GREENE'S farm (lot number 5 on following map). This may be the site near the GREENE-DURFEE House at 1272 West Shore Road (State Route 117) in Warwick where there is an historical cemetery.<sup>13</sup>

ROBERT surfaces in the records of Providence where he made his mark on a document on 19 January 1646 wherein he acknowledges receiving a free grant of 25 acres that did not convey a right to vote in the town or ownership of any share in the plantation.<sup>14</sup> Changes in London had unforeseen and beneficial consequences for ROBERT. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Warwick, ROBERT RICH, was created *Governor-in-Chief* of all the islands and plantations within or on the coast of America by Parliament. The parliamentary Commission for Plantations was made aware of the illegal acts and violence committed by the Bay government and on 15 May 1646, in one of his final acts, FRANCIS COTTINGTON, the Lord High Admiral of England; ROBERT RICH, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Warwick; the President of the Commission for Plantations; and all the Commissioners ordered the Bay back to its own territory and strongly suggested that only a traitor could violate their order, and traitors were executed. They also issued passports that ordered the free and unlimited use of any port in New England by GORTON and his men and unmolested transit through any Bay territory. CAPTAIN COOK, in charge of the military attacks on Providence and Shawomett, was held in England, though not for any specific crime, and later died in Ireland during CROMWELL'S war there.

On 25 May 1647 arguments before the Commission were heard from GORTON and a hired Bay agent, as Governor WINSLOW was afraid of being held in England. Each side made 5 requests and with the Bay being a favored venture of CROMWELL the self-assured Bay agent was shocked when all 5 of their requests were denied while all 5 of GORTON'S were approved. An added blow came when the lawyers and agents engaged to plead the Bay's case were not allowed to leave the mother country. But the Bay, duly restrained from actually murdering colonists not within their borders, did not stop meddling. Defiantly rebuking Parliament, they arrested GORTON as soon as he docked at Boston, despite the passport from the Earl of Warwick and another order from ALGERON PERCY, 10<sup>th</sup> Earl of Northumberland, commanding the same deference to be paid; the Bay reconsidered after the Assembly of Providence Plantations met and chose as President

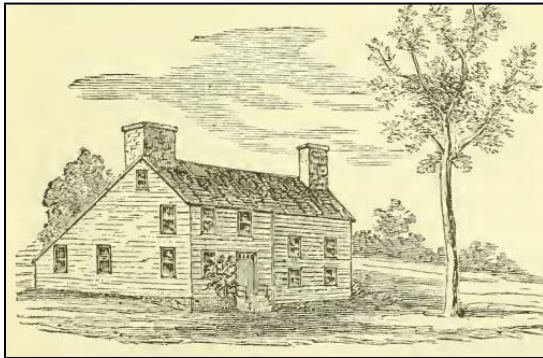
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<sup>13</sup> Oliver Payson Fuller. *The History of Warwick, Rhode Island*. (Providence, R.I., Angell, Burlingame & Company; 1875) p. 141. Available at Archive.org. *Historic Places of Warwick, R.I.*, National Register of Historic Places, Inventory – Nomination Form, 24 June 1983, continuation sheet 86, item 7, page 86; [http://www.preservation.ri.gov/pdfs\\_zips\\_downloads/national\\_pdfs/warwick/warw\\_historic-resources-of-warwick-text.pdf](http://www.preservation.ri.gov/pdfs_zips_downloads/national_pdfs/warwick/warw_historic-resources-of-warwick-text.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> "General History," *Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society*, Volume 5 (Providence, R.I., 1843) p. 61. Available at Archive.org.



on the east (at the bottom in the map) it lay on Apponaug Cove and what is sometimes called Cowesett Bay, both being parts of the larger Greenwich Bay. *Apponaug* is also the name occasionally applied to Old Warwick. The larger tracts were the result of a second draught and in that instance, ROBERT drew number 3. These lots contained around 240 acres each. Lot 3 was sold by the heirs of ROBERT POTTER to ISRAEL ARNOLD of Pawtuxet, probably in 1707 (the year given in the source as 1607 is obviously incorrect). This map was used to show the area as it stood in 1675 before the outbreak of King Phillip's War, and must have been based on documents, recollections, deeds, and whatever else the owners had to reconstruct the layout. Transposing this map on one of today, to the left of the tract (the southern border) is the boundary between Warwick and East Greenwich and at the bottom of the map, that is the eastern edge along the waterfront, is Post Road.



ROBERT seems to have married SARAH SANFORD soon after he gained his freedom but little in the way of documentation has been found. The similar style shown in sketches of several of the oldest homes show what the POTTER house most likely looked like.

On 26 February 1649 he was licensed to keep an *Ordinary*, or inn, at Warwick after posting a £10 bond for its peaceful operation and at the same meeting was charged with laying out the meadow and upland in equal shares in the Neck. He represented Warwick in the Providence Plantations General Council in 1648, 1651, 1652, and 1655 – Rhode Island was not added to the name until 1664. The President of Providence Plantations, JOHN SMITH, called for a meeting of the General Assembly at the home of ROBERT POTTER in Warwick on 20 December 1652. At that meeting a commissioner from Providence, HUGH BEWITT, was examined and found guilty of treason and presented for trial before adjourning for the day. The Assembly resumed at a different house in Warwick where the trial was held and BEWITT was acquitted.<sup>18</sup> On 25 May 1655 he was licensed to keep a *house of entertainment* for which he had to have a sign in *the most perspicuous place* on the house *to give notice to strangers*.

He died within a year as on 14 May 1656 an inventory of his estate was filed. He was thought to be buried in an area known, in 1881, as *Old Warwick in a lot a little northerly from where the road turns off to go to Warwick Neck*. His personal estate was valued at £42.10 with known indebtedness of £29.12 plus an unknown amount not declared. He was *engaged to the wife of CAPTAIN LAWTON* for £20 *with use annexed for ten years' time*. He borrowed that amount from the CAPTAIN in 1646 and had not paid the debt; it's not known if this debt was included in the £29.12 in debts are what exactly he was being *used* for over 10 years and why he had to pay to be *engaged* by the wife. On 11 June 1656 the town council found the estate to be insolvent and ordered *MR. HOLDEN* and *MR. HOLLIMAN* to sell the land and house and granted SARAH the cattle, hogs, and household goods specifically *to sell*. They also ordered that clothes be provided for a four-year period to his son JOHN POTTER. This may have been a grant in hindsight as the record continues with the statement that SARAH has already disposed of those items and *received debts*. As well, she also *turned out the tenants set in by them* (meaning the council?) and seized the

<sup>18</sup> *supra*. Fuller. *The History of Warwick, Rhode Island*. pp. 47, 165.



house. After the fact, the council recognized her as the administrator of the estate. On 26 August 1658 the council addressed certain considerations, one involving a MR. THROCKMORTON and another regarding reimbursement for the cost of providing clothing to JOHN POTTER by JAMES GREENE, presumably his brother-in-law. It was decided he would have a certain amount of time to occupy the house each year or receive a percentage of the rents collected. He also gained the right to sell a parcel of land *belonging to the house, situated on the other side of the street*.

The Portsmouth house and land he sold in 1642 shows up in town records beginning in 1661 when, on 6 February, testimony was given by JOHN TRIPP SENIOR of Portsmouth that he heard his uncle, ROBERT POTTER, state that he sold certain land to JOHN ANTHONY. On that same day JOHN POTTER testified that he believed his father had sold the house in Portsmouth to his uncle JOHN ANTHONY and that he will confirm the sale when he comes of age. On 22 December 1662, JOHN BRIGGS of Portsmouth testified that he had accompanied JOHN TRIPP to ROBERT'S house in Warwick a short time before ROBERT'S death where he heard ROBERT say that he sold his house in Portsmouth *to his brother* JOHN ANTHONY. A week later the council, with the agreement of JOHN POTTER to assent to the transaction *when he comes of age*, confirmed JOHN ANTHONY in ownership of the Portsmouth property, it having been sold by ROBERT POTTER *about twenty years since*.

The original settlement was wholly destroyed in March 1676 during King Phillip's War (1675 – 1678) and nothing remains of the original settlement started in 1642. The map was probably created to establish what had been there before the devastation of the war and to reassemble the land ownership as it had been prior to 1675. Much of the destruction of the towns historically had been attributed to the Narragansett Tribe but there is some evidence that the towns of Warwick and Providence may have been purposely targeted by colonial militia sent from Boston.

SARAH married (2) JOHN SANFORD; she died c1686. The Will of SARAH SANDFORD, widow, *of Boston*, dated 16 March 1686, was proved at Warwick on 4 May 1686. She left £10 to the children of JOHN POTTER, DELIVERANCE POTTER, and ELIZABETH POTTER, *to be divided equally*. The reason why only the children of 3 of her supposed 7 step-children received a bequest is unknown but it could be due to closeness between her and the younger children.

The terrorist organization operating as the Massachusetts Bay Colony would finally be destroyed in 1684 though most of the criminals would, literally, get away with murder.

*A List of ye Draft of ye Last Devision Drawn May ye 21<sup>st</sup>, 1748* names the original proprietors and the names of the then current proprietors. It reflects that number 9, originally owned by ROBERT POTTER was, at that time, owned by JOHN WARNER, possibly a descendant of the original proprietor of the same name.<sup>19</sup>

#### ISSUE:

1. ANTHONY POTTER: married ELIZABETH WHIPPLE; they lived in Ipswich, Massachusetts and had 7 children at least. ANTHONY died in 1690 and ELIZABETH in 1712.

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<sup>19</sup> *supra*. Fuller. *The History of Warwick, Rhode Island*. pp. 91 – 92.

2. ELIZABETH POTTER: married (1) RICHARD HARCOURT; *married* (2) \_\_\_ LAWTON; *married* (3) *an innkeeper in Portsmouth by the name of WILLIAM BAULSTONE*; while all the marriages need to be checked, the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> marriages need more investigation as LAWTON and BAULSTONE had dealings with the POTTER family, the former being owed money by ROBERT and the latter having ABEL, ROBERT'S nephew and son of GEORGE, bound to him.
3. **THOMAS POTTER**: married ANN FERN WAINWRIGHT c1650. Continued in separate file.
4. ISABEL POTTER: married (1) \_\_\_ MOSS and (2) WILLIAM BURTON. ISABEL died 26 August 1724.
5. DELIVERANCE POTTER: married JAMES GREENE, son of JOHN GREEN. They had at least one son named JAMES GREENE JUNIOR, born 1660. The JAMES GREENE farm was along Forge Road. DELIVERANCE died within a short time and JAMES married (2) ELIZABETH ANTHONY of Rhode Island on 3 August 1665.
6. GEORGE POTTER: died 1640. Son ABEL born after father died; raised in part by ROBERT (until he left to establish the town of Warwick in 1643); was bounded to WILLIAM BAULSTONE on 4 February 1646 for 18 years by his stepfather NICHOLAS NILES.
7. ROBERT POTTER: ROBERT POTTER is a name that occurs with regularity in later records of the colony, e.g. ROBERT POTTER was born in 1666, married ELIZABETH WELLS, and had a son named ROBERT in 1702,<sup>20</sup> but the connection to this ROBERT is wanting.
8. JOHN POTTER: married (1) RUTH FISHER on 2 June 1664 and (2) SARAH (WRIGHT) COLLINS on 7 January 1684. On page 294 in Volume 3 of the *Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society* (cited above) it is stated that JOHN POTTER married SARAH WILSON, daughter of SAMUEL WILSON. JOHN died intestate in 1694.<sup>21</sup> His estate was inherited by his son JOHN POTTER JUNIOR who shared it with his brother WILLIAM POTTER per deed dated 10 April 1694.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> *Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society*, 19, 1:14-15 (Providence, R.I., 1 January 1926). Available at [Archive.org](http://archive.org).

<sup>21</sup> For descendants of John Potter, see: William Richard Cutter. *Genealogical and Family History of Southern New York and the Hudson River Valley*. (New York, Lewis Historical Publishing Company; 1913) pp. 319 – 323. Available at [Google Books](http://googlebooks).

<sup>22</sup> *supra*. Fuller. *The History of Warwick, Rhode Island*. pp. 48, 148.

**Adams**

Husband: **JAMES ADAMS<sup>1</sup>**  
 Born: 4 October 1671 *Flushing, Queens County, New York*  
 Married: 2 September 1695 *Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, East Jersey*  
 Died: between March and 7 May 1722 *Chester Township, Burlington County, NJ*  
 Buried: *Chester Friends' Burial Ground, Morrestown, New Jersey*  
 Father: JOHN ADAMS  
 Mother: ELIZABETH KENT

Wife: **ESTHER ALLEN**  
 Born: 22 March 1677 *Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts*  
 Died: before 19 November 1722 *Chester, Burlington County, New Jersey*  
 Buried: *Chester Friends' Burial Ground, Morrestown, New Jersey*  
 Father: JEDEDIAH ALLEN (3 January 1647 – 21 January 1712)  
 Mother: ELIZABETH HOWLAND (1646 – >1713)

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) JEDEDIAH ADAMS County, WJ	4 July 1696	Chester Township, Burlington
2) JOHN ADAMS	1 April 1698	Burlington County, West Jersey
3) THOMAS ADAMS Jersey	12 February 1699	Evesham, Burlington County, West
4) ELIZABETH ADAMS	c1700	<i>Flushing, Queens County, New York</i>
5) JOSEPH ADAMS	Apr – Jun 1701	Burlington County, West Jersey
6) JAMES ADAMS Jersey	c1702	Burlington, Burlington County, West
7) PATIENCE ADAMS	c1704	Burlington County, New Jersey
8) ESTHER ADAMS	c1706	Burlington County, New Jersey
9) HANNAH ADAMS Jersey	c1707	Chester Tp, Burlington County, New
10) JOHN ADAMS Jersey	10 January c1709	Burlington, Burlington County, New
11) <b>MARGERY ADAMS</b> Jersey	after Nov 1711	Burlington, Burlington County, New

<sup>1</sup> Much of the information comes from Ancestry and FamilySearch biographies, with some follow-up on Find-A-Grave. Given the poor quality of these postings, verification of every -up referenced source is needed. Primary research is appropriately referenced. Also Isaac Horner, "John Adams Family, of Mass., N.Y. & N.J." blog post 13 June 2008; <https://johnadamsofnewnynj.blogspot.com>

The order of the children's births and the years were determined by the statements made by JAMES and ESTHER in their respective Wills, whether or not there was a guardian appointed, and if they died soon after the parents did. On 27 January 1693 JAMES received 250 acres from his father JOHN ADAMS which accounted for one-half of the acreage his father owned in Burlington.<sup>2</sup> Possibly for this reason, JAMES is not named in his father's last Will and Testament. JOHN had traded properties with JOHN RODMAN in 1691 and that is the only record of land in Burlington that was in JOHN'S possession in 1693. Most of the remaining acreage ended up with JAMES'S brother THOMAS.

JAMES and ESTHER married on 2 September 1695 (in margin is written 3 September 1695) at Shrewsbury Friends' Meeting House with her parents and her brother ELISHA signing their certificate. The signing ADAMS included SUSANNAH, DEBORAH, JAMES, ESTHER, and JOB.<sup>3</sup> The first son to be named JOHN died at just a week old in 1698.

JEDEDIAH ALLEN names ESTHER ADAMS as one of his twelve living children when he signed his last Will and Testament on 15 September 1711.

JAMES and ESTHER are described as being *ministers* in the Society of Friends which seems to mean they travelled a lot to assist with the growth of the Society and to provide guidance to members living where no Meeting House had been established.<sup>4</sup> On 9 April 1700 JAMES and ESTHER ADAMS transferred to *the Trustees of the Religious Society of Friends, for one acre of land lying and being on the west side of the King's highway, with all that house or building now erected, and being upon said acre of land, called the Quaker Meeting-house all that acre of land adjoining to the King's Highway on the west.* They had allowed a meeting house to be built at the western extreme of their plantation, said to be 400-acres but deeds have yet to be found to cover this acreage. The meeting house was there perhaps as early as 1685 when Burlington Meeting gave its consent to establish a meeting in Chester. The *Adams Meeting House* as it was called is thought to have been on the northwest corner facing Main Street at its intersection with Chester Avenue in Chester Town, now Morrestown. The House was located at the southeast corner of the donated acre and the rest was designated for a burial ground. The named grantees were JOSEPH HERETAGE and JOHN HOLLINSHEAD of Chester, and WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD of Cape May, possibly the husband of his sister ELIZABETH.<sup>5</sup> Built of logs, the first structure burned down in 1720 and was replaced with a stone Meeting House built in the burial yard in 1721. Land was later purchased on the other side of Main Street, opposite the Burial Ground, and a new Meeting House was completed there in 1802. The old stone house was razed and the stone reused for sheds or sold.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650 – 1856; West Jersey Deeds, B, Folio 528; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>.

<sup>3</sup> John E. Stillwell. "*The Quaker Records*" from *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany, Volume VI*" (reprint, New Orleans: Shrewsbury Historical Society; 1975) p. 58.

<sup>4</sup> Asa M. Stackhouse, Speech given on 9 February 1906 at Morrestown, Burlington County, New Jersey "A Retrospect of Colonial Times in Burlington County," (Moorestown, NJ, Settle Press; 1906) p. 8.pp. 24, 25.

<sup>5</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650 – 1856; West Jersey Deeds, GG, Folio 274; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>.

On 4 December 1708 JAMES ADAMS and JUDAH ALLEN, both of Burlington County, yeomen, deeded to JAMES STEELMAN of Great Egg *Harbour* a 200 acre tract near that place, on *Poteonk* or Pothunk Creek. THOMAS ADAMES was a witness to ALLEN'S signature.<sup>7</sup> On 27 April 1721 JAMES ADAMS sold land in Chester, Burlington County to FREDERICK TOY. Not knowing the contents of the deed makes it impossible to say this is the same property, though it is the only colonial conveyance for a JAMES ADAMS in the right time period.<sup>8</sup>

In 1697 *Eversham* Township was created, in part, from Chester Township. The boundary issue was handled at a meeting hosted by JAMES ADAMS at his home whereby men having the authority to undertake the issue from both townships met and worked out the following agreement: the line between JOHN HOLLINSHEAD and JOHN WILLS is the bounds with *WIDDOW* ELTON'S plantation being in Eversham and the rest, including JAMES'S place, and one owned by JOHN ADAMS, perhaps his father, in Chester. The town of Chester assumes complete responsibility for the Cropwell and Mulberry Bridges, and the Chester delegation confirms the road from JOHN HAINES to Mulberry Bridge to be the town road and agrees to not alter its path or otherwise affect the road without first consulting with officials from Eversham Township. Twenty-one men signed the document, including JOHN and JAMES ADAMS, and it was recorded by the Court 8 May 1696.<sup>9</sup> *Eversham* would drop the 'r' in a few years to become Evesham Township. JAMES ADAMS brought suit against THOMAS HOOTEN and ANTHONY FRYER in the Burlington Court of Pleas on 9 August 1697, accusing the pair of marking three of his hogs as belonging to HOOTEN. ELIZABETH ADAMS testified on her son's behalf: she heard her son, the plaintiff, ask FRYER, the defendant, who had marked his swine to which he answered that he helped THOMAS HOOTEN mark two of them. She also testified that she thought the two belonged to her son. Several others testified they saw one or two of the hogs belonging to JAMES with HOOTEN'S mark on them. Some referred to the animals as a *shoat* meaning a young hog. For the defense, THOMAS FRENCH JUNIOR testified that JAMES and WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD had killed two young sows belonging to JOHN BOURTON and JAMES'S answer was that he had done so as it was his privilege, adding that he had some shoats running in the woods and, addressing THOMAS HOOTEN and JOHN BOURTON, that they might do the same to him. JOHN BOURTON then testified to the veracity of that testimony. The jury thought the last testimony to be credible and found for the defendants HOOTEN and FRYER.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Damon Tavaryanas, "*The New Jersey Quaker Meeting House: a Typology and Inventory; a Thesis in Historic Preservation*," presented to University of Pennsylvania faculty, 1993, p. 233 – 238; Jerseyman (pseudonym) "*Settlements of Friends' Meetings in New Jersey*," History Now and Then, 3 August 2011; <http://jerseyman-historynowandthen.blogspot.com>, accessed 31 January 2019.

<sup>7</sup> Peter Stemmer, *New Jersey Colonial Conveyances: 1660 – 1780*, West Jersey Deeds, Book I-K, p. 493; West Jersey History Project, available at <http://www.westjerseyhistory.org/docs/cc/index.shtml>.

<sup>8</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650 – 1856; West Jersey Deeds, E-F, Folio 189; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>.

<sup>9</sup> H. Clay Reed and George J. Miller (eds), "The Burlington Court Book of West New Jersey, A Record of Quaker Jurisprudence, 1680 – 1709," *American Legal Records*, Volume 5 (Washington, D.C., American Historical Association; 1944 – reprinted Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc; 1998) pp. 186 – 187. Digital version at JSTOR.org and [www.westjerseyhistory.com](http://www.westjerseyhistory.com).



JAMES ADAMS was appointed Tax Collector in 1696 and Constable in 1704 for Chester Township. JAMES was a member of the Grand Jury for the Burlington County Court of Quarter Sessions held on 20 February 1697, 21 February 1698, 4 September 1705 and again on 22 March 1709. *HESTER*, the wife of JAMES ADAMS, and JAMES were back in the Quarter Sessions Court on 5 December 1705; they were individually called before the Bench and *Attested*.<sup>11</sup> No additional information is given on the matter. JAMES ADAMS was commissioned justice of the Peace for Burlington County on 23 December 1715.

JAMES died a little over a year later at just 50 years old. JAMES, a *yeoman* from Chester, signed his last Will and Testament on 22 March 1722, an act witnessed by WILLIAM HOLLINSHED, JOHN HOLLINSHED, GEORGE HOLLINSHED, and JOHN KAY. He names his wife ESTHER and 10 children: JUDEDIAH, THOMAS, JOSEPH, JOHN, JAMES, ELIZABETH, ESTHER, HANNAH, MARGERY, and PATIENCE. Seven are underage while JUDEDIAH, THOMAS, and ELIZABETH have reached their maturity. JAMES left a *legacy* to his *kinswoman* VASTIE ALLIN. His wife was nominated as sole executor of real and personal estate. The Will was proved 22 May 1722. The inventory of his personal estate signed by SAM’LL. ATKINSON and WILLIAM HOLLINSHED on 7 May 1722 valued it at £180.19.

On 7 July 1722 ESTHER ADAMS, widow, of Chester in Burlington County, signed her last Will and Testament at just 45 years old. In it she names 10 children noting that the last 6 are underage. In order, they are JEDIDIAH, THOMAS, ELIZABETH, JOSEPH, JOHN, JAMES, ESTHER, HANNAH, MARGERY, and PATIENCE. Her bequests include both real estate and personal property, notably a silver spoon. She nominates her brother-in-law THOMAS FRENCH and her brother JUDAH ALLEN to be executors. Her signing was witnessed by WILLIAM HOLLINSHED (again, probably the husband of JAMES’S sister ELIZABETH), JOSEPH HERITAGE, and JOHN KAY. The Will was proved 23 November 1722.

The date of the extracted inventory is 19 November 1722, and the total value of her estate was £288.15. This includes *bonds and debts* valued at £67.9.4; an *old negro man*; and *sundry other things as smith’s tools, farm implements, and hay, etc* valued at £30.12.7. SAMUEL COLES and JOSHUA WRIGHT signed this document. On 14 December 1722 the following statement was filed with the Court: *An Inventory of the Consideration of the Plantation Late of ESTHER ADAMS, deceased, which NATHAN ALLEN bought, being as followeth, vizt. £100 to be paid Dec. 14 next, £100 the same day in 1724, and the last £100 Dec. 14, 1725.*<sup>12</sup> NATHAN is ESTHER’S brother NATHANIEL ALLEN.

The unusual timing of their deaths, being just six months apart, at a relatively young age, could be indicative of some sort of communicable disease that passed through the

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<sup>10</sup> *supra*. Reed and Miller, *Burlington Court Book* .pp. 195 – 197.

<sup>11</sup> *supra*. Reed and Miller, *Burlington Court Book* . pp. 191, 201, 300 – 301, 306, 336.

<sup>12</sup> William Nelson. *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, Volume 23, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, 1670 – 1730;1: 2 – 4 (Patterson, NJ; 1901). Digital copy at Archive.org. Linda Spence, “Ancestors of John Harry Spence” Generation No. 09: 486. James Addams and 487. Esther Allen; <https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/s/p/e/Linda-Spence-/GENE4-0010.htm>

area. Their daughter ESTHER is also thought to have died in 1722. While it has yet to be verified, they were probably buried in the *Chester Friends' Burial Ground* next to the Adams Meeting House in Morrestown on the land they donated to the Society.

THOMAS FORD was appointed guardian of their daughter HANNAH and THOMAS ADAMS was appointed guardian of their son JOHN on 15 February 1725. ESTHER's brother JUDAH ALLEN of Evesham Township, besides being named as her executor, was appointed guardian of MARGERY, *an orphan under 14 years of age*, on 12 November 1725. ESTHER had no guardian as she died in 1722. That JAMES and PATIENCE did not have guardians appointed probably means they were 21 by February 1725, i.e., they were born between February 1702 and February 1704, which allows for JOSEPH's birth around May 1701. It is possible that, if a person was within a certain number of months, perhaps 12, of reaching majority, such an appointment was not needed.

In a fortuitous find, or perhaps an unrelated one, JUDAH ALLEN and THOMAS FRENCH, the executors of the estate of FENWICK ADAMS, gentleman, deceased, of Fenwick's Grove in Salem County, paid *MATHEW ROBINSON for the schooling of MARGERY ADAMS, ELIZABETH FORD, "also for tabling JN<sup>o</sup>. ADAMS at school and y<sup>e</sup> Diet of HANNAH ADAMS"* according to a statement filed 9 January 1725. FENWICK is proving to be rather elusive. While this does not prove a connection, there are other points to consider: first, the named executors are the same as those named by ESTHER ADAMS in her Will; second, THOMAS FRENCH is her brother-in-law and FENWICK's co-executor; third, JUDAH ALLEN is ESTHER's brother, co-executor, and guardian of her daughter MARGERY while JUDAH ALLEN is FENWICK's co-executor who has a bill paid for MARGERY's education by the estate; fourth, FENWICK's executors pay a bill owed to SAMUEL ATKINSON and that name appears on the inventory of JAMES ADAMS's estate; fifth, HANNAH and JOHN ADAMS had guardians appointed for them and HANNAH and JN<sup>o</sup>.ADAMS had some of their living expenses paid by FENWICK's estate; and sixth, MARGERY's schooling was paid for before January 1725 and JUDAH ALLEN was appointed her guardian in November 1725.

#### Issue:

- 1) JEDEDIAH ADAMS: married MARGARET CHRISTIAN on 29 May 1720 at the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting in Haddon Township, Camden County, New Jersey. Haddonfield MM oversaw Evesham MM until 1759. He was a cooper. On 14 September 1725 JEDEDIAH bought 204 acres on Pensauken Creek in Chester Township from THOMAS ADAMS *of Philadelphia*, presumably his uncle.<sup>13</sup> This he sold to PHILIP WALLIS on 9/10 June 1727. He died before 31 March 1731 in Evesham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey as JUDAH ALLEN received letters of administration for his estate on that date after his wife MARGARET declined to act.<sup>14</sup>
- 2) JOHN ADAMS: died 7 April 1698, just 6 days old.
- 3) THOMAS ADAMS: married HANNAH SHARP on 1 October 1720 at Haddonfield Monthly Meeting in Camden County, New Jersey (or under their authority with ceremony at Evesham MM). On 21 February 1729, THOMAS ADAMS *of Philadelphia* deeded to his nephew THOMAS ADAMS,

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<sup>13</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650 – 1856; West Jersey Deeds, D, Folio 99; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>.

<sup>14</sup> "John Adams Family of Mass., N.Y., & N.J." (13 June 2008); <https://johnadamsofnewyork.blogspot.com/2008/06/john-adam-family-of-mass-ny-nj.html>. This and several other facts pertaining to the children are from this source.

a plantation in Chester Township, according to the recital in a deed dated 30 December 1734 given by THOMAS. He died 1786 in Chester Township, Burlington County.

- 4) ELIZABETH ADAMS: Married THOMAS MOORE. He had a tavern *on Main Street below Union* in Morrestown.<sup>15</sup> ELIZABETH died in Chester, Burlington County, New Jersey.
- 5) JOSEPH ADAMS: may have drowned.
- 6) JAMES ADAMS: may have been the second son to be named JAMES; (*or*) the other being born in 1695 and dying in 1696.
- 7) PATIENCE ADAMS:
- 8) ESTHER ADAMS: died between July and December 1722 as she was living when her mother wrote her Will.
- 9) HANNAH ADAMS: married JOHN BUZBY.
- 10) JOHN ADAMS: married RACHEL BURR at Haddonfield Monthly Meeting in Haddon Township, Camden County in 1732.
- 11) **MARGERY ADAMS**: married **ARTHUR BORRADAILE** on 17 April 1731 in Burlington. Continued

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<sup>15</sup> *supra*. Stackhouse, "A Retrospect ..." pp. 24, 25.

Husband:

**JOHN ADAMS II**

Born: >22 May 1627 Plymouth, Plymouth Colony  
Married 1: 27 December 1654 Marshfield, Plymouth Colony<sup>1</sup>  
Married 2: 1663 Vlissingen, Lange Eylandt, Nieuw Nederland  
Died: 1703 Chester, Burlington County, New Jersey  
Buried:  
Father: JOHN ADAMS I  
Mother: ELLEN NEWTON

Wife 1:

**JANE "JOANE" JAMES**

Born: 27 December 1634 Marshfield, Plymouth Colony  
Died: 30 June 1662/63 Marshfield, Plymouth Colony  
Father: PHILIP JAMES (23 June 1599 – 10 August 1638)  
Mother: JANE DAVENPORT (1606 – 22 February 1689)

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1. MARY ADAMS	3 July 1656	<i>Marshfield, Plymouth Colony</i>
2. [daughter]	17 February 1658	Marshfield, Plymouth Colony
3. MARTHA ADAMS	6 March 1659	<i>Marshfield, Plymouth Colony</i>
4. REBECCA ADAMS	13 February 1662	<i>Marshfield, Plymouth Colony</i>

Wife 2:

**ELIZABETH KENT**

Born: 4 December 1644 Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts Colony  
Died:  
Buried:  
Father: STEPHEN KENT (1603 – 1670)  
Mother: MARGERY ANN NORRIS (c1621 – 1653)

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) JOHN ADAMS	17 August 1664	Flushing, North Riding , Yorkshire, New York
2) ELIZABETH ADAMS	9 March 1666	Flushing, North Riding , Yorkshire, New York
3) SARAH ADAMS	28 April 1668	Flushing, North Riding , Yorkshire, New York
4) <b>JAMES ADAMS</b>	4 October 1671	Flushing, North Riding , Yorkshire, New York
5) SUSANNA ADAMS	6 November 1674	Flushing, North Riding , Yorkshire, New York
6) HANNAH ADAMS	16 February 1676	Flushing, North Riding , Yorkshire, New York
7) DEBORAH ADAMS	7 May 1678	Flushing, North Riding , Yorkshire, New York
8) JOHN ADAMS	10 September 1680	Flushing, North Riding , Yorkshire, New York
9) ABIGAIL ADAMS	2 January 1683	Flushing, Queens County, New York
10) THOMAS ADAMS	12 January 1685	Flushing, Queens County, New York
11) MERCY ADAMS	13 December 1686	Flushing, Queens County, New York

<sup>1</sup> "Marriages from the early records of Marshfield, Mass.," New England Historical and Genealogical Record, 6:347 (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Association; 1852). Available at Archive.org. George Ernest Bowman, "The Vital Records of Marshfield, Mass.," *The Mayflower Descendant*, 2, 1: 4 (Boston, 1900). Digital version available at <https://HathiTrust.org>.

MARSHFIELD, PLYMOUTH COLONY

JOHN does not appear on any of the 1643 lists of men between 16 and 60 who are eligible to bear arms which supports a year of birth after 1627. On 30 October 1654 JOHN ADAMS of Marshfield, yeoman, appears in the Plymouth Deed Books wherein he states that the grant is made with the consent of his *father-in-law*, KENELME WINSLOW, and MRS. ELLENOR WINSLOW, his wife. Again, we encounter an earlier definition of *in-law*; MRS. ELLENOR WINSLOW was his mother and KENELME his step-father. In Plymouth Colony he built a house on the land his father worked and moved to the coast of the bay north of Plymouth and Duxbury at Green Harbor. Their home was about a mile northwest of the village on an elevation at the edge of a forest known as Mount Skirgo. On 2 March 1641, the incorporation of the Township of Marshfield was done. JOHN is not listed as an original inhabitant but having become an inhabitant soon after incorporation.<sup>2</sup> This was most likely when he had their home built. JOHN was a witness in a case of manslaughter in January 1655. JOHN WALKER, 14-years-old, had been beaten with such ferocity by his master it led to his death. LATHAM's wife SUSANNA was brought up on charges in June but, as no one would prosecute, they were dropped in October.<sup>3</sup> On 6 February 1655 the findings of the coroner's jury were entered in the Court record:

*The following verdict was ordered to bee recorded: Marshfeild, the last of January, 1654. Wee, whose names are underwritten, being appointed a jury by MR JOHN ALDEN to view the dead body of JOHN WALKER, servant to ROBERT LATHAM, of this towne, and to find the cause how hee came to his vntimely end, Wee, vpon due serch and examination, doe find that the body of JOHN WALKER was blackish and blen, and the skine broken in diuers places from the middle to the haire of his head, viz, all his backe with stripes giuen him by his master, ROBERT LATHAM, as ROBERT himselfe did testify; and alsoe wee found a bruise of his left arme, and one of his left hipp. and one great bruise of his brest; and these was the knuckles of one hand and one of his fingers frozen, and alsoe both his beeles frozen, and one of the beeles the flesh was much broken, and alsoe one of his little toes forzen and very much perished, and one of his great toes frozen, and alsoe the side of his foot frozen; and alsoe, vpon the reviewing the body wee found three gaules like holes in the hames, which wee formerly, the body being frozen, thought they hadbeen holes; and alsoe wee find that the said John was forced to carry a logg which was beyond his strength, which hee indeauoring to doe, the logg fell vpoin him, and hee, being downe, had a stripe or two, as JOSEPH BEEDLE doth testify; and wee find that it was some dew daies before his death; and wee find, by the testimony of JOHN HOWLAND and JOHN ADAMS, that heard ROBERT LATHAM say that hee gaue JOHN WALKER som stripes that morning before his death; and alsoe wee find the flesh much broken of the knees of JOHN WALKER, and that hee did want sufficient food and cloathing and lodging, and that the said JOHN did constantly wett his bedd and his cloathes, lying in them, and soe suffered by it, his cloathes being frozen about him; and that the said JOHN was put forth in the extremity of cold, though thuse vnabled by lamenes and sorenes to pforme what was required; and therefore in respect of crenlty and hard vsuage hee died; and alsoe, vpon the cond review, the dea corpses did bleed att the nose.*

<sup>2</sup> D. Hamilton Hurd. History of Plymouth County, Massachusetts. (Philadelphia: J.W. Lewis & Company; 1884) pp. 1140 - 1141. Available at Archive.org.

<sup>3</sup> "Appendix 1: Plymouth Colony Laws," The Plymouth Colony Archive Project; <http://www.histarch.illinois.edu/plymouth/Galleapp.html>; last accessed 25 February 2019. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed) Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 3, 1651 – 1661 (New York: AMS Press, 1968,; reprint of Boston: William White; 1855) pp. 71 – 73, 82, 143. Digital version at Archive.org.

*Att the said Court the said ROBERT LATHAM appeered, and was examined, and after examination comitted to the custody of the cheife Marshall, and soe remaine vntill the next Generall Court, to bee holden att New Plymouth the sixt of March, 1654, vnlesse two sufficient men shall come in in the interim, and bee bound for his appeerance, body for body.*

#### LATHAM appeared for sentencing on 6 March 1654:

*ROBERT LATHAM was indited for felonious crewelty done vnto JOHN WALKER, his servant, aged about 14 yeares, by unreasonable correction, by withholding nessesary food ad clothing, and by exposing his said servant to extremitie of seasons, wherof the said JOHN WALKER languished and imeadiately dies, the 15 day of January, anno 1654. These found the said ROBERT LATHAM guilty of amnslaughter by chaune medley. Wherupon the prisoner desired the benifitt of law, viz, a psalue of mercye, which was graunted him; and sentance was further pronounnsed against him, which was, that the said ROBERT LATHAM should bee burned in the hand, and his hauing noe lands, that all his goods are confiscate vnto his highness the Lord Protector; and that the said sentence should bee forthwith executed; which accordingly was performed the 4th of march, 1654.*

CAPTAIN JOHN ADAMS was a merchant sea captain and started the process to become a freeman in 1657 when he took the *Oath of Fidelity* in Marshfield and he was admitted as a freeman of Plymouth Colony on 1 June 1658. That status allowed him to be a member of the grand jury that same month and a member of the coroner's jury in July that was charged with investigating the death of JOHN PHILLIPES JUNIOR. He had come home and just sat on a stool by the chimney when *the hand of God, manifested by thunder and lightening*, ended his life.<sup>4</sup> JOHN ADAMS was appointed Constable of Marshfield on 5 June 1660.<sup>5</sup> While he held this post he claims to have been an active persecutor of any Quaker found in Marshfield. Little is known about his sailing experiences though it appears the lengths of his voyages were measured in weeks or months rather than years given the birth of four children over a 6-year span.

#### PERSONAL LIFE

JOHN ADAMS married JANE JAMES on 27 December 1654 in Marshfield; born in 1634, she was one of four children of PHILIP JAMES and JANE DAVENPORT of Hingham in Norfolk, England. The JAMES family sailed from Ipswich to Boston on the *Diligent* in 1638.<sup>6</sup> Their daughter MARY was baptized on 14 December 1656 at the Scituate Second Church rather than Marshfield, as it may have been more convenient.<sup>7</sup> They lived near Green Harbor in Marshfield Township. On 19 February 1658 they buried their 2-day old daughter, probably in the *Old Winslow Burying Ground* in Marshfield. Her birth and death are recorded on the first and second pages of the first volume of the Marshfield town records: *JOHN ADAMS had a daughter was Borne the .17. of february 1657.* and *JOHN ADAMS had a daughter was buried The 19. of ffebruary 1657.* The year is given in old style, what we recall as 1658. JANE was pregnant again within a few months and gave birth to MARTHA on 6 March 1659.<sup>8</sup> She was followed by a fourth daughter three years

<sup>4</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed).*Records of the Colony of New Plymouth, Court Orders*. 3:135, 136, 148.

<sup>5</sup> Henry Whittemore. *History of the Adams Family*. (New York: McDonald & Company, 1893) pp. 55 – 56. Digital version available at <https://HathiTrust.org>. *supra*. Shurtleff (ed).*Records of the Colony of New Plymouth, Court Orders*. 3:188.

<sup>6</sup> "Settlers of Scituate," Bissell Family History; <https://craigwhitmoreparker.wixsite.com/bissell-history/settlers-of-scituate>

<sup>7</sup> "John Adams," *New England Historical and Genealogical Record*, 33:410 – 413 (1879). Digital version at Archive.org.

<sup>8</sup> *supra*. Bowman, "Vital Records of Marshfield," *Mayflower Descendant*, 2, 1: 7.



later. JANE died four months after giving birth to her fourth daughter in 1662. JOHN fell back on his trade and claims to have taken to the sea for two years after his wife died. That seems to be a bit of a stretch as he moved to Flushing on Long Island in 1663 and had married ELIZABETH KENT by the end of that year (assuming their first child was born at least 9 months after marrying). That schedule doesn't leave much time for sailing.

#### RELIGION – MAYBE.

The ADAMS family was quite similar to many of their neighbors who, as a whole, did not like change, were suspicious of strangers, displayed a level of ignorance and servility required to remain docile within the community and promoters of fanaticism without. JOHN ROBINSON, the Scrooby pastor who led the pilgrims to Leiden, Holland before they came to the New World, stated that the sexes were equal, yet referred to women as the *weaker vessel* that must be subservient to men. Any person with a modicum of intelligence would question these contradictory statements and inquire as to the bases, but apparently no one did. If church dogma was challenged, the usual response was to brand that person a heretic and force them to walk, naked, men or women, through town to the border while being whipped the entire way. Unfortunately, the Marshfield church had SAMUEL ARNOLD installed as minister in 1657; he was one of the typical fear-based preachers of a pseudo-Christian belief system that allowed for only cult-like subjugation to his will.

The churches of Plymouth Colony were independent affairs with one self-governing congregation in each of the 17 townships. Second and third churches were created in response to population pressures. These became Congregationalist Churches that operated under the guidelines of the Cambridge Platform adopted in 1648. The Platform stated that while becoming a member of the congregation was voluntary or should not be forced on a person by the government (negating the possibility of a state-church as found in Anglicanism), once a member, attendance was mandatory. Secular laws were enacted that denied the right to work to any person who was not a member and laws forbidding any other churches from being built or any other ministers, lay clergy, or any person who was not a member of their particular congregation from holding meetings, services, or any gatherings in the township. As these were the actions of the supposedly independent and secular government, ignoring the fact that to hold a government position one had to be a local church member, the church itself remained within the strict reading of the Platform concerning voluntary association. The first church building was built around 1641 next to the Old Winslow Cemetery; this was soon followed by a sturdier structure. The First Congregational Church of Marshfield was the second church to be established in the colony in 1632. Plymouth was the first church and that congregation moved towards Unitarian in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, thus, Marshfield claims to be the oldest Trinitarian Congregational Church and pointedly states it is a *pilgrim* church, not a *puritan* church on its website.<sup>9</sup> Duxbury followed in 1634.



Marshfield's second church, c1660

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"The Establishment of Marshfield and the First Congregational Church," The First Congregational Church of Marshfield; <https://www.fccmarshfield.org/1600s>; last accessed 20 February 2019.

## PROPERTY

While turmoil engulfed JOHN'S life in the late 1650s and early 1660s, the colonial authorities granted land rights on 3 June 1662 to 32 people they considered *the first born of this government* and JOHN ADAMS is part of that group. The land was at Namassakett/ Nemasket and ultimately contained both upland and meadow.<sup>10</sup> This grant was realized through two purchases on the Nemasket River: the *26-Mens Purchase* and the *Purchade Purchase*. Some sources call this second purchase the *Major's Purchase* while others equate *Major's Purchase* with the *5-Men Purchase* of 13 July 1663. The Court issued the grant to make the purchase and the services of CAPTAIN THOMAS SOUTHWORTH, Assistant to the Governor since 1659, were engaged. On behalf of 26 men, hence the name of the purchase, SOUTHWORTH successfully negotiated for a tract between Tipacunucut Brook and the Nemasket (Namasket) River, making the purchase from the Sachem of the Massachusetts tribe, JOSIAH WAMPATUCK, for £70 in the first half of 1662. The services of MAJOR JOSIAH WINSLOW were also engaged and he purchased a tract *lying and being at Namassa and Keesett ponds* from the same Sachem by deed dated 9 July 1662. *Purchade Purchase*, as it was called and the *26-Mens Purchase* were confirmed by Plymouth court in 1663. *Purchade Purchase* took in the *Great Cedar Swamp* and the western part of the town of Pembroke (known as Hanson since 1832) while the *26-Mens Purchase* was located where the English village of Nemasket was established in 1661. One was the meadow land and the other the upland, but which was which is not known. These purchases were part of the town of Plymouth until they were incorporated as the separate Township of Middleborough in 1669. Each recipient of the *26-Mens Purchase* was assigned a lot *being near unto Namasket* that was *[r]ecorded in or about the year 1664*. The description of JOHN ADAMS's parcel states: *Lott is bounded with a Stooping maple tree in a little Swamp & a red Oak marked*.<sup>11</sup> Having moved to Flushing in 1663 JOHN decided to sell his share in both purchases. His *26-Mens Purchase* lot contained 80 acres plus 3.25 acres of meadow and was on the east side of Nemasket River, which is what allowed him a share in the *Purchade Purchase* north of the town of Middleboro. WHITTEMORE in his Adams Family book transcribes the deed incorrectly in stating that it says the JOHN had inherited these shares from his father; it does not. JOHN sold the share *which was granted unto mee the said JOHN ADAMS as being one of the children of the old comers of the said Jurisdiction according to grant of the court for the jurisdiction of Plymouth aforesaid bearing date the third day of June An<sup>o</sup> Dom: one thousand six hundred and sixty and two*. CAPTAIN JOHN ADAMS of Flushing and his wife ELIZABETH signed the deed on 10 December 1666 transferring ownership of his share in both purchases to NATHANIEL WARREN of Plymouth.<sup>12</sup> NATHANIEL

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<sup>10</sup> Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed). *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England*. Court Orders, Volume 4, 1661 – 1668 (New York: AMS Press, 1968.; reprint of Boston: William White; 1855) pp. 19, 36. Digital version at Archive.org.

<sup>11</sup> "Sketches of the Early History of Middleborough," *New England Historical and Genealogical Record*, 3:336 (1849). Digital version at Archive.org.

<sup>12</sup> *supra*. Whittemore. *Adams Family*. Refers to *Plymouth Deeds*, B, III, p. 127. "Family of John Adams of Plymouth," John Adams Family of Mass., N.Y., & N.J. (blog post 15 January 2010); <https://johnadamsofnewenry.blogspot.com/2010/01/john-adams-family-of-pymouth.html>. The deed states he held a 28<sup>th</sup> share; two shares were added to the 26, one for each man, for the minister and for a mill which brought the total to 28. Additional sources consulted include: "History of Middleboro Massachusetts," <https://www.accessgenealogy.com/massachusetts/history-of-middleboro-massachusetts.htm>; V. Collamore, "History of Pembroke Massachusetts," 1867 Plymouth County Massachusetts Directory, 13 Feb 2013; <https://www.accessgenealogy.com/massachusetts/history-of-pembroke-massachusetts.htm>; 1867 History of Hanson <https://usgenwebhansonma.wordpress.com/history/1867-history-of-hanson/>; "Sketches of the Early History of Middleborough,"

was the son of Mayflower passenger RICHARD WARREN and received a share on his accord. He received lot number 5 which was occupied by his sons JABEZ and RICHARD, later becoming the focus of Warrentown. NATHANIEL had to pay 40 in damages to JOSIAH WINSLOW for taking trees from the latter's lot number 1 in January 1662. A 1690 list of proprietors shows the JOHN ADAMS lot *in possession of JABEZ WARREN – since of JOHN WADSWORTH*.<sup>13</sup>

#### FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, PROVINCE OF NEW YORK

The Long Island towns of Gravesend, Hempstead, Flushing, Newtown, Jamaica and Oyster Bay had declared their independence and allegiance to CHARLES II which was agreed by PETRUS STUYVESANT, Director-General of New Netherland, to be in effect for one year beginning 1 January 1664. After the English takeover of the whole colony on 8 September 1664, the town of Flushing was in the North Riding of Yorkshire of colonial New York. In 1683 the shire system was replaced with the county system and those parts of the North Riding on Long Island became Queen's County.

At some point he heard the preaching of JOHN BURNYEAT and JOHN STUBBS, both New England Quakers, and he credits them for his decision to join the Religious Society of Friends. Until that time he had only called them *Quakers* for their habit of shaking and shrieking in pain brought on by their devil-worship services, or so his church elders had brainwashed him into believing though he, personally, had never witnessed such a thing. He came to understand that one could not find happiness and contentment in such a vile society. For him there was salvation at hand by deciding to leave that place and those people; there was no alternative. Chronologically, his affiliation with Friends, move to Flushing, and marriage to ELIZABETH had to come about before the 2 years of sailing he claims to have embarked upon after JANE died. The claim of 2 years is exaggerated – if he left 9 month before the birth of his first child with ELIZABETH, he left in December 1663. For their second child to be born in March 1666, he and ELIZABETH had to be together no later than June 1665, though this meeting did not require a return to Flushing. This period of time – December 1663 to June 1665 – could easily be the '2 years' he later claimed. Being in Flushing with ELIZABETH and their son JOHN must have been a nice change from the previous few years but it would not last; JOHN died at 14 months old in October 1665. It would seem that all 12 of their children were born in Flushing; JOHN is documented as living there in 1688 and when he buys property in Burlington County until 1691 he is said to be *of Flushing*.

When JOHN reappears, he was no longer the narrow-minded bigot spouting a theology of conformity, uniformity, and hate that lived in Plymouth Colony. He traded his property in Marshfield for a 130-acre farm *at Bayside, Flushing* on Long Island and soon was living there. An interesting mention of JOHN in connection with the farm appears in the previously cited WALLER'S *History of Flushing* which I have supplemented with information from *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* of 1879 cited earlier. The Minutes of Flushing Meeting reveal that JOHN made an appeal for money before the Meeting on 14 October 1684. The reason why he needed the money was he had made a purchase but had no money to pay. He had bought a slave to work his farm which the Meeting felt was worthy of their assistance, appointing JOHN BOWNE of Flushing and WILLIAM RICARDSON of West Chester to obtain the money necessary to pay for JOHN's slave with the Meeting assuming responsibility for repaying

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*New England Historical and Genealogical Record*, 3, 4:334 (Boston, October 1849). Digital version available at Archive.org.

<sup>13</sup> Thomas Weston. *History of the Town of Middleboro Massachusetts*. (New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Company; 1906) pp. 66, 226, 374, 390, 593, 594. Digital copy available at Archive.org.

the debt. WALLER describes JOHN as *impecunious* meaning that he wasn't just short of money this time but was always short of money.

JOHN ADAMS embraced the Society of Friends with zeal, becoming a prominent member in New York and New Jersey. In 1667 and 1688 he was authorized *to speak to fellow townsmen* of Flushing, some would say he was authorized to stick his nose where it did not belong, over what the Meeting felt was their duty. One time he was to ask why a certain person was missing Meetings which was harmless enough since a loss of contact could mean an injury or some other hardship. Another time he was to find out why a member chose to marry a woman, who was not a Friend, he wanted as his wife with the unspoken subtext being that a good Friend, a true Friend would have forsaken her and stay in communion with the Meeting.<sup>14</sup> Quakers were not all that forgiving or forward thinking however. Members were made to publicly confess their failings and ask for redemption; unacceptable behavior included attending a wedding where there was *dancing and fiddling*; a member was thrown out for *using vain compliments and playing cards*; another was condemned for having his non-Quaker daughter over for dinner. As late as 1774 members of Flushing Meeting were still importing and buying slaves.<sup>15</sup> According to the historian HENRY ONDERDONK, JOHN, presumably while at Flushing,

*was charged with going over to the Ranters, a noisy faction of Friends. He retracts his error, and therein gives a long account of his opinions, and how God controlled his actions, &c, &c. It was a case of discipline, and of course not printed. I copied all of it that was not torn off years ago, because I thought it so interesting, ...*

*Going over to the Ranters* seems a highly questionable accusation for this time, this place, and this person. Predating the founding of the Society of Friends by a decade or so, they were wrongly associated with Quakers as many alleged Ranters became Quakers in the 1650s. Some scholars are questioning whether they actually ever existed at all while others state the numbers of Ranters were exaggerated by conservatives to use as propaganda to garner support for their restrictive agenda. Never an organized religion or movement, it was nonetheless considered heretical and thus subject to execution. The following traits, beliefs, and practices were attributed to the group: pantheism, God is within every creature; Mosaic or religious are not binding and not valid – with a government-ordered religion, this posed many problems; sin was a product of the imagination; ownership of private property was wrong; and that self-denial of pleasure was to deny that which God has given you – leading to the more extreme accusations of practicing free-love and participating in orgies. There is no evidence that this group, if they existed, ever manifested in any of the colonies. There is no doubt that the knowledge of their supposed existence and deviant ways did cross the Atlantic and provided a convenient charge to level against anyone when being fined for being a Quaker was not achieving the desired goal.

JOHN ADAMS appears more than once in the *Exemplification of Flushing Patent* issued by Governor GEORGE CLINTON bearing the date 24 February 1792 which reiterates several documents including the *Patent of Flushing* dated 19 February 1666 and granted by then Governor RICHARD NICOLL in which JOHN is named as one of the patentees and the *Renewal*

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<sup>14</sup> Henry Onderdonk, Junior. *The annals of Hempstead, 1643 to 1832 : also, the rise and growth of the Society of Friends on Long Island and in New York, 1657 to 1826*. (Hempstead, N.Y. : L. Van de Water; 1878), p.94. Available at [HathiTrust.org](http://HathiTrust.org).

<sup>15</sup> Henry D. Waller. *History of the town of Flushing, Long Island, New York*. (Flushing: J. H. Ridenour; 1899) pp. 96 – 97. Digital version at [HathiTrust.org](http://HathiTrust.org).

*Charter of Flushing* dated 24 March 1685 wherein he is listed among the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the town which was recorded by THOMAS DONGAN as Lieutenant-Governor.<sup>16</sup>

CHESTER, BURLINGTON COUNTY, PROVINCE OF WEST NEW JERSEY

A group of Flushing Quakers decided to move as a group to Burlington County in West New Jersey, it being well known that this was not just a haven for Quakers, but a colony run by Quakers. This they accomplished in 1690 – 1691; perhaps the newness of the 7-year-old Pennsylvania played into their decision to locate on the east side of the Delaware which had a couple of decades of existence to boast of, rather than the west. On 4 August 1691 JOHN ADAMS of Flushing, Queens County traded his 130-acre farm at Bayside in Flushing to JOHN RODMAN and his wife for 475 acres with a house on Rancocas Creek and 25 acres of meadow a property in Burlington County plus £190 cash.<sup>17</sup> Half of this tract, 237.5 acres plus 12.5 acres of meadow, was transferred to their son JAMES in on 27 January 1694. JOHN RODMAN was a physician and a Quaker preacher in Flushing since the late 1670s though he is still said to be of Rhode Island in 1686. He also captained his own sloop.<sup>18</sup> RODMAN, then of Rhode Island, bought 500 acres to be surveyed in the Second Tenth from WILLIAM BIDDLE of Mount Hope, West Jersey on 14 April 1686. BIDDLE left London where he was a shoemaker on Bishopsgate Street, after buying the 500 acres from THOMAS OLIVE and DANIEL WILLS on 4 April 1677. This was one half of the tract granted to OLIVE and WILLS by WILLIAM PENN on 23 January 1676. In 1724 their grandson JEDIDIAH ADAMS, son of JAMES and his wife ESTHER ALLEN, had 191 acres from this tract.<sup>19</sup>

He joined the Newton Monthly Meeting by Certificate dated 29 August 1691. (GMNJ 3:21). He was connected with the early activities of the Chester Meeting. It seems that meetings were held at his home in 1699, and probably much longer, which is described by THOMAS STORY as being about *7 miles further down the river* from Morrestown and later in that same year as being *15 miles by water* from Morrestown.<sup>20</sup> He signed as a witness to the marriage of HENRY ALLEN of Shrewsbury on 18 January 1703. JOHN ADAMS was referred to as an *acceptable Minister* in a letter from ELIZABETH ESTAUGH, dated 18 September 1761, in reply to a request from JOHN SMITH, a Philadelphia merchant, who inquired about the names of Friends active in the settlement of *this part of the State*.<sup>21</sup> ELIZABETH was the clerk of the Women's Meeting of Newton and Haddonfield Friends for over fifty years.

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<sup>16</sup> G. Henry Mandeville. *Flushing, Past and Present*. (Flushing, Long Island, Home Lecture Committee of 1857-8; 1860) pp. 15, 20. Available at Archive.org.

<sup>17</sup> *supra*. "John Adams," *NEHGR*, 33:412.

<sup>18</sup> *supra*. Waller. *History of the town of Flushing*. p. 86.

<sup>19</sup> New Jersey Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650 – 1856; W J Deeds, B, Folios 484, 528; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>. Edwin Salter. "Genealogies - Allen," p. i, *A History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties*. (Bayonne, NJ: F Gardner & Son; 1890). Digital version at Archive.org, p. 471 of 553 in pdf.

<sup>20</sup> Asa M. Stackhouse, Speech given on 9 February 1906 at Morrestown, Burlington County, New Jersey "A Retrospect of Colonial Times in Burlington County," (Moorestown, NJ, Settle Press; 1906) p. 8.

<sup>21</sup> Isaac Horner, "John Adams Family, of Mass., N.Y. & N.J." (blog post 13 June 2008); <https://johnadamsofnewnynj.blogspot.com>. John Clement (the Late), "Elizabeth Estaugh," *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, Third Series, 7:103 (October 1912). Digital version at HathiTrust.org.



He was commissioned a justice of the Peace for Burlington County on 12 May 1695, an office he held for several years, the last renewal being dated 12 May 1701. (LS :536 to 579). He was a member of the House of Representatives of West Jersey in 1697, when he signed an agreement of the Quaker members of that body in support WILLIAM III after some *Horrid Plott and Conspiracy* against the King was discovered.<sup>22</sup>

ELIZABETH appeared in the Burlington Court of Pleas on 9 August 1697 to provide testimony in the case of *JAMES ADAMS (her son) v THOMAS HOOTEN and ANTHONY FRYER*. She testified she heard her son, the plaintiff, ask FRYER, the defendant, who had marked his swine to which he answered that he helped THOMAS HOOTEN mark two of them. She also testified that she thought the two were two of the three that were the cause of the suit.<sup>23</sup>

JOHN signed his last Will and Testament on 16 March 1700 in which he appointed his wife ELIZABETH as sole-executrix and, in the extract referenced, names 9 children, 3 from his first marriage and 6 from his second, viz. MARY, MARTHA, and REBECCA his daughters by JANE and THOMAS, HANNAH, DEBORAH, ABIGAIL, MARCY, and FEBY from ELIZABETH. All of the missing children by ELIZABETH can be explained: both JOHNS had already died; JAMES received half of his Chester Township property already; and ELIZABETH, SARAH, and SUSANNA were already married. His wife ELIZABETH retained use of the 250 acres remaining of the original 500-acre plantation and, upon her death, it was to go to their son THOMAS.<sup>24</sup> JOHN appointed two overseers for his estate, those being SAMUEL JENNINGS, and FRANCIS DAVENPORT. Witnesses to his signing were MARTHA SPICER, MARTYN SPICER, and JOHN KAY. The Will was supplemented by a Codicil dated 24 August 1701 in which he disposed of 100 acres at *Egg Harbor*. This may be the property at Great Egg Harbor in Gloucester County that his son JAMES, along with JUDAH ALLEN, maybe his brother-in-law, sold to JAMES STEELMAN on 4 December 1708. The inventory of John's estate was signed by William Hackney and John Kay on 28 February 1704; including two *men slaves*, they valued it at £316.4.2. On 8 March 1704 ELIZABETH signed a bond as administratrix of the estate with WILLIAM HACKNEY and WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD either cosigning the bond or acting as sureties.<sup>25</sup>

Rather than waiting to receive his inheritance, ELIZABETH deeded the land, the plantation in Chester Township and meadow land in Evesham Township, to THOMAS on 7 March 1712.

#### ISSUE BY JANE:

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<sup>22</sup> William A. Whitehead. *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, 2:147 – 148 (Newark, NJ; 1881). Digital version at Archive.org.

<sup>23</sup> H. Clay Reed and George J. Miller (eds), "The Burlington Court Book of West New Jersey, A Record of Quaker Jurisprudence, 1680 – 1709," *American Legal Records*, Volume 5 (Washington, D.C., American Historical Association; 1944 – reprinted Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc; 1998) pp. 195 – 197. Digital version at JSTOR.org and [www.westjerseyhistory.com](http://www.westjerseyhistory.com). William Nelson. *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, 21: 400, 412, 466, 478. (Patterson, NJ; 1899). Digital version at Archive.org.

<sup>24</sup> "John Adams Family of Mass., N.Y., & N.J." (blog post 13 June 2008); <https://johnadamsofnewny.blogspot.com/2008/06/john-adam-family-of-mass-ny-nj.html>.

<sup>25</sup> William Nelson. *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, Volume 23, Calendar of Wills, 1:4 (Paterson, NJ; 1901). Digital at Archive.org.



3. MARTHA ADAMS: may have married BENJAMIN PEARSE/PIERCE in Scituate, Plymouth Colony on 5 February 1678 (unknown if *o.s.* or *n.s.*; see NEHGR 33:412*n*)
4. REBECCA ADAMS: married HENRY CLIFFORD of Flushing on 29 May 1686.

ISSUE BY ELIZABETH:

- 1) JOHN ADAMS: died 4 October 1665 at Flushing; he was 14 months old.
- 2) ELIZABETH ADAMS: married WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD on 23 March 1692.
- 3) SARAH ADAMS: married JOHN COWPERTHWAIT, son of HUGH COWPERTHWAIT.
- 4) **JAMES ADAMS**: received half of father's property, 250 acres, in Chester Township, Burlington County on 27 January 1694. He married **ESTHER ALLEN** on 2 September 1695 at Shrewsbury Meeting in Shrewsbury, Monmouth County. Continued in their separate file.
- 5) SUSANNA ADAMS: married EDWARD BUZBY of Dubin, Pennsylvania in 1696.
- 6) HANNAH ADAMS:
- 7) DEBORAH ADAMS: married JUDAH ALLEN in 1701.
- 8) JOHN ADAMS: died 30 December 1688 at 8 years old.
- 9) ABIGAIL ADAMS: married HENRY ALLEN in 1714. She died 12 August 1759.
- 10) THOMAS ADAMS: received the 238-acre plantation in Chester Township and the 12 acres of meadow in Evesham Township from his mother by deed in 1712 as mentioned above. On 20 or 21 September 1719 he sold the 250 acres, his house on the 238 acres in Chester Township and 12 acres of meadow in Evesham, to SAMUEL ATKINSON for £310.9.2. On 21 February 1729, THOMAS ADAMS *of Philadelphia* deeded to his nephew THOMAS ADAMS, a plantation in Chester Township, according to the recital in a deed dated 30 December 1734 given by the nephew, which refers to the uncle as deceased.
- 11) MERCY ADAMS:
- 12) PHEBE ADAMS: married ABRAHAM BROWN JUNIOR in 1712. (Burlington Friends' Records).

Husband:

**JOHN ADAMS I**

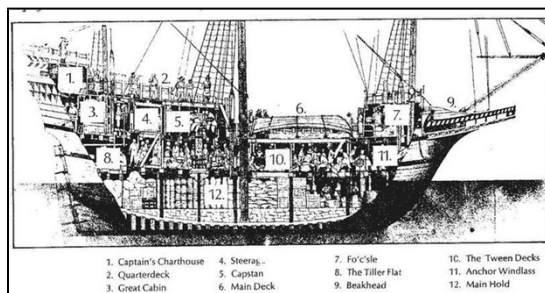
Born: c1600 Yorkshire, England  
Married:  
Died: <24 October 1633<sup>1</sup> Marshfield, Plymouth Colony  
Buried: *Old Winslow Burying Ground, Marshfield*  
Father: ADAMS  
Mother:

Wife:

**ELLEN**

Born: 1598  
Died: 5 December 1681 Marshfield, Plymouth Colony  
Buried: *Old Winslow Burying Ground, Marshfield*  
Father:  
Mother:

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1. JAMES ADAMS	10 June 1626	Plymouth, Plymouth Colony
2. <b>JOHN ADAMS II</b>	>22 May 1627	Plymouth, Plymouth Colony
3. SUSAN ADAMS		



JOHN ADAMS was a carpenter from Yorkshire or from Wapping, Stephney, Middlesex<sup>2</sup> who sailed into Plymouth harbor aboard the *Fortune*, it being the second ship financed by the Merchant Adventurers, the underwriter of the colonial venture that saw the *Mayflower* off the year before. The ship dropped anchor at the tip of Cape Cod on 9 November 1621 but, somewhat

inexplicably, lingered there, finally making it to Plymouth harbor several weeks later. Much smaller than the *Mayflower*, the *Fortune* carried 37 colonists, with just 1 woman known to be onboard, bringing the population of the colony to 82 – 66 men and 16 women. It was rather cramped as can be seen on the interior diagram; a full-scale replica has been made. It also brought no provisions for the already hungry colony now faced with the problem of providing lodging in the existing 7 houses and 4 public buildings.

The barren coastline was disheartening which was not improved when the village came into sight. Already facing a harsh and hungry winter, this addition was welcome for the labor it



<sup>1</sup> Henry Whittemore. *History of the Adams Family*. (New York: McDonald & Company, 1893) pp. 55 – 56. Digital version available at <https://HathiTrust.org>.

<sup>2</sup> Charles Edwards Banks. *Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England 1620 – 1650*. (Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Company; 1963) p. 113, citing Banks Mss. Digital version at [HathiTrust.org](https://HathiTrust.org).

brought but not so much for the added strain on their meager food supplies. This addition of labor was immediately put to good use in building the timber wall surrounding the settlement and the fort (depicted below) between December 1621 and February 1622; the fort was enlarged and strengthened later in that year.

ELLEN NEWTON arrived on the third ship sponsored by the Merchant Adventurers, the *Anne* in 1623. Though not as large as the *Mayflower*, the *Anne* was over twice the size of the *Fortune*. She carried almost 90 new colonists and arrived 10 July 1623 after a 3-month voyage. Following her was the *Little James*, bringing much needed supplies for the colony. CHARLES BANKS in English Ancestry wrote that ELLEN was already a widow when she sailed from England which explains her being named as MRS. ELLEN NEWTON.<sup>3</sup> He continues saying the particulars about her first marriage and her parents are not known. It would be highly unusual for a 25-year-old woman to travel alone and many, including BANKS and myself, believe she travelled with some someone, but that remains conjecture at this point. BANKS does point to fellow-passenger BRIDGET LEE, wife of SAMUEL FULLER, as a candidate for sister based on their travelling together and taking up lots next to each other in the colony. BANKS also restates that she is said to be the daughter of PETER WORDEN, SENIOR who died at Yarmouth, Massachusetts in 1638 but warms that this is *given with necessary reservation*. Both are good leads and it has yet to be found out if any more research has been done with these leads.



Both JOHN and ELLEN are counted among the group known as *First Comers* or *Old Comers*. This group, numbering some 189, is made up of the colonists who arrived at Plymouth on the first four ships to the colony – the *Mayflower* in 1620, the *Fortune* in 1621, and the *Anne* and *Little James* in 1623.<sup>4</sup> JOHN is

noted as an *Old Comer* in a deed dated 1666 which meant that he was one of less than 200 people who came to the colony on the first 4 ships that were sponsored by the Merchant Adventurers – the *Mayflower*, the *Fortune*, the *Anne*, and the *Little John*.

Lands allocated in 1623 included one acre for JOHN ADAMS among the lots *that lye to the sea, eastward* and one acre to ELLEN NEWTON in the group that *goeth in wth a corner by ye ponde*.

JOSEPH PECKE SENIOR, in his Will of 1663, bequeathed to NATHANIEL PECKE all the land he bought from JOHN ADAMS; unclear if this is father or son.<sup>5</sup>

The village pictured above had grown a bit in two years as found in the letter from EMMANUEL ALTHAM, the Captain of the *Little James*, to SIR EDWARD ALTHAM dated September 1623:<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Charles Edward Banks. The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers. (Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Company; 1962) p. 153. Digital version at HathiTrust.org.

<sup>4</sup> "The First Comers," Bissell Family History <https://craigwhitmoreparker.wixsite.com/bissell-history/the-first-comers>

<sup>5</sup> "Nathaniel Pecke of Rehoboth," The Plymouth Colony Archive Project; <http://www.histarch.illinois.edu/plymouth/Pecke.html>; last accessed 25 February 2019.

<sup>6</sup> This and the 1628 description are from: Sydney V James. Three Visitors to Early Plymouth: Letters about the Pilgrim

*I mean the plantation at Patuxet (Plymouth's Indian name). It is well situated upon a high hill close unto the seaside . . . In this plantation is about twenty houses, four or five of which are very fair and pleasant, and the rest (as time will serve) shall be made better. And this town is in such manner that it makes a great street between the houses, and at the upper end of the town there is a strong fort, both by nature and art, with six pieces of reasonable good artillery mounted thereon; in which fort is continual watch . . . This town is paled round about with pale of eight foot long, or thereabouts, and in the pale are three great gates.*

**He was a member of the 1626 Purchaser investment group.** Livestock had been considered common property since the beginning. As the herd increased through births and the supplies brought to the colony, the labor required to maintain the livestock increased and it was decided to divide the stock amongst groups of the same company, presumably made up of people that arrived together yet to also maintain a smaller common stock. The labor required became a divisible quantity as well with each company deciding for themselves if they were going to provide the labor from within or hire someone to do the labor for them. The cattle division decision reached on 22 May 1627 included:

- The cattell w<sup>ch</sup> were the Companies, to wit, the Cowes and the Goates should be equally divided among the psonts of the same company into 12 lots;
- The term to last 10 years, 22 May 1627 to 21 May 1636;
- Everyone required to sufficiently pvid for there owne pt or forfeit the same;
- The old stock plus half the increase to remain for comon use for 10 years and divided at that time or as ocation falleth out;
- The other half of the increase from the old stock to be their owne forever;
- If any cattle miscarry or were hurt or lost, indifferent men will determine if the loss was through negligence and, if so, assign blame if possible and that person to compensate both the Company, i.e., the village as a whole, and their own company.

JOHN, ELINER, and their son JAMES were part of the 6<sup>th</sup> lot which fell to JOHN SHAW and his company of 13. Others in their lot besides the 4 already named were JOHN and MARY WINSLOW; WILLIAM and ELIZABETH BASSETT and their children WILLIAM and ELIZABETH JUNIOR; and FRANCIS, ANNA, and MERCY SPRAGE. They received *the lesser of the black Cowes Came at first in the Ann w<sup>th</sup> which they must keepe the biggest of the 2 steers. Also to this lott was two shee goats. The Calfe of this yeare to come of the black Cow* was given to the company of STEPHEN HAWKINS that, *if a bull*, was to keep it *ungelt* and for common use for 5 years, afterwards for their own use and for their own use otherwise.<sup>7</sup>

How the town continued to grow is shown by the 1628 letter of ISAACK DE RASIERES, a visitor from New Amsterdam, to SAMUEL BLOMMAERT:

*New Plymouth lies on the slope of a hill stretching east towards the sea-coast, with a broad street about a cannon shot of 800 feet long, leading down the hill; with a [street]*

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Settlement in New England during its first seven years. (Plimoth Plantation, 1963) pp. 24, 76.

<sup>7</sup> *The Mayflower Descendant*, 1:148 – 151 (Boston; 1899). Digital version available at Archive.org.

*crossing in the middle, northwards to the rivulet and southwards to the land. The houses are constructed of clapboards, with gardens also enclosed behind and at the sides with clapboards, so that their houses and courtyards are arranged in very good order, with a stockade against sudden attack; and at the ends of the streets there are three wooden gates. In the center, on the cross street, stands the Governor's house, before which is a square stockade upon which four patereros (small cannon) are mounted, so as to enfilade the streets. Upon the hill they have a large square house, with a flat roof, built of thick sawn planks stayed with oak beams, upon the top of which they have six cannon, which shoot iron balls of four and five pounds, and command the surrounding country. The lower part they use for their church, where they preach on Sundays and the usual holidays.*

JOHN was assessed 9 shillings on 25 March 1633, as his share or part of an annual assessment, payable by the end of November. On 1 July 1633 the responsibility for mowing the grass was apportioned to the residents and JOHN ADAMS and JOHN WINSLOW were charged with mowing that which *MR. GILSON mowed last yeare and the rest adjoyning unmowed*.<sup>8</sup> JOHN ADAMS is on the first list of Freemen of the colony, drawn up in 1633.<sup>9</sup> JOHN and ELLEN most likely lived within the confines of the stockade village while tending to their meadows and lands to the north at Green Harbor. While nothing definitive has surfaced as there are no deeds from the first decade, the tendency was to live in the village and have land outside and it is certain that his son JOHN lived on land near Green Harbor that some have said was the land his father had worked before he died in early 1633.

JOHN ADAMS I died in 1633 and from the lack of a last Will and Testament, we can assume it was unexpected. On the 11<sup>th</sup> of November, ELLEN, the widow of JOHN, presented an *inventory of the goods and chattels of her late husband JOHN ADAMS, deceased*, made by JOHN WYNSLOW and JOHN JENNY on 24 October, to the Court. The estate was valued at £71.14 of which half of that came from *¾ of a Cow, one heyfer and one cow calfe*; the rest being sundry items such as a feather bed and a small wool bed, 6 *pillowbeers* (cases) but just 2 pillows, 2 *Table cloathes* and 6 *Table napkins*, a green rug, and a *peece* (gun). It was accepted and the Court ordered on that same date, if ELLEN should have *the inclination to marry*, before that ceremony happens, she must *estate*, meaning provide for, each of the three children she had by JOHN to receive £5 sterling when they *come to years of discretion according to the Statutes of England*. ELLEN and JOHN BARNES were bound to make good on all debts and the sums ordered for the children in the amount of £140 and ELLEN was appointed administrator.<sup>10</sup>

On 27 March 1634 an assessment on the residents was levied and 9 shillings was apportioned to the *WIDOW ADAMS*, to be paid before the last day of November.<sup>11</sup> The Court ordered on 7

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<sup>8</sup> Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed). Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 1, 1633 – 1640 (New York: AMS Press; 1968 – a reprint of Boston: William White; 1855) pp. 11, 14. Digital version at Archive.org

<sup>9</sup> D. Hamilton Hurd. History of Plymouth County, Massachusetts. (Philadelphia: J.W. Lewis & Company; 1884) p. 101. Available at Archive.org.

<sup>10</sup> "John Adams," *New England Historical and Genealogical Record*, 33:410 – 413; digital version at Archive.org. *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). Records of the Colony of New Plymouth 1:19. *supra*. *Mayflower Descendant*. 1:147 – 148, refers to 1632 Book of Court Orders, p. 39.

December 1641 that there is to be no trees cut down *upon the heads of the lots of the heirs of JOHN ADAMS at Playne Dealeing* until such time that the town takes up enough land to meet their needs.<sup>12</sup>

ELLEN did marry again in June 1634 to KENELM WINSLOW: *KENELM WINSLOW of Marshfield, sometimes inhabitant of the town of Plymouth at the time of his marriage with ELLENOR ADAMS (sometimes wife unto JOHN ADAMS, deceased)* ... KENELM was born 29 April 1599, a *joiner* or cabinet and furniture maker who lived in Marshfield, founded by his brother EDWARD, after arriving ~1632.<sup>13</sup> He lived on a neck of land between Green Harbor and the South River. His brother EDWARD WINSLOW was the colonial Governor on two separate occasions. ELLEN and KENELM had four children:<sup>14</sup>

- KENELM WINSLOW JUNIOR: born 1635; died 11 November 1715.
- ELEANOR WINSLOW: born 1637; married SAMUEL BAKER; died 27 August 1676.
- NATHANIEL WINSLOW: born c1639; died 1 December 1719.
- JOB WINSLOW: born 1641; died 14 July 1720.

KENELM died on 12 September 1672 while visiting Salem and was buried there. In his Will, dated 8 August 1672, he describes himself as *being very sick and drawing nigh unto death*. An inventory for his estate is dated 25 September 1672. ELLEN died in Marshfield at the age of 83. She was buried on 5 December 1681, which gives 1598 as the calculated year of birth. Her gravestone *on Burying hill* has an epitaph for KENELM.<sup>15</sup> Their house, built in 1630, was inherited by their son NATHANIEL and is still standing.



#### ISSUE:

1. JAMES ADAMS: married FRANCIS VASSELL, daughter of WILLIAM, in neighboring Scituate on 15 July 1646.<sup>16</sup> JAMES'S farm was on the Marshfield side of the North River nearly opposite the farm owned by his father-in-law WILLIAM. JAMES and FRANCIS attended the second church in Scituate and this is where their children were baptized. JAMES acknowledged before the Governor on 10 June 1651 that he had received £5 from KENELM WINSLOW when he came of age. This was entered in the Plymouth Colony records on 26 December 1651.<sup>17</sup> JAMES died at

<sup>11</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. 1:28.

<sup>12</sup> Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed). Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 2, 1641 – 1651 (Boston: William White; 1855) p. 28. Digital version at Archive.org.

<sup>13</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Court Orders. 1:30.

<sup>14</sup> "The Winslow Family," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 25:355 (Boston: New England Historic-Genealogical Association; 1871) Available at Archive.org. "Kenelm Winslow (1599 – 1672)," 52 Ancestors Week #1; <https://tellmorestories.wordpress.com/2014/01/06/kenelm-winslow-1599-1672-52-ancestors-week1/>; 22 February 2019.

<sup>15</sup> "Brief Memoir of Dr. Winslow Lewis," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 17:7 (Albany: New England Historic-Genealogical Association; 1863) Available at Archive.org.

<sup>16</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Court Orders. 2:108.

<sup>17</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Court Orders. 2:176.



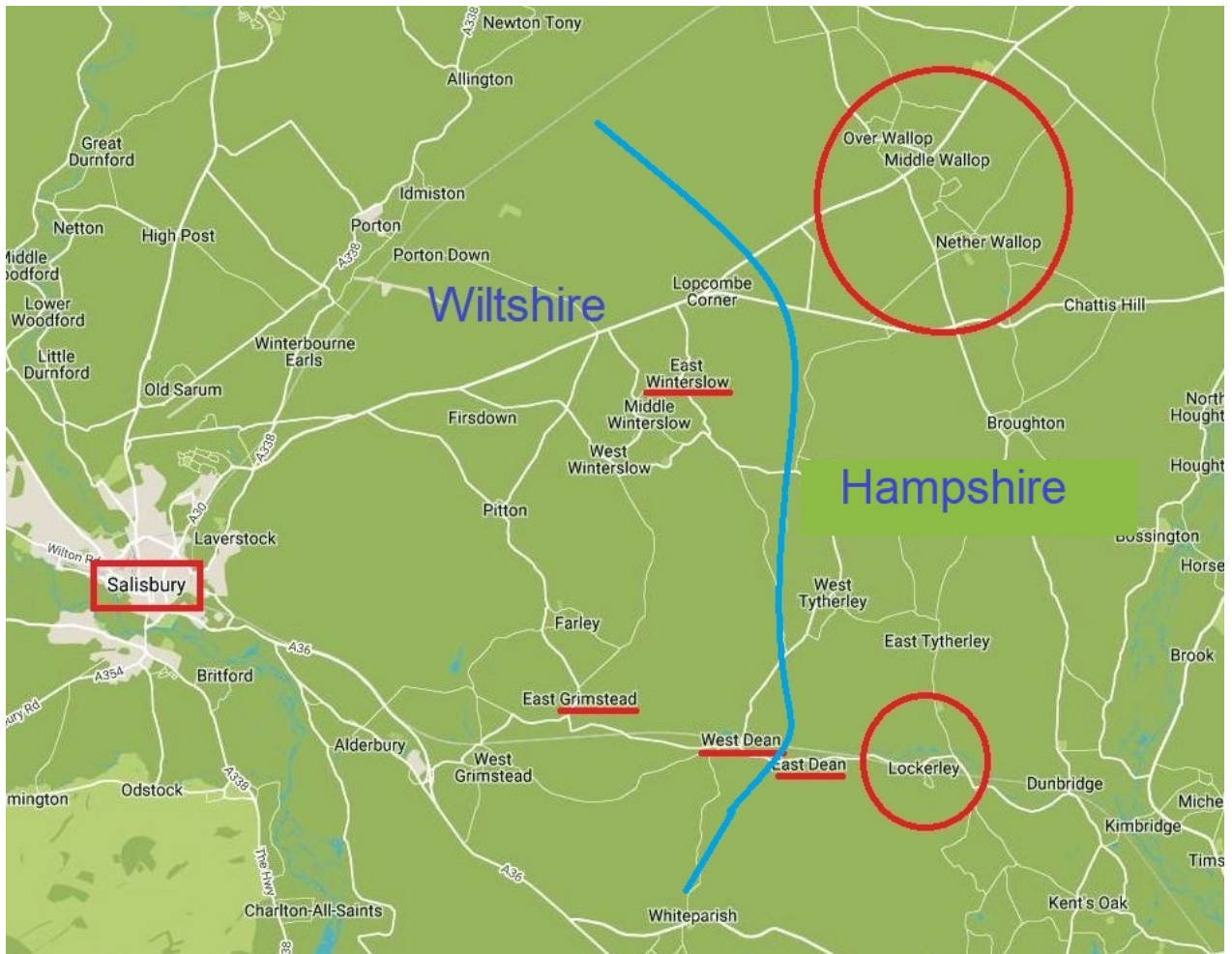
sea on the good ship *James of London* sailing under the command of CAPTAIN JOHN ALLIN on 19 January 1654. His estate was valued at £34.15 and KENELM WINSLOW was granted Letters of Administration.<sup>18</sup> Almost 20 years after JAMES died, his widow FRANCES had 150 acres *laid out to her* by the Massachusetts General Court on 7 May 1673. The land was *about 8 miles north of Lancaster*. They had 5 children:

- a. WILLIAM ADAMS: born 16 May 1647; baptized by MR. WITHERELL on 23 May 1647.
  - b. ANNA ADAMS: born 18 April 1649; baptized 20 May 1649.
  - c. RICHARD ADAMS: born 19 April 1651; baptized 27 April 1651.
  - d. MARY ADAMS: born 27 January 1653; baptized 5 February 1653.
  - e. MARGARET ADAMS: no record of birth; baptized 18 March 1654.
2. **JOHN ADAMS**: married first JANE JAMES in 1654 and second, **ELIZABETH KENT** in 1663. Their story continues in their own file.
  3. SUSAN ADAMS: no information.

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<sup>18</sup> "Abstract of the Earliest Wills," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 4:320 (1850) Available at Archive.org.

# Kent



Husband: **STEPHEN KENT**

Born: 1603 Over Wallop, Hampshire, England  
 Married: 10 August 1637 Salisbury, Wiltshire, England  
 Died: 1670 Woodbridge, Middlesex County, East Jersey  
 Buried:

Father: THOMAS KENT  
 Mother: ELLEN PYLE

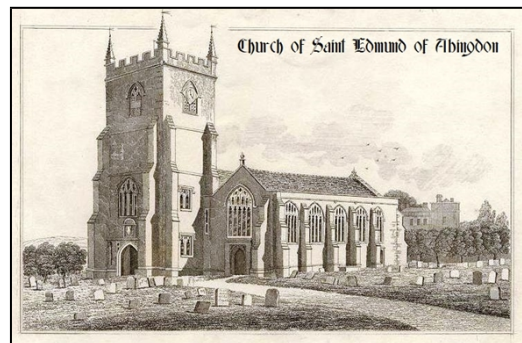
Wife: **MARGERY ANN NORRIS**

Born: c1621 Salisbury, Wiltshire, England  
 Died: 1653 Newbury, Essex, Massachusetts Bay Colony  
 Buried:

Father: JOHN NORRIS (July 1584 – ?)  
 Mother: JOANE WOADE (c1590 – 20 February 1676)

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1. MARY KENT	1638	Salisbury, Wiltshire, England
2. <b>ELIZABETH KENT</b>	<b>4 December 1644</b>	<b>Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts Colony</b>
3. HANNAH KENT	1646	Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts Colony
4. STEPHEN KENT II	6 March 1648	Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts Colony
5. REBECCA KENT	3 August 1650	Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts Colony
6. DAVID KENT	26 May 1653	Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts Colony

Salisbury had three parishes at the time, each with a parish church: *Saint Martin's* in the southern part of the city, *Saint Edmund's* in the northern part, and *Saint Thomas Becket* in the western part of the city. The latter was the church MARGERY'S parents were married at in 1612. If the sources are correct in stating that STEPHEN and MARGERY were married in the Parish of Saint Edmund, they were probably married at the parish *Church of Saint Edmund of Abingdon's*.

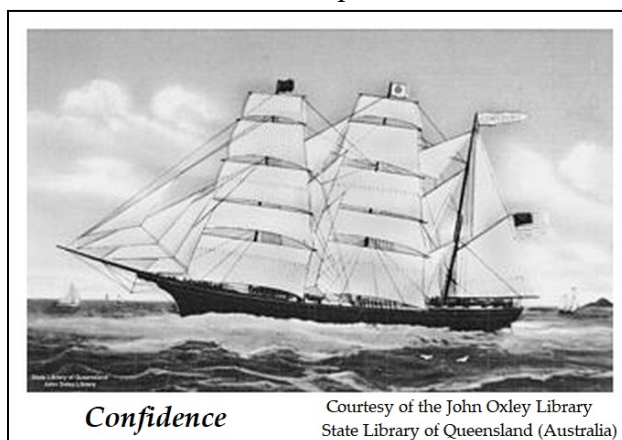


That church is now the Salisbury Arts Center and the parishes of Saints Thomas and Edmund merged into one which is served by the *Church of Saint Thomas Becket*. Over Wallop and Salisbury are just a few miles apart from each other.

STEPHEN and MARGERY are among the 110 passengers on the 11 April 1638 list of the 200-ton *Confidence* of London, under command of JOHN GIBSON, which sailed from Southampton on 24 April. There are at least four such lists and there are discrepancies but some can be dismissed.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Confidence," Immigrant ShipsTranscribers Guild, Volume 1: <https://immigrantsips.net/1600/confidence380424.html> and Volume 4: <https://immigrantsips.net/v4/1600v4/confidence16380424.html>; "Confidence Passenger List," Olive Tree genealogy: [http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/ships/neng\\_confidence1638.shtml](http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/ships/neng_confidence1638.shtml); "Passenger List for the Confidence 1638," The Eastman Family: <http://www.angelfire.com/ky3/caroln242/passlist.html>. This last has links to all the lists plus the image of the ship.

STEPHEN of Nether Wallop and MARGERY, *his wife*, from Nether Wallop or *Tytherly*, Hampshire,



were not 17 and 16, respectively, as stated on one list; 27 and 26, as found on the others, is more likely. Tytherly refers to two small villages, East and West Tytherlay, a few miles south of the Wallops (see map in THOMAS KENT file). They are not travelling with any of their own children even though this is a list of the passengers *greate & little*. They are accompanied by 5 servants: GEORGE CHURCHE, 16; HUGH MARCHE, 20; and ANTHONY SADDLER, 9, all of Tytherley, Hampshire; REBECCA KENT, 16; and NICHOLAS WALLINGTON, *a poore boy*, from

Nether Wallop.

STEVEN KENT is found as a Freeman in Massachusetts Bay Colony as of 22 May 1639; the different spelling of the given name is easily explained as names were recorded as the secretary saw fit.<sup>2</sup> There is a Will of a CAPTAIN RICHARD KENT SENIOR, who mentions his brother STEPHEN and STEPHEN'S daughter MARY; this could be his brother, though no date is given in the reference.<sup>3</sup>

STEPHEN married soon after MARGERY'S death. On 21 November 1653 he married ANNE HASSALL in Newbury. ANNE, wife of STEPHEN KENT is found in records dated 1658 and 1667 with STEPHEN'S age given as 60 in the latter year.<sup>4</sup> This seems to contradict the likelihood of the third marriage often given for STEPHEN KENT; that being he married ELINOR LONGE on 9 May 1662 in Newbury; she may have been earlier married to SCADLOCKE.

The original purchasers of the Woodbridge patent were from Newbury and STEPHEN undoubtedly knew of the place long before making the move. On 20 May 1670 STEPHEN received 4 tracts of land containing 249 acres in Woodbridge, Middlesex County from the East Jersey Proprietors. There are 6 land sales made by *STEPHEN KENT* in the Secretary of State's database but all are between the years 1683 and 1718; these could be from the estate or from his son.<sup>5</sup>

Two of their children, HANNAH and STEPHEN, moved to Woodbridge in East Jersey and it could be that after the death of two wives, their father STEPHEN moved there to be close to them. It has been said that when he moved from Newbury to Woodbridge, he travelled with his brother RICHARD KENT SENIOR and RICHARD'S sons RICHARD JUNIOR and JAMES KENT. Noteworthy too is the possible presence of JOHN NORRIS, MARGERY'S father, in Woodbridge. He must have been

<sup>2</sup> "List of Freeman," *New England Historical and Genealogical Record*, 3:96 (Boston, New England Historic, Genealogical Society; 1849). Available at Archive.org.

<sup>3</sup> "Early Settlers of Essex and Old Norfolk," *New England Historical and Genealogical Record*, 6:345 (Boston, New England Historic, Genealogical Society; 1852). Available at Archive.org.

<sup>4</sup> *supra*. "Early Settlers of Essex and Old Norfolk," *NEHGR*, 6:345.

<sup>5</sup> Department of State, Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650 – 1856; Liber 1, Part A (EJ), Folio 94. "Early Settlers of Woodbridge," Descendants of the Founders of NJ; <http://www.njfounders.org/history/early-settlers-woodbridge>.

quite old when he made the move as he was still in Wiltshire when his wife JOANE died in 1676 he was 92 years old. A JOHN NORRIS was made a Knight Bachelor by QUEEN ELIZABETH when she was hosted at the *Old Rectory* house of SIR EDWARD NORRIS of his wife at the end of September 1601.<sup>6</sup> The time is right to be MARGERY'S father but this is far from certain.

#### ISSUE

1. MARY KENT: married JOHN or ROBERT FORD on 20 March 1666 in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts. ROBERT has been the name posted on some sites while JOHN FORD, 33, of Haverhill, is listed as the son-in-law of STEPHEN KENT in an article penned in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>7</sup> MARY died in Haverhill on 27 January 1691.
2. ELIZABETH KENT: married JOHN ADAMS II in 1663 in Flushing on Long Island. Continued in a separate file.
3. HANNAH KENT: married ISAAC TAPPAN SENIOR on 29 September 1669 in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, East Jersey. HANNAH died in Woodbridge on 10 December 1688.
4. STEPHEN KENT II: On 30 December 1670 he received 5 tracts of land containing 104 acres in Woodbridge, Middlesex County from the East Jersey Proprietors.<sup>8</sup> He married JANE SCOTT on 25 December 1683 in Woodbridge. A 1685 land grant describes him as being *of Havervil, Mass., originally from England*. The 6 tracts sold by STEPHEN KENT mentioned above are accompanied by two others sold by STEPHEN KENT JUNIOR in 1688 and 1698.<sup>9</sup> STEPHEN died in Woodbridge on 25 March 1719.
5. REBECCA KENT: married JOHN FARNUM/FARNHAM in Andover, Essex County, Massachusetts Bay Colony on 12 November 1677. She died there 8 February 1729.
6. DAVID KENT:

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<sup>6</sup> William A. Shaw. *The Knights of England*. Volume 2. (London, Sherratt & Hughes; 1906) p. 99. Available at Archive.org.

<sup>7</sup> *supra*. "Early Settlers of Essex and Old Norfolk," *NEHGR*, 6:254.

<sup>8</sup> Department of State, Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650 – 1856; Liber 1, Part A (EJ), Folio 107. "Early Settlers of Woodbridge," Descendants of the Founders of NJ; <http://www.njfounders.org/history/early-settlers-woodbridge>.

<sup>9</sup> Department of State, Secretary of State's Office, Deeds, Surveys and Commissions, ca. 1650 – 1856; A (EJ), 74; B (EJ), 139; D (EJ), 111; F (EJ), 443, 519, 674; A2 (EJ), 61; and C2, 420.



Husband: **THOMAS KENT**

Born: 1550 Nether Wallop, Hampshire, England  
 Married: 20 June 1585 England  
 Died: 25 April 1605 Nether Wallop, Hampshire, England  
 Buried:

Father: RICHARD KENT  
 Mother: MARY ELIZABETH OWEN

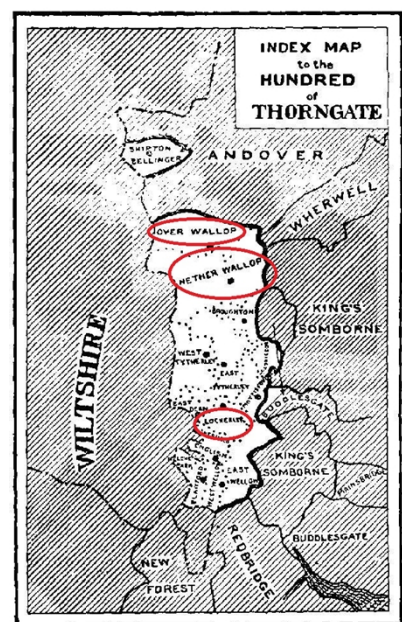
Wife: **ELLEN PYLE**

Born: 1560 Wallop, Hampshire, England  
 Died: 1605 Over, Cambridgeshire, England  
 Buried:

Father: RICHARD PYLE (1519 – 25 March 1605)  
 Mother: PHILLIS BASSETT (1537 – January 1594)

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1. PHILLIP KENT	1585	Over Wallop, Hampshire, England
2. RICHARD KENT	1586	Wiltshire, England
3. PHILLIS KENT	1588	Nether Wallop, Hampshire, England
4. THOMAS KENT JUNIOR	ba 31 December 1592	Lockerley, Hampshire, England
5. JOAN KENT	1594	Nether Wallop, Hampshire, England
6. DAVID KENT	1596	Nether Wallop, Hampshire, England
7. MARTHA KENT	1598	Nether Wallop, Hampshire, England
8. MARY KENT	1600	Nether Wallop, Hampshire, England
9. JOHN KENT	1602	Nether Wallop, Hampshire, England
10. STEPHEN KENT	1603	Over Wallop, Hampshire, England

Nothing known about this couple or the accuracy of the information in the family group sheets consulted. More information is to be found on the Family Search family group sheet used for this. The *Wallops* and Lockerley are in the Hundred of Thorne. Over Wallop is closest to the border with Winterslow Civil Parish in Wiltshire the first jurisdiction on the road to Salisbury. From Lockerley, the civil parishes of East Dean in Hampshire and West Dean and Grimstead in Wiltshire are encountered before Salisbury (see map at end of section). Nether Wallop was served by the *Church of Saint Andrew*; Over Wallop by the *Church of Saint Peter*; and Lockerley by the *Church of Saint John the Evangelist*. Quite a distance away, the village of Over was in Saint Ives Civil Parish of the South Cambridgeshire District of that county, about 10 miles northwest of Cambridge. It was served by the *Church of Saint Mary*.





That the PYLE family has a history in Over Wallop is attested to by the following entries in Volume 4 of A History of the County of Hampshire<sup>1</sup>:

1579: The manor of *Over Wallop* afterwards called *Wallop Moyles*, was possibly the estate which had belonged to EARL HAROLD GODWINSON in 1066. SIR RICHARD REDE, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Master of Requests, owned the manor when he died in 1576. His son and heir INNOCENT sold *Over Wallop Moyles* to his cousin NICHOLAS in 1577, who 2 years later, *being very ill and intending to defraud the queen of the custody of his heirs and lands*, conveyed the manor to HENRY PYLE of Wallop. HENRY died in 1580, leaving two daughters as heirs, ELEANOR, 9, and MARGARET, 7. The manor was subsequently purchased by the WALLOP family.

1617: The house *Potrey Court* in Wallop Moyles, was owned by HENRY PYLE, the grandson of JOHN PYLE, when he died in 1617. *Potrey Court* got its name from the Norman lord of the manor in the 12th century, MATTHEW DE POTERIA. How this HENRY PYLE was related to the one in the last paragraph (who only had 2 daughters) is not known.

1707: EDWARD PYLE, in his will dated 6 June, gave to the poor of the village an annual sum of 40s *to be made into coats or waistcoats*. The annuity was still being paid in 1911 by the Earl of Portsmouth.

Date not given: An annuity of £5 known as the Freemantle Charity is supposed to have been started with a donation made with the name PYLE. In 1899, the annuity was redeemed by the transfer to the official trustees of £200 of 2½ % Debenture Stock of the Midland Railway Co.

#### ISSUE

THOMAS KENT JUNIOR: *THOMAS KENT of Upper Wallop* received a bequest in 1658 of 12p from mother-in-law ANNE NOYES of Cholderton, Wiltshire (about 10 miles from the Wallops) from her Will dated 15 March 1655, proved 21 April 1658. To his wife (and her daughter presumably) ANNE left 5s and to their children 1p each.<sup>2</sup>

**STEPHEN KENT:** married **MARGERY ANN NORRIS**. STEPHEN and his brother RICHARD were *fellow settlers at Newbury with JAMES and NICHOLAS NOYES*, sons of ANNE PARKER and WILLIAM NOYES (and brothers of THOMAS JUNIOR's wife). **Could Noyes be Margery's surname?**  
Continued in separate file.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Parishes: Over Wallop', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 4*. (ed) William Page (London, 1911), pp. 530-535. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol4/pp530-535> [accessed 4 March 2019].

<sup>2</sup> "Genealogical Gleanings in England," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 49:261 – 262, (1895).

Norris

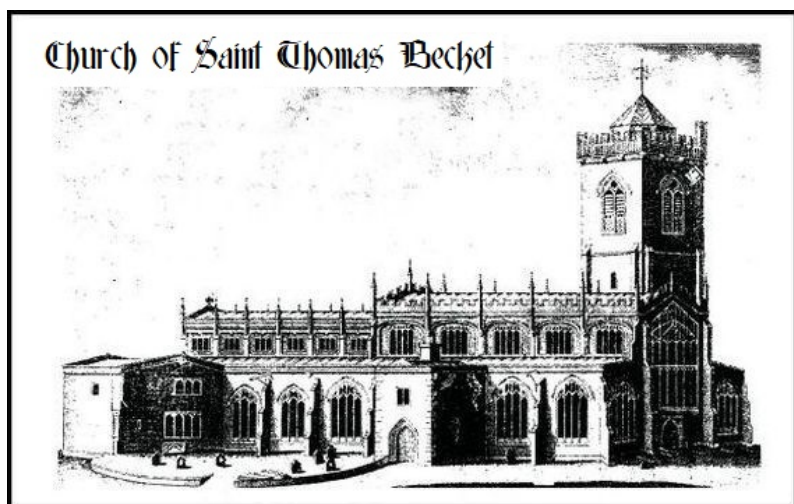
Husband: **JOHN NORRIS**  
 Born: July 1584 Lacock, Wiltshire, England  
 Married: 7 June 1612 Salisbury, Wiltshire, England  
 Died: Woodbridge, Middlesex County, East Jersey  
 Buried:  
 Father: RICHARD NORRIS  
 Mother: MARY

Wife: **JOANE WOADE**  
 Born: c1590 Salisbury, Wiltshire, England  
 Died: 20 February 1676 Salisbury, Wiltshire, England  
 Buried: 22 February 1676 Ogbourne Saint George, Wiltshire, England  
 Father: WOADE  
 Mother:

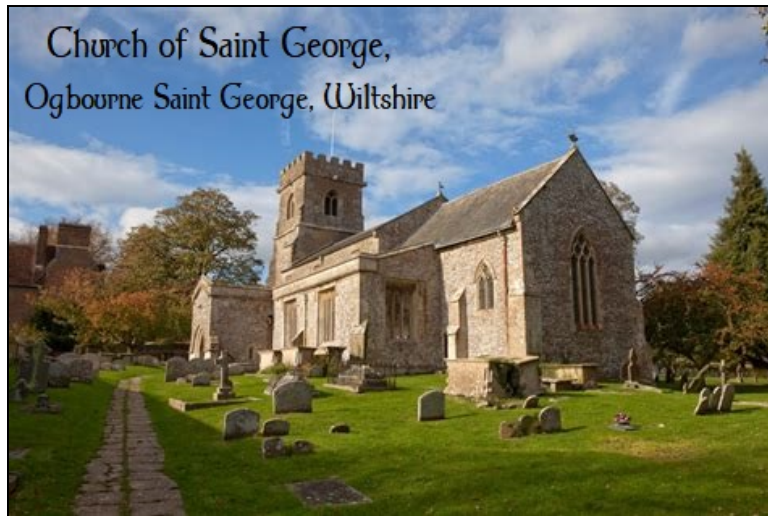
Issue:	Born:	Place:
1. MARY NORRIS	(ba) 5 April 1619	Salisbury, Wiltshire, England
2. MARGERY ANN NORRIS	c1621	Salisbury, Wiltshire, England

Lacock is a small village in northwest Wiltshire. Today it is almost wholly owned by the National Trust and the majority of buildings date from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Why or when JOHN relocated to Salisbury is not known; he may have met JOANE who lived there and decided to move or vice-versa.

They were married at the *Church of Saint Thomas Becket* which was originally in the parish of the same name that served the western section of Salisbury.<sup>1</sup> At some point the parish was combined with that of Saint Edmund's in the north of the city to form the *parish of Saint Edmund and Saint Thomas* in Salisbury. The combined parish is usually abbreviated to just the parish of Saint Edmund. Their daughter Mary was baptized at this church which could indicate they lived in the western part of town.



<sup>1</sup> John Norriss and Joane Woade, 7 June 1612, Saint Thomas, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England Marriages 1538 – 1974; database *FamilySearch*.



Ogbourne Saint George is 27 miles north of Salisbury in the northern part of Wiltshire. JOANE'S burial was most likely in the cemetery attached to the *Church of Saint George* but this isn't certain. Because of the distance from Salisbury, it is evident that this place was either where they were living in their later years or the place held some importance to JOANE.

According to some researchers, JOHN spent the last years of his life in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, East Jersey which is where at least two of his grandchildren were living – HANNAH TAPPAN and STEPHEN KENT II. It is remarkable if he did make that move as he was 92 years old when JOANE died in 1676.

ISSUE (additional information available only as follows)

**MARGERY ANN NORRIS:** married **STEPHEN KENT** at the *Church of Saint Edmund of Abington* in Salisbury on 10 August 1637.

Allen

Husband: **JEDIDIAH ALLEN**

Born: 3 January 1647 Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts  
 Married: 1668 Massachusetts  
 Died: 21 January 1712 Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, New Jersey  
 Buried: *Shrewsbury Friends' Burial Ground*

Father: RALPH ALLEN  
 Mother: ESTHER SWIFT

Wife: **ELIZABETH HOWLAND**

Born: 1646 Duxbury, Massachusetts  
 Died: >1713  
 Buried: *Shrewsbury Friends' Burial Ground*

Father: HENRY HOWLAND  
 Mother: MARY NEWLAND

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) EXPERIENCE ALLEN	30 August 1669	<i>Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts</i>
2) EPHRAIM ALLEN	30 December 1670	<i>Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts</i>
3) ELISHA ALLEN	18 October 1672	<i>Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts</i>
4) NATHAN ALLEN	2 February 1674	<i>Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts</i>
5) JUDAH ALLEN	17 October 1675	<i>Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts</i>
6) <b>ESTHER ALLEN</b>	<b>22 March 1677</b>	<b>Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts</b>
7) RALPH ALLEN	7 January 1678	<i>Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts</i>
8) HENRY ALLEN	24 March 1680	<i>Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts</i>
9) MARY ALLEN	15 November 1681	<i>Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts</i>
10) PATIENCE ALLEN	8 May 1683	<i>Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts</i>
11) MERIBAH ALLEN	12 November 1686	<i>Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, East Jersey</i>
12) JONATHON ALLEN (twin)	16 October 1689	<i>Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, East Jersey</i>
13) DAVID ALLEN (twin)	16 October 1689	<i>Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, East Jersey</i>

JEDIDIAH and JEDEDIAH are both accepted spellings of this given name; the former is used because that is how it appears in the extract of his last Will and Testament. Two sources that gave structure to this biography were that of LINDA MARIE SPENCE and on the website of the BARCLAY family.<sup>1</sup> During his early teens JEDIDIAH was exposed to the persecutions of the Quakers in Sandwich.

Their children, except EXPERIENCE who had died already, are named in that instrument and their dates of birth come from East Jersey Deed Book A and the Shrewsbury Friend's Minutes. For unknown reasons, in the beginning of 1686 a *Record of the births of the children of JEDEDIAH ALLEN and wife ELIZABETH, born at Sandweth, Plymouth Colony, New England to wit ...* appears in Book A of East Jersey Deeds. This names their 10 children while a second list in the same

<sup>1</sup> Linda Marie Spence, "Ancestors of Harry John Spence & Kathleen Preston Spence," 10 April 2006; <https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/s/p/e/Linda-Spence-/index.html>; last accessed 2 February 2019. TWO DIFFERENT JEDEDIAH ALLENS!!!!; Barclay-Matlock Family Homestead; <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/b/a/r/Thomas-Barclay/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0584.html>.



book gives their names and dates of birth. In both instances ELISHA is recorded as ELIZABETH and some of the dates are said not to match with the Sandwich Friends record.<sup>2</sup>

On 8 November 1683 JEDIDIAH ALLEN, of Sandwich, New Plymouth Colony, purchased an undivided share in Shrewsbury Township from JOB ALMY of Portsmouth, Rhode Island by for £45. Not included was *the house lot near the Meeting House and a piece of Meadow sold by JOHN CHAMNES and the great lot, already divided, adjoining the land of BARTHOLOMEW WEST'S children*. This was sold on 4 September 1683 to RICHARD HARTSHORNE of Middletown and was described as *for the use of JOB ALMY of Rod Island, for his right, title, etc. in and to a share of land and meadow formerly owned in Shrewsbury Township, adjoining to WILLIAM WEST and his brother*. The remainder of this tract in the town of Shrewsbury became JEDIDIAH and ELIZABETH'S Plantation home and is now the site of the *Tavern Museum at the Allen Homestead*.<sup>3</sup> They continued to live in Sandwich for some time but had moved to Shrewsbury in East Jersey by January 1685 as on the 26<sup>th</sup> of that month, JEDIDIAH and GEORGE HULETT were granted Letters of Administration on the estate of JOSEPH PARKER.<sup>4</sup>

Five men with the surname ALLEN purchased land in Monmouth between 1670 and 1700 (ELLIS says they moved into the area but that is not wholly accurate) and after the original patentees; they are: JEDIDIAH and his sons ELISHA and EPHRAIM, and brothers CALEB and JUDAH.<sup>5</sup> What relationship the last two are, relative to JEDIDIAH, presents a problem as JUDAH is often mistakenly credited with buying the proprietary right of JOB ALMY and owning the land at four corners. JEDIDIAH'S son with named JUDAH was only 8 years old in 1683 so it is safe to say he was not buying land but the use of that given name tends to support the idea that JEDIDIAH and the unknown JUDAH were related. The earliest misunderstanding dates to 1693 when King's Highway was laid out; it was said to run *betwixt JOHN LIPPINCOTT'S great lot and JUDAH ALLEN to the Navesincks River*. While this is an accurate description, what is overlooked is that the 'four corners' property owned by JEDIDIAH was also next to JOHN LIPPINCOTT'S *great lot*, with people assuming the JUDAH ALLEN lot is at 'four corners.' One of the deeds clarifies this by stating that JUDAH'S land is 17 chains, about a quarter-mile, from the highway. In 1709 another highway was laid out *beginning at y<sup>e</sup> west side of y<sup>e</sup> Meeting-House in Shrewsbury, betwixt JUDAH ALLEN'S and RESTORE LIPPINCOTT'S lines...*<sup>6</sup> This difficulty does not originate in Shrewsbury but in Sandwich where JEDIDIAH was born. This is elaborated on more in the biography of RALPH ALLEN, JEDIDIAH'S father but, for this discussion, we need to know there was a family headed up by GEORGE ALLEN. GEORGE had sons JUDAH, DANIEL, and GEORGE JUNIOR – at a minimum; JUDAH had a brother CALEB who is believed to be the fifth person named by ELLIS. This family of George is identified in a group of four records from 1685 to 1693 that were copied into Book C of Monmouth County Deeds though JUDAH ALLEN first shows up on 6 October 1674 when he, with others, sells land in Shrewsbury to THOMAS

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<sup>2</sup> William Nelson. Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, 21:70, 77. (Patterson, NJ; 1899) Refers to Book A, p. 305 of East Jersey Deeds. Digital copy at Archive.org. John E. Stillwell. "The Quaker Records' from Historical and Genealogical Miscellany, Volume VI" (reprint, New Orleans: Shrewsbury Historical Society; 1975) p. 67.

<sup>3</sup> Edwin Salter. "Genealogies - Allen," p. ii, A History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties. (Bayonne, NJ: F Gardner & Son; 1890). Digital version at Archive.org, p. 472 of 553 in pdf. *supra*. Nelson. Documents. First Series, 21:267, 313.

<sup>4</sup> *supra*. Nelson. Documents. First Series, 21:63; and *infra*. Nelson. Documents. First Series, volume 23, 1:352 – 353.

<sup>5</sup> Franklin Ellis. History of Monmouth County, New Jersey (Philadelphia: RT Peck & Co.; 1885) pp. 82, 372; digital version at Archive.org.

<sup>6</sup> *supra*. Ellis. History of Monmouth County, pp. 373, 375.

WHITE and then a year later when, on 16 October 1675 JUDAH ALLEN made a land purchase from *Indians* in Shrewsbury. Each of the 4 is called a *Record of a Deed of Sale* and is a declaration that a transfer of ownership has occurred and this is a record of that transfer but it is not the transfer itself. In Book C we have JUDAH ALLEN selling 4 parcels to his brother DANIEL, of Sandwich, on 12 February 1685. One 70-acre parcel is south of the highway and west of the property of JOHN CHAMNIS *alias* JEDIDIAH ALLEN. This is a way of saying that part of the original lot was sold by someone else; in this case JEDIDIAH owns the lot but a part of that lot had been sold to JOHN CHAMNIS before JEDIDIAH made his purchase, as found above. A similar situation arises with EPHRAIM ALLEN and JOHN WOOLEY where a lot is described as belonging to EPHRAIM ALLEN, *alias* JOHN WOOLEY which borders the second parcel on the northeast. That is a 4-acre tract on the southeast bank of the Shrewsbury River and running 528 feet south to *the highway*, placing this closer to the coast and south of town. The third parcel is a salt meadow and the fourth is 50 acres on both sides of the Manasquan River. Two years later these four parcels are transferred by DANIEL to his father GEORGE ALLEN, both of Sandwich, for the benefit of GEORGE JUNIOR. In 1693 GEORGE, the father, trades two of the parcels for others: first the salt meadow, which was 2 acres on Raccoon Neck or Island, was traded to NICHOLAS BROWN for 2 acres south of Shrewsbury River on Gooseneck and, second, the 50-acre parcel on the Manasquan was traded to JOHN HAINES in exchange for 133 acres in Shrewsbury that was south of the highway and west of JUDAH'S property. There is an earlier record concerning Gooseneck in which NICHOLAS BROWN posts a bond on 13 July 1688 *to prosecute the caveat against granting to JEDIDIAH ALLEN a patent for 30 acres at that place*. Perhaps related to this is the posting of a second bond on this date by GOVERNOR ANDREW HAMILTON *to sue JEDIDIAH ALLEN for trespass and ejectment*.<sup>7</sup> None of the four parcels is the northwest corner of 'four corners' and the rest of JUDAH'S land deals are in Burlington and Gloucester Counties.<sup>8</sup> Now that we know what is not the 'four corners' property, we can look at what property is described as being at that location. But this is not the last we will read of JUDAH ALLEN; he, or someone with that name, resurfaces in Salem County.

### THE ALLEN HOMESTEAD

The house on the northwest corner of Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street is where JEDIDIAH and ELIZABETH raised their family; whether the standing structure replaced an earlier or incorporated it is not discussed in the records of the Historic American Buildings Survey. Written in 1937, their report states the house was built in 1667 on King's Highway at Four Corners which is the earliest reported date of construction and may not be accurate. The reliability of their investigation is further undermined as the report states that the ALLEN family only owned the property starting in 1810 when DR. GEORGE ALLEN bought it.<sup>9</sup> Turning next to the current owner, the Monmouth County Historical Association, they state the property was purchased in 1680 by JUDAH ALLEN; the

<sup>7</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book C, pp. 57 – 64. Available at FamilySearch.org; *infra*. Nelson. Documents. First Series, volume 23, 1:67; and *supra*. Nelson. Documents. First Series, 21:124.

<sup>8</sup> Peter Stemmer, *New Jersey Colonial Conveyances: 1660 – 1780*, p. 7, Deeds, Book 1, p. 197 and Book A, p. 277; West Jersey History Project, available at <http://www.westjerseyhistory.org/docs/cc/index.shtml>. This work, at over 1,500 pages, claims to be a listing of every colonial conveyance made between 1660 and 1780 and, while being an extravagant claim, it must be said the online database of colonial conveyances under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State but in the possession of, and maintained by, the State Archives does not have many of the deeds listed in this work. It should also be noted that the State has stated that about 80% of the deeds, surveys, and other records are waiting to be added to their online database.

<sup>9</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, Allen Homestead, Broad Street & Sycamore Avenue, Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, NJ, Engineering Record, Landscapes Survey, Library of Congress; <https://loc.gov/pictures/item/nj0631/>; accessed 2 February 2019.

property was bought in 1683 by JEDIDIAH ALLEN. The Association places the construction of the extant building around 1710 and state that when the Court was held in Shrewsbury it often served as the Courthouse. They continue with the building being sold in 1754 and converted into the Blue Ball Tavern. This is called into question by the first-hand information provided by a great-great-grandson of JEDIDIAH's that we will get to shortly. The tourist promotional site Visit NJ reports that it was originally built as a second home for RICHARD and MERCY STILLWELL of New York.<sup>10</sup> In ELLIS's *History of Monmouth County* the house is undoubtedly JEDIDIAH's: Shrewsbury was established at 'four corners' where the Eatontown Turnpike and the Tinton Falls and Rumson Neck Road, aka King's Highway, met. The northeast corner was owned by JOHN LIPPINCOTT, save for the land sold for the site of Shrewsbury Meeting House in 1695; in 1706 the southeast corner was owned by NICHOLAS BROWN who donated land on which Christ Church was erected; JEDIDIAH ALLEN lived on the northwest corner where DR. EDMUND W. ALLEN, a great-grandson of JEDIDIAH, was born in 1788, and where he lived and had his practice until his death in 1867. His son DR. JOSEPH ALLEN now (1885) resides there.<sup>11</sup> How the Blue Ball Tavern fits into the history of the building has yet to be worked out – since it does not appear the land and building went out of the ALLEN family at all in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps it was rented or leased and the tavern operated there for 15 or 20 years before it became owner-occupied again. Whether or not the extant structure has incorporated the earlier one or is a wholly later construction is not known. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on 8 November 1974. What cannot be disputed is the purchase of a proprietary share by JEDIDIAH ALLEN from JOB ALMY 8 on November 1683; he makes a specific bequest of that share to two of his sons in his Will he signed on 15 September 1711.

#### REAL ESTATE

That's one property out of the way. JEDIDIAH is shown as taking possession of a tract of land at *Rumson's Neck* in Shrewsbury from THOMAS LEEDS in 1686 which was *assigned* to MARGARET LEEDS in 1693; he was a witness to the signing of the last Will and Testament of THOMAS on 13 November 1686 and signed the inventory of the estate two weeks later; MARGARET was executrix and widow of THOMAS. It seems JEDIDIAH had the property in his name and the assignment was some type of transfer to the widow possibly as her dower rights. Another transaction has Jedidiah receiving a Patent for 96.5 acres at *Passequenecqua in right of CLEMENT MASTERS* on 10 November 1687.<sup>12</sup> On 28 October 1687 JEDEDIAH supposedly received a patent for 410 acres at Monmouth County *part as headland for himself, wife and ten children, and part as to an old settler or patentee*.<sup>13</sup> On There were a series of land purchases between 1683 and 1701 and one sale in 1691 that is in Monmouth County Deeds rather than colonial conveyances: on 5 May 1691 JEDIDIAH and ELIZABETH signed a Record of Deed of Sale for three parcels of land containing 150 acres *with allowance for barrens and highways*: one parcel on the south side of Burlington Road that was part of the purchase *called by the Indian name pesequenocque*, a second parcel opposite the first on the

<sup>10</sup> *Tavern Museum at Allen House*, 400 Sycamore Avenue, Shrewsbury, New Jersey, Monmouth County Historical Association; <https://monmouthhistory.org/visit/historic-houses/>. *Allen House*, Visit New Jersey; <https://www.visitnj.org/nj-historic-sites-memorials/allen-house>

<sup>11</sup> *supra*. Ellis. *History of Monmouth County*, p. 575.

<sup>12</sup> William Nelson. *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, Volume 23, Calendar of Wills 1670 -1730, 1:289. (Patterson, NJ; 1901); and *supra*. Nelson. *Documents*. First Series, 21:106. Digital copy at Archive.org.

<sup>13</sup> *supra* . TWO DIFFERENT JEDEDIAH ALLENS

north side of Burlington Road and west of JEDIDIAH'S land, and the third was 3 acres in *the great meadow*, sold to ROBERT DENNIS *of Portsmouth, Rhode Island for a competent sum*, ROBERT was the husband of SARAH HOWLAND, ELIZABETH'S sister<sup>14</sup>; between 1697 and 1701 he made 5 purchases in Shrewsbury from the East Jersey Society plus a second purchase in 1701 from GOVERNOR ANDREW HAMILTON for *unappropriated land* in Shrewsbury; 2 purchases were made in 1690 for land in Monmouth from JAMES JOHNSON; there are only 2 recorded sales in the colonial conveyances during his lifetime in Monmouth – one in Shrewsbury to PETER WILSON in 1702 and the other in Freehold to JAMES WILSON in 1706. This last had two tracts, one on Burlington Road in the town of Freehold and the other 14 acres of *Bogg Meadow about a mile southward of the great meadow in the Pines*. Ownership is traced back to the first conveyance: JEDIDIAH buys it 3 May 1706 from ROBERT BURNET who bought it 3 June 1690 from JAMES JOHNSON who bought it 25 February 1687 (*o.s.*; read 1688) from WILLIAM SHATTOCK who bought it from *the proprietors of the Eastern Division* on 28 October 1687.<sup>15</sup> This is not an exhaustive listing, but every colonial conveyance is listed in the endnote. Besides these, he also owned 230 acres in Bucks County, Pennsylvania which were surveyed for him on 29 March 1702.<sup>16</sup> Sales of land in Monmouth County do show up in that counties Deed Books: on 13 April 1706 JEDIDIAH sold a parcel that he received by patent on 7 June 1701 to GEORGE ALLEN that was next to the land that GEORGE *purchased* from JUDAH ALLEN, that parcel being *70 chains from the highway that goes by the meeting house to the falls* and known to be south of the highway. The actual sales have already been discussed above and the details are there as this is a much abbreviated version of what actually happened. JEDIDIAH and ELIZABETH sold two parcels of land they received on 10 November 1687 to JOHN PEARCE of Freehold on 7 April 1708 for £60. The two were a 100-acre tract in the *new purchases called by ye Indian name Passequenocqua* between Burlington Path to the north and Manasquan Brook to the south and a 3.5-acre parcel at the *east end of ye Great Meadow*.<sup>17</sup> He bought half of 1-10<sup>th</sup> of a 1-48<sup>th</sup> share of East Jersey from James Johnston on 28 May 1690 which increased the land dividends he received in the future. He received a Patent for 158 acres on 10 January 1701 as his Second Dividend he received as a result of holding a 1-40<sup>th</sup> share of a 1-24<sup>th</sup> share of the Province. This is divided between three lots: 146 acres on the west side of *the road to the Falls*; 8 acres at *Narawatacunck*; and 4 acres of meadow northeast of *Mamatehasek Creek*. When the Confirmation of this appears on 7 June 1701, his share has been reduced to 106 acres as follows: the 52-acre decrease is found in the first lot; it is now 94 acres on *the road to the Falls* in Shrewsbury next to the one that GEORGE ALLEN bought from JUDAH ALLEN. The second lot remains 8 acres north and east of his own land and the third is still 4 acres north of GEORGE ALLEN'S parcel and south and east of his own land. The Falls referred to in these transactions may be Tinton Falls, not the Falls on the Delaware as was stated in his purchase of 240 acres *along the road to Tinton Falls* from SAMUEL and LUCIA WEBB from the Island of Barbados on 12 May 1699.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Otis M. Humphrey, "Descendants of Robert Dennis of Portsmouth, R.I.," *New England Historical and Genealogical Record*, 49:441 – 442 (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Association; 1895). Available at Archive.org.

<sup>15</sup> *supra*. Stemmer, *Colonial Conveyances*, Deeds, Book D, pp. 370, 372; Book F, pp.288, 291, 384; Book G, pp. 36, 152, 260, 278, 338, 355; Book I, pp. 13, 179. Monmouth County Deeds, Book D, p. 175, *entered* 12 December 1706. *supra*. Nelson. *Documents*. First Series, 21:142, 161.

<sup>16</sup> Bucks County, Pennsylvania; Old Rights, Survey 29 March 1702, Book D, Vol. 72, p. 200 (and 209?)

<sup>17</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book C, p. 157, *acknowledged* 25 May 1691; Book D, p. 174, *acknowledged* 13 April 1706; p. 176, *entered* 12 December 1706; p. 210, *acknowledged* 25 June 1708.

<sup>18</sup> *supra*. Nelson. *Documents*. First Series, 21:261, 269, 300, 324, 326.

## SHREWSBURY FRIENDS

JEDEDIAH ALLEN, PETER TILTON, and REMBRANCE LIPPINCOTT, acting as the Trustees of the Shrewsbury Friends' Meeting, purchased one acre of land *abuting southward upon y<sup>e</sup> highway ... and westward upon y<sup>e</sup> highway yt leads to y<sup>e</sup> North river* from JOHN LIPPINCOTT on 5 March 1695 for £5. A stipulation in the deed states that the property is limited to the *benefitt & behoof of the poor people belonging to ye Religious Society of ye people of God called Quakers forever and for a place to erect a Meeting House and make a burying place for ye use and service of ye said people called Quakers ...* who met at Francis Borden's in Shrewsbury, and *to no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever*. The northeast quadrant of 'four corners' was the location of the Shrewsbury Friends' Meeting House until 1816.<sup>19</sup> JEDIDIAH and ELIZABETH signed as witnesses to at least 21 certifications of marriages taking place at the Shrewsbury Friends' Meeting House.<sup>20</sup> He may have represented the Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting at the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1685 but the writer of that statement provides no citation.

## SPIRITUAL CALLING OR....

In September 1694 JEDIDIAH was brought before the Monmouth Court for refusing to serve as Constable of Monmouth. He defended his position by stating *those who did belong or pretend to Holy Orders* were exempt from such duties. Several people testified that he was a *teacher among their sect*. JOHN SMITH of Burlington wrote Memoirs concerning many Persons Eminent for Piety and Virtue among the People called Quakers in 1787 and, of JEDIDIAH he wrote:

*I have been credibly informed he was a Friend eminent in the ministry, and lived at Shrewsbury in New Jersey. I find by a Minute of ministering Friends held at Burlington in the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. 1688 that he informed the meeting of his having lately visited Rhode Island and New England to good satisfaction. His last Will is dated 25<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>th</sup> mo. 1707 and the probate 6<sup>th</sup> of Feb. 1711. And he is mentioned as being present at a meeting of ministering Friends at Burlington in the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. 1710 so that his decease must have happened between the two last mentioned dates.* [date of Will is suspect as how does one know a discarded Will ever existed; the date is probably that of the Codicil on 25 September 1711; probate date is o.s.]

A nice write up but one has to wonder why he refused to serve as Constable yet served as a Judge. Perhaps there was a significant change in his spiritual duties between 1694 and 1700, or he wanted to get out of the hassle of being Constable, much like getting out of jury duty today.

## JUDGE, PRISONER, AND TRAITOR

It has been stated that he was a member of the New Jersey assembly from 1686 to 1703 and a deputy to the general assembly of New Jersey in 1692; no reference provided. On 16 September 1692 the returns from a Writ for an Election of the General Assembly show JUDIDIAH ALLEN and ELIAKIM WARDELL being chosen to represent Shrewsbury Township.<sup>21</sup>

He served as a judge on the County Court in 1700 and 1701.<sup>22</sup> JEDEDIAH ALLEN was one of the

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<sup>19</sup> *supra*. Ellis. History of Monmouth County, p. 577. Monmouth County Deeds, Book D, p. 95, acknowledged 28 September 1699.

<sup>20</sup> *supra*. Stillwell. "The Quaker Records," pp. 55 – 63.

<sup>21</sup> *supra*. Nelson. Documents. First Series, 21:158.

<sup>22</sup> *supra*. Ellis. History of Monmouth County, p. 620. William A. Whitehead. Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the

three justices appointed to the Court of Common Sessions held at Middletown on 25 March 1701. MOSES BUTTERWORTH was before the bar on charges of piracy when the proceedings were broken up by local citizens who maintained these people had no authority to be holding Court.<sup>23</sup> Thirty to forty armed men appeared and the *King's Attorney General of the Province* and the *Justices* called for order and drew swords as soon as it became apparent their orders were not to be heeded. The crowd, now grown to *about one hundred*, rose up and assailed the Court members, shredded the Court's examination of BUTTERWORTH, disarmed the Court and arrested the officials while BUTTERWORTH was spirited away, not to be heard from again. *CAPT. SAFTIE GROVER* heads the list of names of the armed Middletown men, followed by the BORDENS, OBADIAH HOLMES, WILLIAM WINTER, ELISHA LAWRENCE, ZEBULON CLAYTON, and JAMES GROVER JUNIOR. A newly appointed bench brought the offenders before it and levied fines the following day. Unable or unwilling to pay their fines, the *Governor*, the two *Justices*, the *King's Attorney General* and the *Secretary* as well as the *Court Clerk* and the *Under-Sheriff* were held prisoner four days before being released, without further action, on the 29<sup>th</sup>. A letter sent from the Council in New York, dated 29 August 1701, to SAFETY GROVER and such others as have imprisoned governor HAMILTON and the judges of New Jersey stated they were assuming jurisdiction over the matter. The fact that no other official Court proceedings for this session were recorded mean that the actions taken in the name of the Court once the magistrates had been taken captive were refused to be recognized as valid. However, two of those accused are found at the next Sessions of Court as seated judges.<sup>24</sup> He was a member of the colonial Assembly in 1703.<sup>25</sup> In the Sessions of Court at Burlington in May 1704 JEDIDIAH ALLEN was indicted on two counts of sedition before the Grand Jury; the first for uttering seditious words about the Governor, LORD CORNBURY when he said that COLONEL LEWIS MORRIS was dismissed *from being of the council by my Lord, but it was more than my Lord had power to Doe*; and the second for saying that *the Assembly could have done their business well enough, but that the Governor dissolved it, which he was satisfied was because they would not give him money enough*. MORRIS had been appointed to the Provincial Council in 1703 but removed from that office by LORD CORNBURY in early 1704. Many interpreted the law to specifically have this ability to not be held by any appointed representative, only by elected officials and bodies. The grand jury refused to indict him. CORNBURY instructed the Attorney General, ALEXANDER GRIFFITH, to bring charges nonetheless to which he entered a plea of *not guilty*. His case was never heard but not before the Court caused him all *the annoyance and expense possible*.<sup>26</sup>

#### WRAPPING UP

JEDIDIAH ALLEN, yeoman of Shrewsbury, signed his last Will and Testament on 15 September 1711 which was supplemented with a Codicil that supplements the Will with distribution of lands and

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*State of New Jersey*, First Series, 1687 – 1703, 2:332, 362, 364 (Newark, NJ; 1881). Digital copy at Archive.org.

<sup>23</sup> Asa M. Stackhouse, Speech given on 9 February 1906 at Morrestown, Burlington County, New Jersey "A Retrospect of Colonial Times in Burlington County," (Moorestown, NJ, Settle Press; 1906) pp. 3 – 4.

<sup>24</sup> Brian A. Smith. *United Kingdom: Our English and Irish Ancestors, Volume 1* (Orlando, FL: self-published; 2014) pp. 100 – 101. Digital version available at Archive.org.

<sup>25</sup> *supra*. Salter. "Genealogies - Allen," p. ii.

<sup>26</sup> Edwin P. Tanner, "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Volume XXX The Province of New Jersey 1664 – 1738," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* (New York: Columbia University; 1908) pp. 481 – 483; Richard Stockton Field. *The Provincial Courts of New Jersey* (New York: New Jersey Historical Society; 1849) pp. 53 – 56; digital versions at Archive.org.



rights not detailed in the Will, signed 25 September 1711. He names his wife ELIZABETH as the sole executrix and recipient of residue of real and personal estate; this last was probably the reason for the Codicil as the land contained therein would be part of the residue. It is extensive but much is repeated here as it mentions many parcels of land. First though there are legacies of £150 per year to be paid yearly: £15 to MARY, daughter of JOHN ALLEN, of Woodbridge, deceased, it is conjectured that JOHN refers to the son of JEDIDIAH's half-brother RALPH; £20 to JOSEPH and to DINAH, children of EPHRAIM; and £95 to widow provided that son DAVID allows her to remain at home. There are cash bequests too, all due within a year of his death: £45 to son HENRY and £40 to each son EPHRAIM, ELISHA, NATHAN, JUDAH, RALPH, JONATHON, and DAVID, this last is to be subtracted from the £150 yearly legacies. Each of 4 daughters is to receive £25, those being ESTHER ADAMS, MARY WELLS, PATIENCE TILTON, and MERIBAH THORN; EXPERIENCE is not named as she died 8 years earlier. Each child is to receive 1 silver spoon when convenient and to divide books amongst themselves. The Great Family Bible is left to so DAVID. His real estate holdings were divided in the Will and Codicil as follows (this list includes additions of acreage to tracts wherein it was not specified in the Will but later determined:

- Plantation and home where he lives that he bought from JOB ALMY goes to DAVID provided he allot to his mother a cellar room, a ground floor room, and the room above with the right to entertain and unobstructed access plus all the firewood, chopped and delivered, she needs every year. The extract does not include what happens if DAVID fails to meet his obligation;
- 230 acres in Pennsylvania to eldest son EPHRAIM;
- 80 acres in Shrewsbury, said to be next to THOMAS WHITE, to grandson JOSEPH ALLEN;
- Son RALPH the land next to where he lives and the other half, about 9 acres, of the bog he owns half of (for a total of 18 acres);
- Son HENRY the land next to where he lives, which is between his land and the 80 acres given to grandson JOSEPH; and the other half of the bog he owns half of;
- Land south of plantation home and north of HENRY and JOSEPH's lands to son JONATHON;
- Iron mine bog and adjacent 15 acres to son JONATHON;
- Meadow in Goose Neck, Shrewsbury is split equally between sons JONATHON and DAVID;
- Raccoon Island meadow is split equally between sons HENRY and JONATHON;
- 24.5 acre meadow in Freehold is split equally between sons RALPH and HENRY;
- Meadow in Shrewsbury southeast of RALPH's bog is split equally between SONS David and JONATHON; and
- East Jersey proprietary right to be split equally between sons HENRY and JONATHON.

JEDIDIAH's signature to the Will was witnessed by SAMUEL DENNIS, AMOS WHITE, WILLIAM BRINLEY, and JACOB DENNIS; his signature to the Codicil was witnessed by SAMUEL DENNIS, WILLIAM HUNT, and THOMAS CHAMBERS. On 6 February 1712 the Will was proved by the oath of the two DENNIS's and BRINLEY and the attestation of ELIZABETH ALLEN, executrix while the Codicil was proved by the oath of SAMUEL DENNIS on the same date and of WILLIAM HUNT on the following day, before THOMAS GORDON, Surrogate.

The inventory of his estate, dated 8 February 1712 and signed by GEORGE CORLIES and THOMAS WHITE, reveals his personal estate included clothes, £12; a silver tankard and silver utensils, £30; books, £15; *1 Negroe Girl & 1 Grindstone*, £41; pewter, £5; and ready cash and £6 due from his son

RALPH, £77.04.06. It also included £522.017.011 *due by Severall Bonds* with the total personal estate valued at £1,454.07.05 (over \$310k in February 2019). The balance, £751.05, was for cattle, household goods, etc. The inventory was proved by ELIZABETH ALLEN, executrix before THOMAS GORDON, Surrogate on 27 February 1712.<sup>27</sup>

The legacies mentioned are different from the monetary bequests in that the sums were large and ongoing. The recipients were minors and the WIDOW ALLEN which required someone to handle the money to fulfill the legacies through investments, sale of personal and real estate as needed, and to provide an accounting to insure good investments are being used and the distribution is as stated with no hidden amounts going to the money manager. Thought he extract does not include the name of the person designated, we can be safe in saying that it was his son DAVID as his monetary bequest is to be deducted from the legacy amount due him.

The *Great Family Bible*, as JEDIDIAH called it, was bequeathed to their son DAVID and it is still with a descendant extant today. JEDIDIAH entered his parents' names, RALPH and ESTHER ALLEN, and gives his own date of birth as 3 January 1646 which is in the old style, hence, by our calendar, he was born in 1647.<sup>28</sup> Other entries, unfortunately illegible, included the date of death of his parents and his sister EXPERIENCE (born 30 August 1668; died 1704). Despite being illegible, the order of entries informs us that JEDIDIAH's father RALPH died before JEDIDIAH's maternal grandmother who he names in the Bible as JANE SWIFT. We know JANE died between 12 October 1662 and 25 December 1663 because the first is the date she signed her Will and the second is the date of the inventory of her estate. Perhaps the Will can provide more information such as, if she refers to her daughter ESTHER as a widow, then RALPH died before she signed her Will. Also listed in this Bible are BENJAMIN and ELIZABETH ALLEN who have five children between 1735 and 1749 but it is not clear how BENJAMIN was related; because of the years of birth for their children, he was not likely a son of our subjects JEDIDIAH and ELIZABETH which is how the NEHGR article portrays them.<sup>29</sup>

Incidentally the well known book *This Old Monmouth of Ours*, states that he was married 3 times, outliving his wife ELIZABETH by at least two decades, which just goes to prove that just because something is old does not mean it's correct. An ELIZABETH ALLEN bought land from EDWARD RUCKELL in Burlington County. It was surveyed by ANDREW HEATH (or possibly sold to) which was recorded on 16 February 1700.<sup>30</sup> It seems unlikely to be our subject since women were legally prohibited from such acts but it is included here just in case.

It has yet to be determined what happened in ELIZABETH's life after the death of her husband; there are no colonial conveyances or Monmouth County deeds in her name after his death.

#### ISSUE:

1. EXPERIENCE ALLEN: married BENJAMIN FIELD. Died circa 1704, probably childless.

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<sup>27</sup> John E. Stillwell. "'Unrecorded Wills and Inventories of Monmouth County, New Jersey,' from *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany, Volume VI*" (reprint, New Orleans: Shrewsbury Historical Society; 1975) pp. 38 – 39, 42.

<sup>28</sup> Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988, Sandwich, Massachusetts, p. 400; Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts. Massachusetts Vital and Town Records. Provo, UT: Holbrook Research Institute (Jay and Delene Holbrook).

<sup>29</sup> "Ralph Allen of Newport, R.I. and some of his descendents who settled in New-Jersey," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 25:146 (1871) Available at Archive.org.

<sup>30</sup> Council of Proprietors of West New Jersey Surveys and Warrants, ca. 1680-1952; Surveys, Book A, folio 41; housed at New Jersey State Archives. Early Land Records Database at <https://wwwnet-dos.state.nj.us>

2. EPHRAIM ALLEN: is not the person of the same name who married MARGARET WARDELL on 29 February 1681 and died 29 January 1692 as this EPHRAIM was alive when his father wrote his Will in 1712. According to ELLIS's History of Monmouth County (p. 620) he married a daughter of WILLIAM WEST. He may be the progenitor of one of the ALLEN families of Salem County; it appears his son JEDEDIAH ALLEN married ELIZABETH CURLIES and they had a son JEDEDIAH. ELIZABETH died and JEDEDIAH married MARY CHAMLESS of Alloways' Creek so the move to Salem came before the second marriage.<sup>31</sup>
3. ELISHA or *ELIASHIB* ALLEN: conveyed land at Burlington to his brother NATHAN in 1711.
4. NATHAN ALLEN: He bought 520 acres on Doctor's Creek in 1706 from ROBERT BURNETT on which Allentown grew from an isolated home to a thriving village. ROBERT BURNETT was his father-in-law, having married MARGERY BURNETT at Chesterfield Meeting on 4 October 1705.<sup>32</sup>
5. JUDAH ALLEN: A deed from 1700 shows JUDAH ALLEN selling 500 acres to WILLIAM ALLEN which could be mistakenly attributed to this JUDAH; this is unlikely when one notices in the deed that year he purchased the land – 1686, when this JUDAH was 11. JUDAH ALLEN sold a tract in Evesham Township to JOHN BROOKES in 1707 and with this JUDAH being 32, there's a greater possibility it was him doing the selling. It is possible that he had received partial ownership of some land in Great Egg *Harbour* in Gloucester County from his sister's father-in-law JOHN ADAMS through the latter's Codicil to his Will dated 24 August 1701 as he and his nephew JAMES ADAMS sold 200 acres of land on *Poteonk* or Pothunk Creek there to JAMES STEELMAN on 4 December 1708.<sup>33</sup> Was executor for sister ESTHER ADAMS and appointed guardian of her daughter MARGERY on 12 November 1725. JUDAH ALLEN, one of the executors of the estate of FENWICK ADAMS, gentleman, deceased, of Fenwick's Grove in Salem County, paid *MATHEW ROBINSON for the schooling of MARGERY ADAMS, ELIZABETH FORD, "also for tabling JNO. ADAMS at school and ye Diet of HANNAH ADAMS"* according to a statement filed 9 January 1725. While this does not prove that FENWICK and JUDAH were related, there are other points to consider: first, the named executors are the same as those named by ESTHER ADAMS in her Will; second, JUDAH ALLEN is ESTHER's brother, co-executor, and guardian of her daughter MARGERY while JUDAH ALLEN is FENWICK's co-executor who has a bill paid for MARGERY's education by the estate; third, FENWICK's executors pay a bill owed to SAMUEL ATKINSON and that name appears on the inventory of JAMES ADAMS's estate; fourth, HANNAH and JOHN ADAMS had guardians appointed for them and HANNAH and *JNO.* ADAMS had some of their living expenses paid by FENWICK's estate; and fifth, MARGERY's schooling was paid for before January 1725 and JUDAH ALLEN was appointed her guardian in November 1725. From the Pickett Surname Forum at [genealogy.com](http://genealogy.com): JUDAH ALLEN married DEBORAH ADAMS. Their daughter REBECCA married WILLIAM SHARP III. His father, WILLIAM SHARP II, crossed the Atlantic with his older brothers JOHN and HUGH, leaving Flower, Northampton, England behind in the 1680s

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<sup>31</sup> *supra*. "Ralph Allen of Newport, R.I.," *NEHGR*, 25:145 (1871).

<sup>32</sup> *supra*. Ellis. *History of Monmouth County*, p. 617. "Marriages at Chesterfield, New Jersey 1685 – 1730," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 9, 3:347 (Oct 1885).

<sup>33</sup> *supra*. Stemmer, *Colonial Conveyances, Deeds*, Book I-K, p. 493.

6. **ESTHER ALLEN:** *of Shrewsbury* married 2 September 1695 (in margin is written 3 September 1695) **JAMES ADAMS** of Burlington County at Shrewsbury Friends' Meeting House with her parents and her brother **ELISHA** signing their certificate. The signing ADAMS included **SUSANNAH, DEBORAH, JAMES, ESTHER, and JOB.**<sup>34</sup>
7. **RALPH ALLEN:** married first **ANN WRIGHT**, daughter of **MAHLON WRIGHT** of Burlington.<sup>35</sup> Later his wife was **MARGARET DUNN**. **RALPH ALLIN**, yeoman of Shrewsbury, signed his last Will and Testament, *being very sick and weak In Body*, on 13 September 1717. That this is definitely the son of **JEDIDIAH** and **ELIZABETH** is found in the bequests wherein he left to his widow **MARGARET** *a little peas of Land and medow In frehold It Being one half of a pees my Father gave to my brother HENRY and ye other half to me By his last Will*. He gave to his son **JEDIDIAH** the 100 acres in Crosswicks or in Freehold, near Crosswicks that his mother deeded to him. He names other sons as **ARON, EZEKEL, and JAMES** and one daughter **MARIAM**.<sup>36</sup> A second daughter named **TABITHA** is in a list of their children in the Shrewsbury Meeting records. He died 2 October 1718.<sup>37</sup>
8. **HENRY ALLEN:** married **HANNAH CORLEIS** of Shrewsbury at Shrewsbury Friends' Meeting House on 29 April 1704 (as stated in margin) with his parents and siblings **NATHAN, RALPH, PATIENCE, MARY, and MERIBAH** signing the certificate.<sup>38</sup> They had 5 children and, because of timing of the last birth, she may have died from complications on 15 March 1712. He married second **ABIGAIL ADAMS**, daughter of **JOHN ADAMS** and **ELIZABETH KENT** about a year later and they had 7 children. Associated with Burlington Friends.
9. **MARY ALLEN:** may have married first **THOMAS FRENCH JUNIOR** who lived near the town of Burlington at Shrewsbury Friends' Meeting House on 9 June 1697 (as stated in margin).<sup>39</sup> Her parents signed the certificate but they signed so many certificates that this could be someone other than their daughter who was married to **DANIEL WELLS** by 1712.
10. **PATIENCE ALLEN:** married **SAMUEL TILTON** at Shrewsbury Friends' Meeting House on 5 June 1705 (a second entry in the Minutes gives the date as 10 March 1705). Witness included **JEDIDIAH, RALPH, and NATHAN ALLEN**.
11. **MERIBAH ALLEN:** married **WILLIAM THORN** of Nottingham at Shrewsbury Friends' Meeting House on *the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of the week in January 1709* (as stated in margin) with her parents and siblings **NATHAN, RALPH, HENRY, DAVID, and JONATHON** signing the certificate or at Chesterfield Friends' Meeting on 2 October 1708, depending on the source consulted.<sup>40</sup>
12. **DAVID ALLEN (twin):** married **MARY POWELL** in 1711; 2<sup>nd</sup> wife was **HANNAH CHAMPNEYS**; he died in 1735. David signed his last Will and Testament on 18 March 1732 in which he names his wife Hannah as one of three executors. He names his children as **Jedidiah, Ralph,**

<sup>34</sup> *supra* Stillwell. "The Quaker Records," specifically pp. 55, 58, 59, 61, 62, 68 for marriages of children; pp. 67, 69 for births of their children and grandchildren and additional information.

<sup>35</sup> *supra*, Salter. "Genealogies - Allen," p. ii.

<sup>36</sup> *supra* Stillwell. "Unrecorded Wills," pp. 83 – 84.

<sup>37</sup> Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting, Minutes 1674-1895 (copied 1878), pp. 144 – 145. Available at Ancestry.com.

<sup>38</sup> Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting, Minutes 1674-1895 (copied 1878), p. 29. Available at Ancestry.com.

<sup>39</sup> Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting, Minutes 1674-1895 (copied 1878), p. 25. Available at Ancestry.com.

<sup>40</sup> "Marriages at Chesterfield, New Jersey 1685 – 1730," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*; 9, 3:348 (Oct 1885).

Elizabeth, and Rebecca. It was proved on 28 May 1735 and his estate was valued at £514 on the 9<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> of May 1735 and included 87 *old sheep* and 42 lambs, 50 *neat cattle*, and 12 horses and mares.<sup>41</sup>

13. JONATHAN ALLEN (twin): married MARY CORLIES in 1715/16. He signed his last Will and Testament on 12 November 1748 and it was proved two weeks later on 26 November 1748. He names his children as HEZEKIAH, his eldest son, BATHSHEBA, his eldest daughter, NAOMI, JAMES, EXERCISE, SARAH, MARY, HANNAH, and his youngest son, DAVID. His wife may have died earlier as she is not mentioned. His personal estate was valued at £178.16.7 on 19 November and his plantation was sold for £1281 and his property right for £25 according to the accounting statement filed on 1 May 1749.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> A. VanDoren Honeyman (ed). Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. 30, Calendar of Wills 1730 – 1750, 2:14 (Somerville, NJ; 1928). Digital copy at Archives.org.

<sup>42</sup> *supra*. Honeyman. Documents, Vol. 30, 2:15.

Husband: **RALPH ALLEN *JUNIOR***  
 Born: 1606 – 1620 Thurcastan, Leicestershire, England  
 Married: <1647 Sandwich, Sandwich Township, Plymouth Colony  
 Died: 26 February 1658 Sandwich, Plymouth Colony  
 Buried:  
 Father: *Unknown, see discussion below*  
 Mother:

Wife: **ESTHER SWIFT**  
 Born: 1630 Bocking, England  
 Died: 1691 Massachusetts  
 Buried:  
 Father: WILLIAM SWIFT  
 Mother: JOAN SISSON

Issue*:	Born:	Place:
1) <b>JEDIDIAH ALLEN</b>	3 January 1647	Sandwich, Plymouth Colony <sup>1</sup>
2) EXPERIENCE ALLEN	14 March 1651	Sandwich, Plymouth Colony
3) MARY ALLEN	<i>1652/55 (est)</i>	buried 18 February 1675
4) EPHRAIM ALLEN	20 March 1656	Sandwich, Plymouth Colony
5) <i>JOSIAH ALLEN</i>	<i>1646</i>	
6) <i>JOSEPH ALLEN</i>	<i>1647</i>	
7) <i>PATIENCE ALLEN</i>	<i>1648</i>	
8) <i>ESTHER ALLEN</i>	<i>8 December 1648</i>	<i>Newport, Newport Colony</i>
9) <i>EBENEZER ALLEN</i>	<i>1649</i>	
10) <i>RALPH ALLEN</i>		

*\*Names in italic are not documented sufficiently to be accepted as fact. Named 'sons' JOHN and BENJAMIN not included as mother was less than 10 years old when born. Likewise 'son' INCREASE was born 7 years after father died.*

ESTER, daughter of WILLIAM SWIFT was baptized on 28 May 1629 at the *Church of Saint Mary Magdalen*, now in the Bermondsey section of the London borough of Southwark. Located on the south bank of the River Thames in the Hundred of Brixton in County Surrey at the time, it is close to Tower Bridge.<sup>2</sup> It is not known when the family left England but her parents were in Plymouth Colony by 1640. There is some evidence that RALPH was in Newport in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in 1639.<sup>3</sup> Portsmouth on the northern end of the island was founded in

<sup>1</sup> Sandwich Town Records, Births, Marriages &c 1639 – 1730; Jedidiah, Experience, and Ephraim's birth; and Mary's burial.

<sup>2</sup> Church of England Parish Registers, 1538-1812. London, England: London Metropolitan Archives, St Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Composite register: baptisms Mar 1603 - Dec 1642, marriages Apr 1603 - Dec 1642, burials Mar 1603 - Dec 1642, P71/MMG/003

<sup>3</sup> "Ralph Allen of Newport, R.I. and some of his descendents who settled in New-Jersey," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 25:144 (1871) Available at Archive.org.



1638 and 8 men from that town founded Newport in 1639. But, as evidenced from the following, people were already living at Newport the year before. RALPH, GEORGE, and SAMUEL ALLEN are name found on a list of *Inhabitants admitted at the Town of Nieu-port since the 20th of the 3:1638* (20 May 1638).<sup>4</sup> Whether this was the same RALPH ALLEN has yet to be established.

There were two men named RALPH ALLEN in Sandwich with the earliest notice for either one beginning in 1643 when RALPH ALLEN of Sandwich was admitted as a freeman.<sup>5</sup> Prior to this, there were just two men in the records of Plymouth Colony with the surname ALLEN: GEORGE ALLEN first appears in records of Sandwich when he substitutes in for THOMAS ARMITAGE as Constable in 1639; a cursory review of the records indicates this person is not old enough to be the father of RALPH ALLEN THE ELDER, or *SENIOR*; perhaps he is a brother. GEORGE, KATHERINE, 3 sons and a servant sailed from Weymouth in Dorset on an unidentified vessel in 1636 or 1637 whose master was JOHN DRIVER.<sup>6</sup> GEORGE ALLEN SENIOR was buried on 2 May 1648 in Sandwich.<sup>7</sup> The Will of GEORGE ALLEN, the elder, of Sandwich, names his sons MATTHEW, HENRY, SAMUEL, and WILLIAM and his *five least children*. His wife CATHERINE is executrix with RALPH ALLEN and RICHARD BROWN as overseers.<sup>8</sup> The second Plymouth man is JOHN ALLEN, appearing in records in 1637 and shown as living in Wellingsley, a section of the town Plymouth and with a wife named ANN. JOHN and ANN later live in Scituate and though no children have been found, they did adopt JOSIAS LEICHTFIELD to care for him *as their child*. JOSIAS'S mother JUDITH lived in Scituate with her husband WILLIAM PEAKES and she appeared in Court more than once on her son's behalf but not to claim him. JOHN died in September or October 1662.<sup>9</sup>

The two RALPHS are sometimes distinguished in records by the appellation SENIOR and JUNIOR, probably designating older and younger but definitely not indicating that they were father and son. There are plenty of records about both men and separating them correctly has been a tortuous calling for some and their opinions have yet to be read so as to make an informed decision. The format used in the analyses has been to have RALPH ALLEN SENIOR as the son of GEORGE ALLEN but that has shown to be incorrect when considering their ages. RALPH ALLEN JUNIOR is the stonemason of uncertain parentage but untangling the two has demonstrated that many of the assumptions made, or repeated, by others may not be correct. It also is problematic as, after the deaths of one RALPH, the use of *Senior* and *Junior* continued but their application may have changed. The surname is found more often spelled ALLIN in records after 1660 but this may apply to just one of the families; this has yet to be analyzed.

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<sup>4</sup> "*Inhabitants admitted at the Town of Nieu-port since the 20th of the 3:1638*," Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1:92 (Providence, R.I.: Rhode Island Secretary of State; 1856) Digital version at Archive.org.

<sup>5</sup> Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed). Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Miscellaneous Records, Volume 8, 1633 – 1689 (Boston: William White; 1857) p. 192. Digital version at Archive.org.

<sup>6</sup> "Emigrant Ships Departing Weymouth," *History and Heritage of Weymouth and Dorset*; <http://www.weymouth-dorset.co.uk/ships.html>, accessed 25 March 2019.

<sup>7</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Miscellaneous Records. 8: 6.

<sup>8</sup> "Abstract of the Earliest Wills," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 4:284 (1850) Available at Archive.org.

<sup>9</sup> Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed). Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 4, 1661 – 1668 (New York: AMS Press, 1968; reprint of Boston: William White; 1855) pp. 35, 39, 81, 89. Digital version at Archive.org.

As stated, RALPH is found as a mason or stonemason in some records. The record of births in the town of Sandwich record the births of their children JEDIDIAH and EXPERIENCE.<sup>10</sup> However, most have said that JEDIDIAH's record of birth states that he was born to the *mason* RALPH ALLEN and such is not the case; the record only names his father as RALPH. In the Town Records of Barnstable RALPH ALLEN SENIOR, RALPH ALLEN JUNIOR, and WILLIAM SWIFT, possibly ESTHER's brother, are found on a list of subscribers for the building of a public building in that town recorded on 29 May 1654.<sup>11</sup>

RALPH ALLEN JUNIOR served on the grand jury on 6 June 1654 and he was back in Court on 2 March 1657 – this time with WILLIAM ALLEN, PETER GAUNT, and DANIEL WINGE, to answer for their *tumultuous carriage at a meeting of Quakers in Sandwich*. After being admonished they were cleared but not before ticking the judge off. Their refusal to remove their hats was deemed to be an *unreverent carriage*, for which they were each fined 20s.<sup>12</sup> This was the period when the Society of Friends or Quakers was coming to prominence and this did not accord with the official state religion of the colony. There is no definitive record proving him to be a member but there are a number of times when the accused is named as RALPH ALLEN and, without additional information, one is hard-pressed to say which RALPH ALLEN was being charged. A RALPH ALLEN was imprisoned in Boston in 1659 but CHARLES II ordered his release (or so says the 1871 *NEHGR* article cited above.)

Esther's last Will and Testament

## Notes

Jurisdictions in 1670: Plymouth, Duxbury, Scituate, Sandwich, Taunton, Yarmouth, Barnstable, Marshfield, Rehoboth, Eastham, Bridgewater, Dartmouth, Swansey & Middleberry. There's only one Freeman that may be a direct ancestor in 1670 and that is WILLIAM SWIFT.

RALPH ALLIN SENIOR of Sandwich was in Court on 7 October 1651 to answer for *their deriding and vile speeches concerning Gods word and ordinances*. He was bound over to the next Court date and acknowledged owing £20 to the Court after which is written *released. If he be of good behavior to all manner of persons, and appear at the General Court at Plymouth the first Tuesday of March* which is followed by another statement of owing the Court £10 – the brevity of the entry makes it difficult to understand what was being said. He and his wife were cited for not attending the public worship service contrary to the Court order of 6 June 1651; also cited were GEORGE ALLEN and his wife, WILLIAM ALLEN, ROSE NEWLAND and 7 others from Sandwich. JOAN ALLEN was issued Letters of Administration for the estate of her husband WILLIAM on 7 March 1643.<sup>13</sup> On 2 March

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<sup>10</sup> Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988, Sandwich, Massachusetts, pp. 398 – 401; Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts. Massachusetts Vital and Town Records. Provo, UT: Holbrook Research Institute (Jay and Delene Holbrook).

<sup>11</sup> Town Records of Barnstable, p. 13. Available on Ancestry.com.

<sup>12</sup> Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed). Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 3, 1651 – 1661 (New York: AMS Press, 1968; reprint of Boston: William White; 1855) pp. 49, 130. Digital version at Archive.org.

<sup>13</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Court Orders. 2:172 – 173.

1651 RALPH ALLEN SENIOR and RICHARD KERBEY were fined £5 each, payable before the June Court, *for speaking wild and derising speeches against Gods word and ordinances* or be whipped. RALPH refused to serve on the grand jury in June 1657 and in October he was ordered to post a bond for good behavior after he was found guilty of *entertaining diverse persons at sundry times* and for *his unworthy speeches* to the constable; he refused to post a bond and was remitted to the custody of the marshal. He remained in custody until he paid his fines in March 1658. In June 1658 he refused to take the *Oath of Fidelity* and was fined £5. On 2 October 1658 RALPH was among the 9 Sandwich men who were stripped of the right to act in town meetings or exercise any rights of freemen as they only enjoyed those rights through non legal admittance until such time they make their admittance legal. Then the Court immediately suspended admissions of all men at Sandwich without first getting the approval of the church, the governor and/or one of his assistants. The Court then administered the *Oath of Fidelity*, ostensibly to start the process to freeman status again but actually to uncover definite Quakers knowing that the tenets of the Society prevents the taking of Oaths. RALPH refused and was find £5; and he refused again at the Court held in June and October 1659; March, June, and October 1660; and March 1661 and was fined £5 each time – for a fine of £40. His house was searched in October 1659 for papers that were *false, scandalous, and pernicious to the government*.<sup>14</sup>

The town of Sandwich Vital Records is a listing of births, marriages, and deaths but it is not in chronological order nor is it grouped by families, though some entries group more than one childs birth together; earlier records follow later ones. Knowing what the genesis was for this record could help in understanding the layout. The lists for the children of two other Allen families are:

George Allen (Junior) children	born	other
Caleb Allen	24 June 1648	
Judah Allen	14 January 1650	or 30 January 1650 stated in record
Ephraim Allen	14 January 1652	
Elizabeth Allen	10 January 1654	
James Allen	5 August 1658	
John Allen	5 August 1658	
Doraty Allen	9 April 1659	

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<sup>14</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Court Orders. 3:4, 115, 123, 138, 139, 153, 154, 168, 173, 176, 181, 191, 201, 209.

Swift

Husband: **WILLIAM SWIFT**  
 Born: 15 April 1589 Bocking, Braintree, Essex, England  
 Married: c1618 England  
 Died: 7 March 1643 Sandwich, Sandwich Township, Plymouth Colony  
 Buried:  
 Father: *WILLIAM or ROBERT SWIFT*  
 Mother: *JANET ELIZABETH WILSON or BRIDGET HASTINGS*

Wife: **JOAN SISSON**  
 Born: 1586 Sussex, England  
 Died: 26 November 1663 Sandwich, Barnstable Township, Plymouth Colony  
 Buried:  
 Father: EDWARD SISSON  
 Mother: JOAN CHAPMAN

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1. HANNAH SWIFT	c1620	Bocking, Braintree, Essex, England
2. JAMES SWIFT	c1624	Bocking, Braintree, Essex, England
3. WILLIAM SWIFT	April 1627	<i>South London, Surrey, England</i>
4. <b>ESTHER SWIFT</b>	(ba) 28 May 1629	Bermondsey, Surrey, England
5. SARAH SWIFT	(ba) 7 August 1631	Bermondsey, Surrey, England

WILLIAM may be the son of either ROBERT or WILLIAM SWIFT. Complicating this is the fact that these two may be brothers as WILLIAM SWIFT and ELIZABETH MASON had a son named WILLIAM and another named ROBERT.

WILLIAM and JOAN may have had more children; I have chosen the most likely possibilities based on records, timing, location, &c. Bocking was a village near Braintree and was absorbed into Greater Braintree. Bocking was served by two churches: the *Church of Saint Mary the Virgin* and the *Church of Saint Peter*. It seems that WILLIAM and JOAN with their two children moved north to Bermondsey in the Hundred of Brixton in the County of Surrey. Most likely they lived in the vicinity of the *Church of Saint Mary Magdalen* where WILLIAM, ESTHER, and SARAH were baptized. Bermondsey is now in the Borough of South London. JAMES SWIFT was buried at *Saint Mary Magdalen* on 8 May 1625. On 8 September 1631 SARAH was buried at *Saint Mary Magdalen*. There is also the possibility that this was a second marriage for both WILLIAM and JOAN which could explain the marriage of WILLIAM SWIFT and JOAN, widow of ROGER DIMBLEBY on 3 January 1626 at the *Church of Saint Mary Magdalen*. If true, the mother of HANNAH and JAMES was not JOAN and this could explain the JOHN SWIFT who was baptized at on 26 June 1622 and buried there 3 days later and MARY SWIFT baptized 21 August 1625 and buried there 2 weeks later on 4 September.

They moved to the Massachusetts Bay Colony around 1633. WILLIAM is listed as one of the proprietors of Watertown in 1634 which was founded in 1630. Having more than one lot, it is thought he had been living in the area for a couple of years by that time. In the *Great Dividends of the Town Lands* recorded on 25 July 1636 he drew lot 14 containing 40 acres. About six months

later he drew a 5 acre lot at *Beaver Brook Plowlands*. He purchased land a few miles inland and built a house at Sudbury. In 1637 they moved to Sandwich two years before it was incorporated as a separate township. There they bought the largest farm in the area, containing 250 acres, and WILLIAM is reported by some to have been a glassmaker of some repute in Plymouth Colony. He is reported to have been involved in a lawsuit in Salem during 1638. In 1642 he served in LIEUTENANT JOHN BLACKMER'S Company.



WILLIAM probably died in December 1642 as a 4-page inventory of his estate was registered with the Court in January 1643. His personal estate was valued at £72.11.1 and included *two shuites of apparell, one coate, two ruffbands and four playne bands, two muskets, two bandeliers, a french bill and cosset, a hallbeard, and a parcell of bookes*. A *bandolier* held the gunpowder and shot for the muskets; a *halberd* (right) was a two-handed pole with an axe blade and spike at one end while the *bill* (left) was a similar weapon with a hook and spike. Every freeman had to have several weapons. A *band* was worn around the neck and was ruffled or plain. Given these weapons the

WILLIAM SWIFT who was able to bear arms in Sandwich in 1643 could be a reference to the subject, since neither his exact date of death nor the day in January when the inventory was registered is certain; or, it could be his son of the same name.<sup>1</sup>

As far as real estate, WILLIAM had the farm in Sandwich valued at £10 and the house at Sudbury, 20 miles west of Boston that was mortgaged to a MR. BURTON on which he owed £20.10.<sup>2</sup> The Sudbury property is said to have been sold on 28 June 1641 by some (Suff. De. and Col. Rec. vol.1). He was indebted to 18 people for more than £225, leaving the estate insolvent. On 7 March 1643 *Letters of Administration are graunted to Joane Swyft of Sandwich to administer upon her husbandes estate and to pay the debts as far as the estate will amount unto, by equal proporcons, and is bound to the Gov. and Assistantes to do it, & Daniell Wing with her*. The Plymouth Colony Court record of 11 March 1643 (dated as 1642) noted that *JOAN SWIFT, the administratrix of her husband WILLIAM'S estate has made some payments on the debts owed and that she will continue to do so as the amounts due the estate come in, apportioning payments as required*.<sup>3</sup> No small feat, JOAN overcame the difficult financial mess she found herself in. The 250 acre farm was still in the family over two centuries later being owned by SHADRACH FREEMAN SWIFT in 1887.

According to the *Annals of the Wing Family of America, Incorporated* (p.234) *JOANE was a prominent person in Sandwich, she being esteemed wealthy, and is the only woman who seems to have been accorded the privilege of uniting with the men in calls to pastors and like public business*. In 1651 JOAN contributed £4 to the purchase price of £17 for land the town of Sandwich was selling to EDMUND FREEMAN which was recorded in the colonial records on 20 August 1651.<sup>4</sup> JOAN is in the records again on 1 March 1664 when THOMAS HINCKLEY, an Assistant to the Governor, is authorized by the Court to administer an oath to the witnesses of the last Will and Testament of *MISTRIS JONE SWIFT, deceased*.<sup>5</sup> Her Will:

<sup>1</sup> "List of those able to bear Arms in New Plymouth," *New England Historical and Genealogical Record*, 4:257 (Boston, New England Historic, Genealogical Society; 1850). Available at Archive.org.

<sup>2</sup> "Abstract of the Earliest Wills," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 4:173 (1850) Available at Archive.org.

<sup>3</sup> Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed). *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 2, 1641 – 1651* (Boston: William White; 1855) pp. 54 - 55. Digital version at Archive.org.

<sup>4</sup> David Pulsifer (ed). *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Deeds &c 1, Volume 12, 1620 – 1651* (Boston: William White; 1861) p. 212. Digital version at Archive.org.



*The 12th day of the 8th month, 1662.*

*I **Jone Swift** of Sandwich, being sicke of body, but of perfect memory, do make my last Will.*

*I do give unto **Daniel Winges**, his sons **Samuel** and **John**, a mare foal of a year old.*

*Item, I give unto my grandchild **Hannah Swift**, the old mare, if she be alive, if not, the next to her.*

*Item, I give unto my grandchild **Experience Allen**, a chest with drawers and my Bible.*

*Item, I give unto my two grandchildren **Hannah Swift** and **Experience Allen**, all my linen and my pewter, to be equally divided between them.*

*Item, I give unto **Mary Darbey** my wearing clothes.*

*Item, I give unto **Hannah Winge** the Elder my best hat and forty shillings to her daughters, to be divided amongst them.*

*Item, I give unto **Jedediah Allen** and **Experience Allen** the third part of my Estate, this house and garden being part of the third;*

*I give unto my son **William's** children, each of them a mare foal;*

*my debts being discharged, and my funeral being paid, I give the rest of my Estate to my son **William**, whom I make my Executor.*

*I make **John Dincent** and **Benjamin Hammond** my overseers of this my will and give to them twenty shillings apiece.*

*Witnessed: **John Dincent** and **Benjamin Hammond**.*

***Joan Swift***

JOAN survived her husband 20 years and died in Sandwich on 26 November 1663. Her personal estate was valued at £105.6. The HANNAH and DANIEL WINGE named in the Will are her daughter and son-in-law. Two WINGE grandsons are names as are two ALLEN grandchildren.

#### ISSUE

1. HANNAH SWIFT: married DANIEL WINGE on 5 November 1641 at Sandwich. She died there on 1 December 1664.
  - a. SAMUEL WINGE: named in the 1662 Will of his grandmother JOAN.
  - b. JOHN WINGE: named in the 1662 Will of his grandmother JOAN.
2. JAMES SWIFT: buried at *Saint Mary Magdalen* on 8 May 1625.
3. WILLIAM SWIFT: he appears throughout the records; they have been extracted and can be found in the Notes section. He married RUTH or ROSE TOBEY in Sandwich during 1648. He died there on 7 January 1708. See NOTES below.
4. **ESTHER SWIFT**: baptized on 28 May 1629 at the Church of Saint Mary Magdalen, now in the Bermondsey section of the London borough of Southwark. Located on the south bank of the River Thames in the Hundred of Brixton in County Surrey at the time, it is close to Tower Bridge.<sup>6</sup> She married **RALPH ALLEN** who is usually designated as *Junior* in records to distinguish from an older RALPH ALLEN in the same community that was older.
5. SARAH SWIFT: buried on 8 September 1631 at *Saint Mary Magdalen*.

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<sup>5</sup> Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed), *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 4, 1661 – 1668* (New York: AMS Press, 1968; reprint of Boston: William White; 1855) p. 55. Digital version at Archive.org.

<sup>6</sup> Church of England Parish Registers, 1538-1812. London, England: London Metropolitan Archives, St Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Composite register: baptisms Mar 1603 - Dec 1642, marriages Apr 1603 - Dec 1642, burials Mar 1603 - Dec 1642, P71/MMG/003

HUSBAND:                    *WILLIAM* or *ROBERT* SWIFT

WIFE:                        *JANET ELIZABETH WILSON* or *BRIDGET HASTINGS*

WILLIAM SWIFT'S parents have yet to be identified with certainty. It seems that there were two sons of his grandfather WILLIAM SWIFT that are candidates:

WILLIAM SWIFT and his wife JANET ELIZABETH WILSON or  
ROBERT SWIFT and his wife BRIDGET HASTINGS.

This is being left for future generations to determine.

Husband: **WILLIAM SWIFT**

Born: 1529 Yorkshire, England  
 Married: 1548 England  
 Died: 1603 England  
 Buried:

Father: RICHARD SWIFT (1502 – )  
 Mother: JEAN WHEELOCK

Wife: **ELIZABETH MASON**

Born: 1535 England  
 Died: 1600 Bocking, Braintree, Essex, England  
 Buried:

Father: MASON  
 Mother:

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1. WILLIAM SWIFT	1549	Yorkshire, England
2. CHRISTOPHER SWIFT	1563	England
3. ROBERT SWIFT	1570	England

The lineage of the SWIFT family is uncertain and assuming that this couple is the grandparents of the WILLIAM SWIFT who married JOAN SISSON, two sons have been suggested as the link between the two generations. Which one is the correct lineage, and if it is the correct lineage, has yet to be uncovered. The information here is from FamilySearch family group sheets only.

#### ISSUE

1. WILLIAM SWIFT: married JANET ELIZABETH WILSON. She was born in 1561 in Halifax, Yorkshire, England to ROBERT WILSON and AGNES MIDGELEY. This couple could be the parents of the WILLIAM SWIFT who married JOAN SISSON around 1618. JANET died in 1597 in Darrington, Yorkshire and WILLIAM died within a year. They had 7 children:
  - a. ROBERT SWIFT: born 1583, died 1584.
  - b. MARGARET SWIFT: born 1585, died 1609.
  - c. ELIZABETH SWIFT: born 1588, died 1589.
  - d. WILLIAM SWIFT: born 1589, died 1643. Married JOAN SISSON around 1618.
  - e. RICHARD SWIFT: born 1595, died 1643.
  - f. ANNE SWIFT: born 1596, died 1635.
  - g. JAMES SWIFT: born 1597, died 1629.
2. CHRISTOPHER SWIFT:
3. ROBERT SWIFT: married BRIDGET HASTINGS. This couple could be the parents of the WILLIAM SWIFT who married JOAN SISSON around 1618.
  - a. WILLIAM SWIFT: born 1589, died 1643. Married JOAN SISSON around 1618.

Husband: **RICHARD SWIFT**

Born: 1502 Yorkshire, England

Married: 1528 England

Died: England

Buried:

Father: SWIFT

Mother:

Wife: **JEAN WHEELOCK**

Born: 1505 Yorkshire, England

Died: 1600 Bocking, Braintree, Essex, England

Buried:

Father: RICHARD WHEELOCK

Mother:

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1. WILLIAM SWIFT	1529	Yorkshire, England
2. RICHARD SWIFT	1532	England
3. HUGH SWIFT	1534	England
4. JOHN SWIFT	1536	England
5. HENRY SWIFT	1538	England
6. JANE SWIFT	1539	England
7. MARGARET SWIFT	1540	England

The descent is believed to be RICHARD and JEAN through their son WILLIAM and his wife ELIZABETH to their son WILLIAM and his wife JOAN but this is not certain.

Some believe that WILLIAM, the husband of JOAN, had parents named ROBERT and BRIDGET HASTINGS who have not been identified as of yet. Others suggest they descend from ROBERT and ANN SWIFT who have a brass in the *North Chapel* of the *Church of All Saints* in Rotherham, South Yorkshire, also known as *Rotherham Minster*. ANN died in 1539 and ROBERT in 1561; perhaps they are grandparents of WILLIAM and the ROBERT who married BRIDGET is their son.

Both names, ROBERT and WILLIAM, appear throughout the Feet of Fines of the Tudor Period [Yorks]: Part 1, 1486-1571 with various surname spellings: SWIFT, SWIFTE, SWYFT, and SWYFTE. [<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/feet-of-fines-yorks/vol1>]

Howland

Husband: **HENRY HOWLAND**

Born: 1604 Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire, England  
 Married: c1631 Duxbury, Plymouth Colony  
 Died: 17 March 1670 Duxbury, Plymouth Colony  
 Buried:  
 Father: HOWLAND  
 Mother:

Wife: **MARY NEWLAND**

Born: 1603 Huntingdonshire, England  
 Died: 16 June 1674 Duxbury, Plymouth Colony  
 Buried:  
 Father: WILLIAM HENRY NEWLAND, JUNIOR (1577/80 – 23 February 1673)  
 Mother: AGNES GREENWAY

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) ABIGAIL HOWLAND	1632	Plymouth, Plymouth Colony
2) MARY HOWLAND	1633	Duxbury, Plymouth Colony
3) ZOETH HOWLAND	1635	Plymouth, Plymouth Colony
4) SAMUEL HOWLAND	1638	Duxbury, Plymouth Colony
5) JOHN HOWLAND	1641	Duxbury, Plymouth Colony
6) SARAH HOWLAND	1645	Duxbury, Plymouth Colony
7) <b>ELIZABETH HOWLAND</b>	1646	Duxbury, Plymouth Colony
8) JOSEPH HOWLAND	1650	Duxbury, Plymouth Colony

The parents of HENRY are usually said to be the same as the parents of JOHN HOWLAND who sailed on the Mayflower and many have repeated this as if it were fact, but that is not the case. For instance, see The Howlands in America by WILLIAM HOWLAND (1939) and A Brief Genealogical and Biographical Record of Charles Roscoe Howland by CHARLES himself (c1945). There are plausible arguments for both sides but no one has discussed these arguments thoroughly, at least no one with the level of comprehension required to make an authoritative determination of the facts. Since the earliest found source implies that it is common knowledge that HENRY and his brother ARTHUR are not related to JOHN HOWLAND of Plymouth and no successful refutation of that statement has come to light, that's the position taken in this sketch.<sup>1</sup> Many of the local histories such as the History of Duxbury and the History of Marshfield from the 1870 to 1910 period while restating the alleged connection of the three men, they do not substantiate it or voice their agreement or disagreement. At least one earlier history specifically denies the relationship and treats the subject as if that was common knowledge. On the other side there allegedly is a Will of HUMPHREY HOWLAND of England in which he makes a bequest to three brothers ARTHUR, JOHN, and HENRY HOWLAND in New England, that bequest being if they collect on a debt owed to him by a New Englander, they can keep it. I have not seen, nor has anyone who believes the Will exists as stated, the actual Will and as has been seen with other lines, it is not uncommon to find people altered the names in their version of a Will so it supports



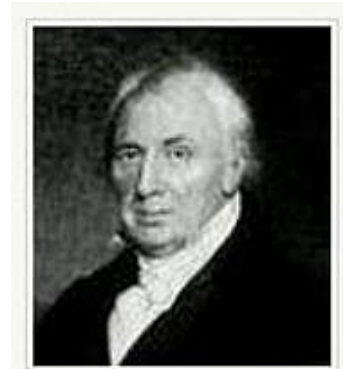
their belief and then to have them publish the lie in a book and the book to become a major source for others and no one do the required research, or be ignored if they do it.

That his wife was MARY NEWLAND was proven by WILLIAM M. EVERY, the genealogist for a trust created by a descendant of GIDEON HOWLAND, a 2<sup>nd</sup>-great-grandson of HENRY and MARY's through their son ZOETH. *The SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND Trust* was created for MRS. HETTY H. R. GREEN and is the subject of the 1919 book *The Howland Heirs*.<sup>2</sup> The WILLIAM NEWLAND who lived in Sandwich was her brother who came from Lynn, **England or Massachusetts**.

Eliminating the unlikely children on the sites consulted, such as 4 of 5 sons being named JOHN, and the impossible ones, such as the two born in 1624, 8 years HENRY and MARY are thought to have married, plus adding those named in their Wills but not included on those sites leaves the 8 named above.<sup>3</sup>

HENRY HOWLAND was apprenticed to his brother HUMPHREY HOWLAND, a draper in London. It remains to be determined if this concerns the subject herein discussed or not. The Worshipful Company of Drapers was a guild for wool and cloth merchants founded in the 14<sup>th</sup> century; today it operates as a charitable, ceremonial and educational institution. Company records show that HENRY entered his apprenticeship to HUMPHREY in London on 1 December 1623 but there is no record of him fulfilling his contract.<sup>4</sup> It may not have been noted or he may have left, with HUMPHREY's consent, for Plymouth Colony before the term expired. The move could have been at HUMPHREY's request to act as his agent in New England as his Will showed that he had business dealing there.

HENRY first appeared in records of Plymouth Colony in 1632 where he was on the list of freemen in the village of Plymouth by 1 January 1633.<sup>5</sup> Being an active member of the state church was a prerequisite for nomination to be a freeman for more than 4 decades; being a freeman was required to vote. After 1664 this prerequisite was less diligently enforced and this obstacle to voting was officially removed in 1686. But only officially removed, not actually removed. Prospective members still had to submit a letter of good moral character and, to prevent the possibility of being fooled by a fake, a candidate's letter had to come from ... you guessed it ... the local minister. And this prerequisite was never removed.<sup>6</sup> He appears in a colony-wide list of Freemen on 7 March 1637. He appears on the list of freemen in Duxbury in 1638, 1646,<sup>7</sup> and 1659; notably his name was entered on the 1658 list but struck off.



On 8 April 1633 the Court noted that HENRY HOWLAND had purchased from JOHN DONE *the right, title, & claime* to the service of WALTER HARRIS who had been indentured for 5 years to MR. JOHN ATWOOD of London and under the command of DONE. HENRY agreed to pay £14 in 3 payments of merchantable commodities, *as corne or swine*, the first to be paid now, the second in November and the third in November 1634. He was assessed to pay taxes in Plymouth at least twice: 9 shillings on 25 March 1633 and 18 shillings on 27 March 1634. He stayed in Plymouth village a few years before moving a few miles north to Duxbury in 1635.

In some records a HENRY and GOODWIFE HOWLAND of Duxbury are mentioned, as on 1 March 1659 when they were fined 10s for absenting themselves from public worship. As MARY was still alive, it is not clear if this was a different HENRY HOWLAND or if GOODWIFE was a generic

nickname used for any wife. ZOETH HOWLAND and his wife, also from Duxbury and ARTHUR HOWLAND and wife from Marshfield were fined the same.<sup>8</sup>

#### PUBLIC SERVICE

He and EDWARD WINSLOW were appointed to *view the hey ground* in 1637 from the river beyond PHILLIP DELANOY to the South River on 20 March 1637.

In 1634 rules for a militia were enacted: all members must be freemen; all members must provide a sword, musket, rest, and bandoleer or be fined 6s; each soldier to be assessed 6s every 6 months; 16 to 60 years old was the accepted age range &c. A soldier's pay was 18s per month plus food and whatever they managed to pillage. Duxbury had 80 men eligible on a list drawn up in August 1643 on which the name HENRY HOWLAND appears.<sup>9</sup> On 7 June 1637 MR. HOWLAND and JONATHON BREWSTER were appointed to help *assesse men towards the charges of the souldiers that are to be sent forth for the ayde of the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut* from the town of *Ducksborrow*, thankfully just after the Mystic Massacre, when just 14 of over 500 women, children, and men were either burned alive or cut down as they tried to escape the flames during the war with the Pequots. They plus 2 men from Plymouth and 2 from Scituate met and informed the Court on that same date it would cost £200 to set forth the soldiers which the Court assessed as £100 for Plymouth and £50 each for Duxbury and Scituate.<sup>10</sup>

Appointed Constable of Duxbury on 5 January 1636 and Surveyor of the Highways for Duxbury on 3 June 1656 and 3 June 1668.<sup>11</sup>

HENRY served on trial juries over a dozen times: once each year in 1636, 1637, 1638, 1646, 1650, 1651, and 1652 and twice each year in 1639, 1649, and 1656; he was on the Grand Jury in 1645, 1653, and 1660 after having refused in 1657. The 1638 trial was on 2 January; they deliberated on the case of EDWARD SHAW, charged with *the felonious takeing* of 15 shillings from WILLIAM CORVANNELL and returned a guilty verdict and SHAW was *severely whipt and burnt in the shoulder w<sup>th</sup> a hot iron*.<sup>12</sup>

The Court ordered that 6 men from Plymouth and 6 men from Duxbury be selected to find and confirm a convenient road from Jones River to the Massachusetts Path. Henry was one of the chosen from Duxbury and he signed the statement turned in to the Court on 10 June 1650.<sup>13</sup>

The lower path to Green Harbor in Duxbury was described in 1637; it gives the general location of his property. That path began at

*...[CHRISTOPHER] WADSWORTH'S, through [FRANCIS] SPRAGUE'S and [WILLIAM] BASSET'S orchards, thence through JOHN WASHBURN'S land to WM. PALMER'S gate, thence through PETER BROWN'S land to the westward of HENRY HOWLAND'S house, thence through a marsh to MR. JOHN ALDEN'S, thence through a valley by the corner of PHILIP DELANOY'S farm to EDWARD BUMPASSE'S, and thence by ROWLAND LEYHORNE'S house to Greens harbor.*

Plymouth Colony Records remark on the same path: *the way still to pass by HENRY HOWLANDS house leaveing it on the east side so keeping the old way through the marsh*; as well as a second *upper path to be allowed as marked from Mr. HOWLANDS*. Since this second path appears in the same paragraph as the first one and it is mentioned relative to that one, it concerns a path in Duxbury and HENRY HOWLAND is the only person with that surname living in Duxbury at that time.

. On 4 December 1638 HENRY HOWLAND, a yeoman of *Duxborrow* was *released* from owing *xx<sup>li</sup>*; (20 *libra*, £20), no additional information can be gleaned from the reprinted record about this debt. For reasons not stated, Henry was said to be in debt to the Court in the sum of £10 on 4 May 1651.<sup>14</sup>

#### PROPERTY

WILLIAM REYNOLDS sold 5 acres of upland and an acre of marsh meadow in *Duxborrow* to HENRY HOWLAND on 27 July 1640 for 12 bushels Indian corn *as soon as corn is merchantable*.<sup>15</sup> Access to the spring on this property was granted to EXPERIENCE MITCHELL and his heirs on 6 June 1650.

In 1645 HENRY was one of the 54 residents of Duxbury to invest in a share in the land lying to the west of Duxbury around Satucket for a plantation to increase the acreage available to residents – Duxbury New Plantation. This had been in the works since a large section of Duxbury had been taken to create Marshfield as a separate corporation in 1640 and the Court gave its approval on 20 August 1644.<sup>16</sup> Two additional shares, one for a minister and one for a mill, brought the total to 56 and once the plan was approved by the Court, the land was purchased from OUSAMEQUIN, *Sachem of the country of Poconocket* (OUSAMEQUIN was sometimes MASSASOIT in later records) with a deed being signed on 23 March 1649. Duxbury New Plantation was incorporated as the separate town of Bridgewater in June 1656. HENRY and MARY did not live in Bridgewater, in fact, fewer than 20 of the first purchasers settled there.<sup>17</sup> What became of this share has yet to be discovered.

#### QUAKER

Less than half of the people that headed to the Plymouth colony were religious dissidents but many of those moved on after being subjected to the discrimination practiced by the pilgrims. Others were drawn to the Society of Friends. Initially only those who actually participated in Quaker meetings were persecuted by assessing fines based on the anti-heretic laws. Soon enough new laws were adopted that were not only specific to Quakers – £2 for attending a meeting, but also to anyone who appeared to be providing support to any member of the group – £4 and a whipping (about \$400.00 and \$800.00 respectively).

HENRY was summoned to appear at the next Court sessions on 22 December 1657 to answer a charge of *holding Quaker meetings* at his house. On 2 March 1658 he was fined 10 shillings for holding such meetings, *contrary to the order of the Court* which indicates there was a Court session where the Court issued that order before this one where he was fined for violating that order. On 7 June 1659 he was on a list to lose his *freemanship* status for being a Quaker *or a manifest encourager of such*. The Court had just stated that Quakers and their supporters are prejudged by the Court to be in contempt of the laws and are grossly scandalous and in the same way that drunkards and liars cannot be freemen, neither can Quakers. HENRY was ordered to appear in Court in August to be *convicted and censured*. On 6 October 1659 the Court disenfranchised HENRY for being *an abettor and entertainer of Quakers*. A complaint was filed in Court by a man claiming that HENRY had *entertained* the complainant's wife while she was at HENRY's house. That accusation plus two more, hosting Quaker meetings and *entertaining a foreign Quaker* contrary to a Court order, were heard on 1 May 1660. He defeated the first charge but was found guilty of the other two and fined £7. The Court fined him £4 for hosting 2 Meetings in October 1660.<sup>18</sup> On that same date, 24 others were fined the same amount: ARTHUR HOWLAND, JOAN SWIFT (wife of WILLIAM), ROBERT HARPER and his wife, JOSEPH ALLEN, JOHN

NEWLAND and his wife, WILLIAM ALLEN, WILLIAM GIFFORD, MATTHEW ALLEN, the wife of HENRY DILLINGHAM, WILLIAM NEWLAND and his wife ROSE, JOHN SOULE, RODOLPHUS ELMES, PETER GAUNT, DOROTHY BUTLER, OBADIAH BUTLER, JOHN JENKINS, RICHARD KERBY SENIOR, RICHARD KERBY JUNIOR, JOHN SMITH of Plymouth and his wife DEBORAH, and LYDIA HICKES of Plymouth for being *att Quakers meetings*.<sup>19</sup>

Throughout this same time frame two couples from Sandwich were being persecuted for similar transgressions. WILLIAM NEWLAND and his wife ROSE HOLLOWAY were both fined for entertaining Quakers and HENRY and WILLIAM were in Court on the same day, each being fined for the same reason. The second couple was JOHN NEWLAND and his wife who were also fined on the same day for similar charges. How, and if, MARY, WILLIAM, and JOHN are related has not yet been researched.<sup>20</sup> The HOWLAND, NEWLAND, SWIFT and ALLEN families are direct ancestors.

HENRY purchased 6 acres of land in Duxbury, 5 of upland and 1 of marsh meadow at the east end of the parcel, from WILLIAM REYNOLDS on or before 27 July 1640 as a *confirmation of the sale* was filed on that date. The Plymouth Colony Deeds, Book 1, p. 99 has a deed *from* HENRY HOWLAND *to* WILLIAM REYNOLDS. His property had a spring as shown in the record filed that grants access to that spring to EXPERIENCE MITCHELL and his heirs on 6 June 1650.

HENRY's last Will and Testament is dated 28 November 1670; it was proved 8 March 1671. Bequests include:

- *To my son JOSEPH HOWLAND, he left all my housing, both dwelling house and barn, with all my lands, both upland and meadow within the township of Duxburrow only during my wife's life she shall have and enjoy the new room to herself for her own use. Also 2 oxen, 4 heifers, and 1 horse with tackle; a bed with things belonging thereunto; my fowling piece; and 2 acres of meadowland at Gurnett's Nose marsh.*
- *To my son, ZOETH HOWLAND, £20 to be paid by son JOHN HOWLAND out of the houses, land, and cattle.*
- *To each of his other children and their children, each 20p to be paid in a similar manner.*
- *To my daughter SARAH 2 heifers, 2 steers, and 1 mare now running at Ponagansett and 1 bed and bedding thereunto belonging.*
- *To my daughter ELIZABETH 1 cow.*
- *To my son SAMUELL HOWLAND my old mare ... at Ponagansett and a barrel of cider.*
- *To daughters MARY and ABIGAIL, 10 shillings each from the proceeds of the sale of a barrel of cider by son JOSEPH.*
- *To son JOHN he left a barrel of cider.*
- *His widow MARY received the residue of the estate.*

His personal estate was valued at £141.4 (about \$33k today) in the inventory completed by SAMUEL NASH, CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH, and JOHN SOULE who signed it on 14 January 1671. Presented to Court his son JOSEPH on 8 March 1671, the livestock was enough to cover all that he granted in his Will plus 10 swine, a colt, 2 more oxen and a small mule. It reflects a rather substantial home in which 5 beds are in the *new* and *middle* rooms while 3 are in the *chambers above* each with pillows and bedding. There are 23 yards of cloth *of their own making*, 20 pounds of feathers, plus *new cloth with silk and buttons* to make him a *new coate*; chests; linens; pewter ware; pots; brass, iron, earthen



and wooden things; a gridiron with fire shovel and tongs, a chafing dish; 2 guns *and an old Rapier* (pointed, narrow-blade sword used in fencing); books (with a value over \$100), an old canoe; 10 *barrells of Sider*; 15 *bushells of Mault* 16 *bushells of Indian Corne* five *bushells of wheate* and 7 *bushells of peases*, and *beife*, *porke*, and bacon.<sup>21</sup>

The sources for MARY HOWLAND's last Will and Testament do not agree but it was most likely dated 8 May 1674 and proved on 8 April 1675. She made the following bequests: £1 each to daughters ABIGAIL YOUNG, MARY CUDWORTH, ELIZABETH ALLEN and SARAH DENNIS with the same amount to her son ZOETH HOWLAND. She left her *house at Ponagansett* to her son JOHN HOWLAND with the residue of the estate going to her son JOSEPH HOWLAND.

### ARTHUR HOWLAND

ARTHUR HOWLAND is first mentioned in the Court records on 2 November 1640 when he is granted 50 acres on the North River plus some meadow *if it be there to be had* after all lots had been laid out and, if not, then *at some other conveyent place*.<sup>22</sup> 1 March 1642 – proposed to be Freeman. He lived in Marshfield where he was eligible to bear arms in 1643; was fined 18p for failing to appear at a public meeting on 18 July 1644. He purchased 150 acres from Edmund Freeman in 1647.<sup>23</sup> On 6 June 1643 JOHN WALKER the *son-in-law* of ARTHUR (meaning stepson but elsewhere there is a son-in-law bearing this name but they can not be the same person) is to appear at next Court and answer questions about *lying with a bitch*.<sup>24</sup> He must have been very young, perhaps just 2, but probably older and it tells us that he was married to a widow with a child. He was apprenticed to ROBERT LATHAM around 1648 most likely. JOHN WALKER died on 15 January 1655 from the 7 years of abuse from his master ROBERT LATHAM. They most likely underestimated his age when *about 14* is given as chronic malnutrition stunts growth and maturation; he was probably 16 or 17. The coroner's jury, of which ARTHUR HOWLAND was a member, reported severe bruising and lacerations all over the body which was malnourished. His back was covered with the stripes of a whip and his fingers and toes were frozen; his heels were lacerated and bloody. Forced to urinate on himself at night as LATHAM would beat him if he moved, LATHAM deliberately shut him outside so that his clothes would freeze to his skin, ripping it when he was forced to work, which included carrying logs so heavy he crumpled under the weight with his back being crushed, to which was added a whipping while pinned under the weight. His skull was cut, bruised and bloody. LATHAM was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to having his hand burned and all personal property forfeited to the government. LATHAM's wife SUSANNA was arraigned in Court on 6 June but no one would prosecute that charges so the matter was dropped.<sup>25</sup> While it may seem odd to us that a father, even a stepfather as ARTHUR was, would not know or suspect a problem over a 7 year period perhaps, once apprenticed, you would not see your child again.

He was cited for not attending the mandatory religious services on 7 October 1651.<sup>26</sup> ARTHUR refused to pay the October 1660 fine for attending a Quaker Meeting and was committed to jail but not before a £5 fine was levied for resisting arrest. The resistance had occurred on 21 December 1657 when the Constable of Marshfield JOHN PHILLIPS went to ARTHUR's to try and arrest ROBERT HUCHIN, a Quaker. ARTHUR intercepted the Constable, preventing him from reaching his house until HUCHIN had left. He returned later that day to serve a warrant and escort him to appear as ordered, ARTHUR declined and when PHILLIPS tried to force entry and seize him ARTHUR broke free and threw PHILLIPS out saying if he attempted to break into his home again he would *find either a sword or a gun in the belly of him*. He returned a third time with others to

assist as he saw HUCHIN on the premises and was going to try an arrest him again but JOHN HOWARD, JUNIOR was at the mill where the others met up before heading to ARTHUR'S place. JOHN hustled to ARTHUR'S place and warned him for which he was before the Court on 22 December answering charges.<sup>27</sup> He presented a paper to the Court that was claimed to be *full of abuse* toward the government and was threatened with arrest for contempt but was not punished due to *advanced age and infirmities*.<sup>28</sup> Of course, anything that was not obsequious and obedient was abusive to these kinds of people; perceived and real threats came from the educated segment of society not the illiterate masses that made up the congregation because they did not have the knowledge or faculties needed to form an opinion on their own. He was fined £5 and had to post a bond *for the inveigling of Mistres Elizabeth Prence* and proposing marriage contrary to her parents liking and without their consent. He had *disorderedly and unrighteously endeavored to obtain* her affections. A marginal note says *Released July 3, 1667*. On 2 July 1667 he told the Court he will wholly desist and never apply himself to ELIZABETH for marriage.<sup>29</sup> He married ELIZABETH PRENCE at Marshfield on 9 December 1667.<sup>30</sup> On 3 July 1677 the Court issued Letters of Administration for the estate of SERGEANT JOHN DAMAN of Scituate to his widow MARTHA and to ARTHUR HOWLAND of Marshfield after he provided surety for the £400 bond MARTHA posted. His name appears on a Coroner's jury investigating the death of the child of Anne Batson. Their report mentioned red and black discoloration and swelling of the lower belly and private parts and saw nothing to reveal the cause of death.<sup>31</sup>

On 31 Oct 1682, ARTHUR HOWLAND sat on the jury of the trial of INDIAN SAM charged with raping SARAH FREEMAN by *wickedly abusing her body by laying her down on her back and entering her body with his body*. In ordinary situations he deserves death but considering he was *but an Indian and therefore in an incapacity to know the horribleness of the wickedness of this abominable act* he is to be *whipt at the post and sent out of the country*.<sup>32</sup>

## ISSUE

2. MARY HOWLAND: married TIMOTHY WILLIAMSON at Marshfield on 6 June 1653.<sup>33</sup>
3. ZOETH HOWLAND: in 1657 he was sentenced to sit in the stocks in Duxbury for entertaining Quakers and made to say *hee would not go to meeting to hear lyes, and that the Divill could preach as good a sermon as the ministers*. This sentence was presented in Court by the testimony of THOMAS DELANO and the brothers SAMUEL and JOHN HUNT when ZOETH gave that as the reason he was not going to the state church. In 1658 he and his wife ABIGAIL were fined for attending a Meeting.<sup>34</sup> Had a son on 8 May 1659 named BENJAMIN. They moved to Dartmouth. He was slain by Indians on 28 March 1676. [see Plymouth Colony Wills 3(2):84 #P267; and <http://www.histarch.illinois.edu/plymouth/P267.htm>]
6. SARAH HOWLAND: married ROBERT DENNIS on 19 November 1672 at the house of JOSHUA COGGESHALL or Portsmouth. Lived at Portsmouth and had 5 children. ROBERT bought 150 acres of land in 3 parcels in Monmouth County from JEDIDIAH and ELIZABETH ALLEN, she being the sister of his wife, on 5 May 1691.<sup>35</sup> SARAH died in Portsmouth, 2 October 1712.<sup>36</sup>
7. **ELIZABETH HOWLAND:** married **JEDIDIAH ALLEN**. Continued in separate file.

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<sup>1</sup> Nahum Mitchell. History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater. (Boston, self-published; 1840) p. 380. Available at Archive.org.



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The other 52 original proprietors were William Bradford, William Merrick, John Bradford, Abraham Pierce, John Rogers, George Partridge, John Starr, Mr. William Collier, Christopher Wadsworth, Edward Hall, Nicholas Robbins, Thomas Hayward, Mr. Ralph Partridge, Nathaniel Willis, John Willis, Thomas Bonney, Mr. Miles Standish, Love Brewster, John Paybody, William Paybody, Francis Sprague, William Bennett, John Ames, Thomas Gannett, William Brett, Edmund Hunt, William Clarke, William Ford, Mr. Constant Southworth, John Cary, Edmund Weston, Samuel Tompkins, Edmund Chandler, Moses Simmons, John Irish, Philip Delano, Arthur Harris, Mr. John Alden, John Fobes, Samuel Nash, Abraham Sampson, George Soule, Experience Mitchell, John Washburn, Henry Sampson, John Brown, John Haward, Francis West, William Tubbs, James Lendall, Samuel Eaton, and Solomon Leonard. Two more shares were added shortly after, to Rev. James Keith, their first minister, and Deacon Samuel Edson.

- <sup>2</sup> William M. Emery. The Howland Heirs. (New Bedford, MA: E Anthony & Sons; 1919) passim. Available at Archive.org.
- <sup>3</sup> *Henry Howland 1602 – 1671, Mary Newland 1603 – 1674*, Ancestry.com; Linda Spence, *Number 1950. Henry Howland and Number 1951. Mary Newland*, Genealogy.com; *Henry Howland*, Pickett Surname Forum.
- <sup>4</sup> *supra*. Adams, “Of Pilgrims of John and Elizabeth Howland,” p. 27.
- <sup>5</sup> Robert Charles Anderson. *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*. Volume 2 (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society; 1999), pp.1016 – 1019. Most of the details about their Wills, the troubles with the Court and the civic duties were taken from this source.
- <sup>6</sup> Justin Winsor. *A History of the Town of Duxbury, Massachusetts, with Genealogical Registers* (Boston, 1849; reprint, Clearfield Company, Baltimore, MD, 1995) p.85. Digital version at Archive.org.
- <sup>7</sup> Laurence Bradford. *Historic Duxbury in Plymouth County, Massachusetts*. (Boston: Nathan Sawyer & Son; 1910). p. 16. Digital versions available at Archive.org.
- <sup>8</sup> Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed).*Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Miscellaneous Records, Volume 8, 1633 – 1689* (Boston: William White; 1857) p. 95. Digital version at Archive.org.
- <sup>9</sup> *supra*. Winsor. *History of Duxbury*. pp. 92 – 93.
- <sup>10</sup> *supra*. Winsor. *History of Duxbury*. p. 17. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed).*Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 1, 1633 – 1640* (New York: AMS Press; 1968 – a reprint of Boston: William White; 1855) pp. 59, 61, 62, 74, 105. Digital version at Archive.org.
- <sup>11</sup> *supra*. Winsor. *History of Duxbury*. p. 22. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed).*Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 3, 1651 – 1661* (New York: AMS Press, 1968; reprint of Boston: William White; 1855) p. 100. Digital version at Archive.org. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed).*Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 4, 1661 – 1668* (New York: AMS Press, 1968; reprint of Boston: William White; 1855) p.181. Digital version at Archive.org.
- <sup>12</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed).*Records of the Colony of New Plymouth Court Orders*. 1:11 – 13, 28, 36, 52, 55 and *Court Orders*. 3:115.
- <sup>13</sup> Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed).*Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 2, 1641 – 1651* (Boston: William White; 1855) pp. 157, 160. Digital version at Archive.org.
- <sup>14</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed).*Records of the Colony of New Plymouth Court Orders*. 2:166. Digital version at Archive.org.
- <sup>15</sup> David Pulsifer (ed).*Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Deeds &c 1, Volume 12, 1620 – 1651* (Boston: William White; 1861) p. 60. Digital version at Archive.org. “William Tubs of Plymouth and Duxburrow,” The Plymouth Colony Archive Project; <http://www.histarch.illinois.edu/plymouth/Tubsnet.htm>; last accessed 25 February 2019.
- <sup>16</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed).*Records of the Colony of New Plymouth Court Orders*. 2:76, 88.
- <sup>17</sup> *supra*. Mitchell. *History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater*. pp. 9 – 34.
- <sup>18</sup> *supra*. Winsor. *History of Duxbury*. p. 98. *supra*. Shurtleff (ed).*Records of the Colony of New Plymouth Court Orders*. 3:129, 167, 176, 186, 201, 224.
- <sup>19</sup> “Joan Swift of Sandwich,” The Plymouth Colony Archive Project; <http://www.histarch.illinois.edu/plymouth/Swiftnet.htm>; last accessed 23 February 2019.
- <sup>20</sup> “William Newland of Sandwich,” The Plymouth Colony Archive Project;

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<http://www.histarch.illinois.edu/plymouth/NEWLAND1.htm>; last accessed 19 February 2019.

- <sup>21</sup> Plymouth Colony Wills, 3:27; #P187.
- <sup>22</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth Court Orders*. 1:165.
- <sup>23</sup> Lysander Salmon Richards. *History of Marshfield*. (Plymouth, MA: Memorial Press; 1901) p. 17. Available at Archive.org.
- <sup>24</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth Court Orders*. 2:57.
- <sup>25</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Court Orders*. 3: 71 – 73, 82, 143.
- <sup>26</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Miscellaneous Records*. 8:195 - 196. *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth Court Orders*. 2:34, 174.
- <sup>27</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Court Orders*. 3:124 – 126.
- <sup>28</sup> *supra*. Winsor. *History of Duxbury*. pp. 98 – 99. *supra*. Richards. *History of Marshfield*. pp. 26, 35.
- <sup>29</sup> *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Court Orders*. 4:140, 141, 158.
- <sup>30</sup> “The First Settlers of Eastham, Mass,” and “Marriages from the early records of Marshfield, Mass.,” *New England Historical and Genealogical Record*, 6:234, 348 (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Association; 1852). Available at Archive.org.
- <sup>31</sup> Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed). *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 5, 1668 – 1678*. (New York: AMS Press, 1968; reprint of Boston: William White; 1856) pp. 236 – 237, 262. Digital version at Archive.org.
- <sup>32</sup> Nathaniel B. Shurtleff (ed). *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Volume 6, 1678 – 1691*. (New York: AMS Press, 1968; reprint of Boston: William White; 1856) p. 98. Digital version at Archive.org.
- <sup>33</sup> “Marriages from the early records of Marshfield, Mass.,” *New England Historical and Genealogical Record*, 6:347 (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Association; 1852). Available at Archive.org.
- <sup>34</sup> *supra*. Winsor. *History of Duxbury*. p. 99. *supra*. Shurtleff (ed). *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth. Court Orders*. 3:125 – 126, 129.
- <sup>35</sup> Peter Stemmer, *New Jersey Colonial Conveyances: 1660 – 1780*; West Jersey History Project, available at <http://www.westjerseyhistory.org/docs/cc/index.shtml>.
- <sup>36</sup> Otis M. Humphrey, “Descendants of Robert Dennis of Portsmouth, R.I.,” *New England Historical and Genealogical Record*, 49:441 – 442 (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Association; 1895). Available at Archive.org.

Newland

Husband: **WILLIAM NEWLAND JUNIOR**

Born: 1577 – 1580 Canterbury, Kent, England  
 Married: 1 March 1602 Lynn, Norfolk, England  
 Died: 23 February 1673 Sandwich, Plymouth Colony  
 Buried:

Father: WILLIAM NEWLAND  
 Mother: MARY READ

Wife: **AGNES GREENWAY**

Born:  
 Died:  
 Buried:

Father: GREENWAY  
 Mother:

Issue:	Born:	Place:
1) MARY NEWLAND	1603	Huntingdonshire, England
2) WILLIAM NEWLAND III	1609	
3) JOHN NEWLAND	1611	
4) ABIGAIL NEWLAND		

WILLIAM is sometimes given the middle name *HENRY*.

Some persons believe WILLIAM and AGNES were married in Fen Stanton in Huntingdonshire rather than Lynn in Norfolk but, as the references cited for both are not known to be reputable regarding their accuracy, both are conjecture. Huntingdonshire is the purported place of birth for their daughter MARY though the sources cited for this event suffer from the same failings as those for the location of their marriage. Lynn was chosen solely on the basis that more researchers favor Lynn. This is probably more a reflection of the ease with which one finds records stating Lynn being more prevalent as more people copied what they found and its prevalence is a function of mathematic probability rather than a function of actual research.

They are believed to have arrived in the colonies in 1637. There is some confusion concerning their residence of Lynn with some maintaining they lived in Lynn, England before moving to Sandwich in Plymouth Colony while others believe they lived in Lynn, Massachusetts for a time before moving to Sandwich. Evidence is lacking for either claim to be substantiated with certainty. If their place of arrival was known, it may help as Boston would be more likely for Lynn, Massachusetts and Plymouth would be more likely for Sandwich. (A similar confusion arises where Rehoboth is concerned with many assuming this refers to the town in Delaware rather than the town in Plymouth Colony. Some have people moving between Plymouth Colony and the Delaware coast with alarming rapidity and frequency without stopping to ponder whether this was a likely, let alone possible, scenario in 17<sup>th</sup> century colonial America.)

Some believe that this WILLIAM married ROSE HOLLOWAY on 19 May 1648 in Sandwich however chances are that it was his son WILLIAM who married ROSE.

Of all the townships in the colony, only that of Scituate did not participate in the persecution of Quakers, and, in fact, protested against it. In return, their deputies were refused admission to the Colonial Court and they suffered much from *the tyranny and bigotry of the Government* – not for any transgression of the law but for opposing their policies. One of those deputies was JAMES CUDWORTH who wrote a letter detailing the reprehensible behavior of the pilgrims and includes the Court of Assistants fining WILLIAM NEWLAND £24 and his wife 10s for every meeting she was accused of attending. Their fines amounted to about 20% of the total for Sandwich.<sup>1</sup>

The following is from Plymouth Colony Records, Volume 2 and concerns the brother of Mary Newland who lived in Lynn, Massachusetts or England? before moving to Sandwich in Plymouth Colony. (*Why not William Senior?*)

1 June 1641 Wm Newland took Oath of Fidelity and was on Grand Jury; to be admitted as Freeman next Court; also a stipulation about a suit Thomas Applegate should recover damages from Wm Newland who the Court recovered damages from (Applegate) then Richard Burne will make good on any damages awarded that cost the court. (pp 15 – 18)

7 Sept 1641- admitted freeman; 2 men apptd to value swine owned by Wm to be used in settlement of debt to Applegate for £8 plus charges (court?). (pp 23 – 24)

7 June 1642: Committee for Sandwich – Richard Bourne and Wm Newland were chosen but replaced by George Allen & Thomas Birges. (p 40)

2 May 1643: Wm Newland v Wm Thomas for a debt which he undertook to pay for Marshfield; Thomas wants a cow to Thomas Shillingworth to be for Newland's use. Follow-up on 29 Aug the debt of £4+ was paid to Richard Church and Robert Bartlett for Marshfield and now the cow is Wm Thomas's cow in the hands of Christopher Waddsworth; the cow to be valued and given to Thomas Shillingworth and Shillingworth will give a note to Wm Thomas to pay him the difference between the value of the cow and the debt by March 1644. (p955, 60)

6 June, 29 Aug, & 10 Oct 1643; 5 Mar 1644; 3 Mar & 7 Jul 1646; 1 Jun 1647; 8 Jun 1649: on Committee for Sandwich (pp57, 60, 63, 68, 94, 104, 117, 144)

5 June 1644: Grand jury again (p71); was licensed to draw wine at Sandwich but entry is lined thru. (p73) Lawful for him to draw wine for persons in need when Robert Boatfish (who is licensed to draw wine at Sandwich) is without, 20 Aug. (p75)

5 June 1645: Lawful for Wm Newland to train the townsmen of Sandwich in arms if that is their desire. (p88)

1 June 1647: Wm Newland is lieutenant for Sandwich. (p117) Also does the inventory for the estate of JOSEPH HOLLIWAY of Sandwich with EDWARD DILLINGHAM, signed 4 December 1647. [NEHGR, 4:282 (1850)]

6 Jun 1649: Surveyor of the Highways for Sandwich (p139)

The following is from Plymouth Colony Records, Volume 3.

3 June 1652: The Constable of Sandwich is required to call on the lieutenant and WILLIAM NEWTON to train the military company *and if he refuse*, to appoint their sergeant PETER WRIGHT to do it. (p11)

1 May 1655: Thomas Burgis brings a complaint against Sandwich, William Newland answering, over rights to herring or alewives Burgis claims by right of deed. Court allows Burgis 10k herrings annually. (p76)

6 Oct 1657: charged with supporting Thomas Burgis by encouraging him to let Christopher Holden at his house for a meeting and promising to pay any damages Burgis may get. Fined for refusing jury duty 10s. Fined for allowing Quakers at his house – 10s. (p123, 224)

2 Oct 1658: fined 20s for neglecting to bring his daughters to Court as ordered so they can answer charges of abusing marshall Barlow. (p154)

1 March 1659: William Newland lodged a complaint against George Barlow for breaking up his home last night and causing much damage. (p158)

7 Jun 1659: will be disenfranchised for being a Quaker. (p. 176)

6 Oct 1659: the Court finds that Quakers at Sandwich have papers with them that are *false, scandalous, and pernicious to the Govt*, they order Geroge Barlow, the marshall of Sandwich to take some men and go to the houses of Wm Newland and Ralph Allen in Sandwich and Nicholas Davis in Barnstable to search any part of their house, in any chests or trunks, or elsewhere and to seize any papers or writing and return them to the Court, the Governor or any of the governor's assistants. (p173). Also that Wm Newland is charged with treating Indians in an underhanded way when paying for land; more information needed. Marshall Barlow attached a horse of Wm Newland before giving notice to owner (?)Also William Newland was convicted and disenfranchised for being an abettor and entertainer of Quakers. (p176)

13 Jun 1660: Wm testified that a message was brought or sent to him via Elizabeth Freeman that said that Jacob Burgis was blackmailed to testify that which was done to Barlow was done out of fear and that he must come to Barlow's aid be testifying as such or Benjamin Nye would not give his consent for Jacob to marry his daughter. (p191)

5 Feb 1771: John Baddo, servant of Wm stole his horse and other things and fled; he was returned to Wm and warned to be good ... and whipt. (p204)

The following is from Plymouth Colony Records, Volume 4.

May 1665: WILLIAM NEWLAND is discharged from the bond posted for £300 sterling to pay and make good unto the children of JOSEPH HOLLEY, deceased in the sum of six score pounds sterling, the Court being satisfied the children *vizt.* JOSEPH HOLLEY JUNIOR; MARY the wife of NATHANIEL FITZRANDALL; SARAH the wife of JOSEPH ALLEN; EXPERIENCE HOLLEY; and HOPESTILL the wife of SAMUEL WORDEN have received £24 each. (pp87-88)

The following is from Plymouth Colony Records, Volume 5.

1 June 1675: Appointed Surveyor of the Highways for Sandwich. (p166)

The following is from Plymouth Colony Records, Volume 8.

3 Dec 1658: Wm Newland fined 9 for being at Quaker meetings 18 times; and for his wife being at 20 meetings, fined 10; and for entertaining John Copeland, a Quaker, 5. (p95)

1 Mar 1659: Fined 40s for contempt for not bringing daughters to Court, 20s of which goes to marshall Barlow. Fined 10s for lying to Court. (p96)

8 Jun 1660: Colt and mare valued at 14 were seized by Court. (p99)

19 May 1648: William Newland and Rose Holloway married at Sandwich. (p6)

PCR, V12:

20 Aug 1651: WILLIAM NEWLAND is 1 of 5 deputed to sell lands of Sandwich to EDMUND FREEMAN for 17; they propose he take 10 acres meadow in lieu of 9; 4 from EDMUND FREEMAN JR and the remaining 4 was paid by M<sup>is</sup> JOANE SWIFT. (p212)

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<sup>1</sup> D. Hamilton Hurd. History of Plymouth County, Massachusetts. (Philadelphia: J.W. Lewis & Company; 1884) pp. 431 – 432. Available at Archive.org.